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THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1891 VOLUME XXXIII., NO. 27.

HE IS GONE

Death of Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald.

The End Came Last Night at Quarter Past Ten O'clock.

Canada Mourns the Loss of Her Greatest Statesman.

Dissolution Preceded by a Succession of Sinking Spells.

He Passed Away in the Arms of His Faithful Wife.

Ministers Grief-Stricken at the Death of Their Leader.

Parliament Will Adjourn Pending Formation of a New Ministry.

The Premier Was Unconscious to the Last—He Died Peacefully.

Suggestion that the Remains be Interred in Westminster Abbey.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier Will Pronounce a Panegyric on Monday.

The Public Funeral Will Probably Take Place on Tuesday.

In Every Pulpit Words of Tribute Will be Spoken To-day.

OTTAWA, June 6.—Sir John Macdonald is dead. A nation is to-night mourning its greatest statesman, and a great party is in grief for the loss of a beloved leader. The beginning of the end came yesterday morning. The Premier had slept the greater part of the night, and his restlessness had given place to a quiet that was significant. It meant that the vitality that had been so marvellously exhibited in the struggle for life, which the patient had been making, was about exhausted, and the end was approaching. Throughout the day this somnolence continued. The afternoon bulletin from the physicians at the bedside announced that the Premier's strength was rapidly diminishing, and then all hope fled. As the afternoon slowly moved, profound stillness reigned at Earnscliffe. No sound was permitted to penetrate the sick room, where the struggle with Death was going on.

The scene at Earnscliffe after nightfall was impressive in its solemnity. Up to midnight anxious groups gathered upon the lawn and spoke in whispers of the dying patient's condition. At 9 o'clock, Sir John's heart failed in its work, and he sank so low that for some time he seemed to have ceased to live. He rallied feebly, and fought his way back to the weakest hold on life a man could have. His stupendous vitality was making a grand struggle. The dawn of a new day brought with it nothing to relieve the anxious suspense. There was no change in the patient's condition. A little more frail, a little more slender, had grown the thread that bound the spirit to its earthly tabernacle. That was all. The Premier was unconscious. His limbs were numb and there was nothing to mark that life was not extinct, save the feeble fluttering of the pulse and an almost imperceptible breathing. The family had been gathered about the bedside all night. Lady Macdonald, almost worn out with her long vigil, was there, and the Premier's son, Hugh Macdonald, had kept his place at his father's side.

The scenes of the morning and afternoon were but the counterpart of Friday. The same hushed stillness; the same anxiety; the same suspense. At 2 o'clock the physicians concurred in the opinion that the Premier could not live until 4 o'clock, and again did they err.

The members of the Cabinet had a long meeting this afternoon. Ministers Dewdney, Bowell, Tupper and Costigan afterward called at Earnscliffe for a last report. The action of the patient's heart at times during the evening was so feeble that Sir John was believed to be dead. Once the family gathered at the bedside, under the impression that the end had come, but it proved to be another of the dreaded sinking spells, which, in succession, had left the aged statesman with less and less vitality. Not since 5 o'clock, Friday afternoon, had any substantial liquid nourishment passed his lips. Death came to the aged Premier almost in accordance with his desire. He frequently expressed the wish to die like Chatham, who fell in an apoplectic fit in the House of Lords, on April 7th, 1778, at the conclusion of a great speech on a motion to acknowledge the independence of the United States, and was borne home to die a few weeks afterward. While the stroke came to Sir John with less dramatic effect, it nevertheless came while he was fulfiling his duties, for he was working, and discussing public affairs, up to the moment the blow fell.

It had been learned that Sir John had an attack of what appeared to be paralysis a week before the fatal stroke. Only the day before the last attack, Sir John Thompson remonstrated with him, and asked him to give up his arduous duties and take the portfolio of President of the Council, which was vacant. The Premier replied: "I'll let you know to-morrow what I will do." When that to-morrow came, the Premier was in the midst of his struggle with the grim reaper.

Such an unusual struggle could not much longer be sustained. Eventide found the members of the family gathered about the bedside of the dying statesman, waiting patiently for dissolution. Outside in the dusk were gathered the correspondents and small groups of anxious friends. The patient lay unconscious. Nature no longer asserted itself. Life's fires were burning low, flickering and smouldering, as though the soul would leave its tenement at each successive breath. No one would recognize in the dying man one vestige of resemblance to the great political leader who had guided the destinies of Canada nearly half a century. At 10 o'clock it was evident that the end was near at hand. The household was summoned to the death chamber. Lady Macdonald stood by the side of her noble husband, and around her gathered the members of the family. Her face showed traces of the weary watching and the long suspense, but she bore up bravely. At 10:15 death came peacefully to the aged Premier. He was unconscious to the last. The pulse fluttered, the breath came shortly, and then all was still.

When the announcement of Sir John's death was made, the bells of the city were tolled to convey the intelligence to the thousands who were anxiously awaiting the signal that their beloved Premier was no more.

Lady Macdonald is now prostrated with grief.

The Cabinet Ministers are reluctant to be interviewed on the subject of the Premier's death. They are grief-stricken at the loss of their beloved chieftain. Nowhere is the grief more real than among the members of the Opposition. The noble qualities of the man with whom they have been struggling for years for the mastery, and the loss which the country has sustained, are fully appreciated. No one has anything but the kindest words for the dead statesman, the greatest admiration for his abilities and the deepest regret at his death.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Opposition, said: "I did not expect the end would come so soon. It is a great calamity. The loss to the Conservative party is irreparable."

Mr. David Mills, another prominent Liberal, said: "I have no idea that in our day we will ever again see a man, in public life, whose personal influence will be so widely felt, or who will exercise so large a control over his party as Sir John. His power was due in part to an acute knowledge of human nature, and in part to his length of time in the public service."

Already there is much discussion as to the future. The general opinion is that Parliament will be adjourned for several weeks, while the new Ministry goes to the country for re-election, and Sir John Thompson is the most probable successor to the dead Premier. There are other names mentioned, but the general belief is that Lord Stanley will entrust Sir John Thompson with the formation of a new cabinet.

There has been a suggestion made that the remains of Sir John Macdonald should be interred in Westminster Abbey, and it has given rise to considerable discussion. Referring to this suggestion the Toronto Evening Telegram says, to-night: "Ottawa is in a sense our political Jerusalem, and enshrined on Parliament Hill, a nation's heart, the ashes of Sir John Macdonald would sleep in a noble tomb. His true greatness will be secured to generation after generation of Canadians who will go there to honor the memory of one of the founders of a nation that endure until resurrection day."

Sir John's remains have been given to the undertaker for embalming. The funeral will likely take place on Tuesday next, and will be of a state character. On that day the body will probably be removed to the Senate chamber to lie in state for four or five hours. The interment, it is believed, will take place at Kingston, where the Premier's first wife, and mother, are buried.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 6.—The father of the Canadian Confederation died at a quarter past ten to-night. Eight days since he was stricken by hemorrhage of the brain. For five days he lay in a semi-conscious condition, able only to move his left hand, by means of which he signalled his wants. It was known to his physicians from the first that he was beyond human aid, and his coming death was momentarily awaited; yet with the indomitable courage which characterized him in life, he fought against approaching dissolution. His endurance was a marvel to the doctors, and the bulletins which told of his condition from hour to hour are an interesting history. The story of Friday, his last day on earth, was told in these fragments of bulletins from the hands of the physicians. Looking back upon that breathless time, I find a touching story of weary, weary waiting, in which the warmest-hearted would feel themselves for an awful fraction of a second, hoping that the chieftain's life might be mercifully ended and the cruel suspense of his loving followers relieved. This would be succeeded by a indignant self-rebuke, and a prayer to the Ruler of Rulers that this other ruler might be spared to his well-loved country. The chamber in which the chieftain died is immediately at the head of the staircase. A broad window is opposite the doorway, looking out upon the maple lawns and well-kept flower beds of Earnscliffe. Its square rooms are large and cheery; the heavy green blinds are thrown half open and the light has free access. The furniture is elegant, but simple, and without striking characteristics. Sir John lay upon a large double bedstead between the window and the door. His position was changed from time to time by an able-bodied attendant, to whom the Premier took a fancy about two years ago. Dr. Powell was in constant attendance, and Lady Macdonald left the bedside only to catch a few moments' rest. Hugh J. Macdonald was within call. Downstairs were Joseph Pope, the Premier's private secretary, Fred White, comptroller of the mounted police, who formerly held that position, and who has been Sir John's chief confident, and Geo. Sparks, nephew of Lady Macdonald. Such were the Premier's surroundings when the end approached. At 7 p.m., Rev. Bogert, of St. Albans, left the house, having spent two hours previously in prayers. At 9 o'clock, the death agony began, and as Dr. Powell proceeded to count the pulsations of his failing heart, Lady Macdonald sat with tearless eyes fixed upon the dying man, and the physicians who marked the sands of life run low. The members of the family were summoned, and Hugh J. Macdonald and little Jack, the Premier's grandson, were quickly at the deathbed. Pope, White, Mr. and Mrs. Dewdney, were also there. Sir John's respiration became weaker and more irregular, and there was yet a faint hope that a momentary return of speech might be vouchsafed, and that some words of his might reach the ears of those present, and so they propped him up with pillows, and it was in this position that he died. As his breath came at longer and longer intervals, Lady Macdonald clasped her chieftain, and in her arms he breathed his last, and the white-haired lady was for a few minutes left alone with her dead. It was nearly a quarter of an hour after he died that the announcement was made public. The tolling of the bell at the City Hall tower conveyed the sorrowful tidings of the nation's bereavement, and ere a score of strokes had sounded the populace was thoroughly aroused. At every street corner crowds were congregated, and men talked in anxious whispers of what would happen now that the leader was no more. Up to to-night the excitement continues. The churches will be thronged to-morrow, for in every pulpit in the land words of tribute to the departed will be spoken. I asked whether the remains would be laid in state in the House of Parliament, but could learn nothing beyond that the Premier's own wishes would be carried out in this respect. If Sir John's dislike of ostentation is in any way an indication, it is safe to assume that the body will lie at Earnscliffe till Tuesday, and then probably be taken to Kingston for interment in the family plot in Cataraqui Cemetery, where his mother and sister lie. It is not unlikely that Her Majesty, with whom the Premier was an especial favorite, owing, it is said, to his personal resemblance to Disraeli and his Imperialist opinions, may ask that his remains be interred with the historic dead in Westminster Abbey.

The Premier is dead, and the Cabinet is dissolved. His Excellency will therefore call upon some-one at once to form a new ministry. Should the choice fall upon Sir John Thompson, as it most likely will, as a temporary arrangement at least, there will be no need for the late cabinet members to appeal to the people upon taking office under the new premier. A panegyric upon the Conservative leader will be pronounced in the House by Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Opposition, on Monday afternoon. The news of Sir John's death reached London within three minutes after it occurred. The Toronto Empire had an extra on the streets by 11 o'clock.

THE DEAD STATESMAN.

The saddest news that has been conveyed to the people of Canada for many years is that which is the burden of to-day's telegraphic dispatches from Ottawa. It is news which, in the smallest and most remote settlement no less than in the richest and most numerously populated centre, will be received with the deepest sorrow. "The noblest Roman" of us all has passed away, full of years, full of honors, and leaving behind him a record of objects attained—of duty done—that few—very few, indeed—have excelled in the past. The public life of Sir John Macdonald is the history of Canada for almost half a century, since, during that protracted period, there has not been an event that concerned the national life in which he has not played a part or had something to say regarding it, as the record, a summary of which is subjoined, demonstrates. It was during a most troublous time in the history of the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada that John A. Macdonald, the young lawyer, of Kingston, first entered Parliament. Within less than ten years previously, had taken place the rebellion of 1837, when Louis Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada, and William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada had endeavored, by force of arms, to subvert the existing order of things with the object of securing liberties and privileges that were unknown to the colonial system. Both endeavors were promptly suppressed, and it was in defence of an American Pole, Von Shoultz by name, who had crossed the lines at the head of a band of invaders, that Mr. Macdonald gave the first substantial proofs of the material that was in him, as an advocate and counsellor. At this time, 1839, he was but twenty-five years of age; but as a professional man his success was assured, and almost immediately he entered into partnership with Mr. Alexander Campbell, who subsequently became his colleague in the administration of the affairs of the country, and by him was appointed to the Lieut.-Governorship of what is claimed to be the banner province of the Dominion.

Shortly after the rebellion, the union of the two Canadas was accomplished, but this was in imminent danger of being disrupted and the entire system torn to tatters by the arbitrary action of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor-General, whose experiences in Jamaica and India had created in him the impression that the "colonials" were to be driven — not led. A bitter fight for responsible government followed, and it was in the school in which the prime actors in the events of these stirring times graduated that the young Macdonald acquired that political education and preliminary training which, coupled with his marvellous talents and almost unparalleled versatility, fitted him to exercise that paramount influence over the destinies of British North America—an influence which, upon the whole, has been so beneficent to the colony and so advantageous to the Empire of which the deceased statesman was to the last hour of his life so loyal a subject. From the moment of his entrance upon public life it was manifest that Mr. Macdonald had made up his mind to exercise an important influence. He was a diligent student of national history, and soon became an encyclopedia of political law and precedent, as he early demonstrated when, stripling as he was, he began to cross swords with the most renowned gladiators who had ever entered the Canadian political arena. It is said of Mr. Macdonald that he was never prodigal of his powers; but that whether he was fighting a winning or a losing battle his every blow told, and, in so far as forensic effort was capable of influencing the votes of members, he was one of the men from whom his friends—or his followers at a subsequent period of his life—were accustomed to expect great things.

Mr. Macdonald's first portfolio was obtained in 1847, when Mr. Draper appointed him Receiver-General, and here it is recorded that he astonished his colleagues with the manner in which, in a very short period, he reduced to order and regularity the departmental chaos into which affairs had been allowed to drift. For six long and weary years, after their defeat in 1848, the party to which Mr. Macdonald belonged were compelled to remain in the cold shades of Opposition; but those years were full of benefit to its leaders who, as occasion offered, continued to demonstrate that, better than ever before, were they becoming prepared to meet the situation, and that, as an Opposition, they were administering the conduct of affairs almost as much as the Government, which was responsible to the people for their direction. Gradually, the men who were known as the Reformers, lost the hold they had had on the public, until, to save themselves, a coalition was formed, which, however, was not at first successful in securing office, another alliance, that of Mr. (subsequently Sir) Allan McNab and Mr. Morin obtaining the portfolios. But, from this time on, until Confederation became an accomplished fact, great political uncertainty was the order of the day, although in the negotiations preliminary to that change in the order of things, both political parties worked harmoniously and energetically. Mr. Macdonald, who had been joint leader in several of the short-lived administrations, now gave conclusive proofs of the sort of man he was. His was the guiding hand, his the directing spirit and his the indomitable will that, though often thwarted, finally surmounted all obstacles, and in 1867 added a new member to the family of nations in the person of the Dominion of Canada, of which every one is to-day so proud, and of which every true Canadian has such high expectations.

The history of Canada since Confederation may be divided into three epochs. The first immediately after 1867, when the energies of the premier and his associates were almost exclusively devoted to the unification of the separate provinces, some of which were thousands of miles apart; had but few interests in common and, moreover, had been more or less antagonized by sectional, racial and religious prejudices. To dispel these required all the qualities of a master mind—a political genius in fact. Sir John Macdonald, for he had been raised to the knighthood by this time, was equal to the emergency. He hastened slowly. His mind was concentrated on his one aim and object. His sole ambition was to carry it out, and in this the inflexibility of his purpose triumphed over difficulties that would have utterly discomfited a man of less nerve and less ability to bend individuals and circumstances to what might well be termed his iron will. By the largeness of his grasp of events, and by his wisdom in dealing with them, he drew the scattered provinces together by a bond which, it is true, was at first but one of sentiment; but which by the time he went out of power, in 1873, had become one of substantial reality, in so far at least as concerned those sections which lay East of Lake Superior.

However, at the opening of the second period, during which the Mackenzie Government were in office, the permanent unification of the country seemed to be impossible. All that the Liberals were prepared to give was not the transcontinental railway which Sir John and his colleagues had pledged the honor of the country to construct, but a half rail half water route, open only during a portion of the year, and to be constructed—as it was stated—"according as the resources of the country will permit." This province was not unnaturally impatient; but with all the negotiating that was done nothing satisfactory could be reached until a change of government took place. Meantime the industries of the country were languishing, but, as the Government leaders had put it, they (the Liberals) were powerless to do anything—they were "like flies on the wheel," and things must take their own course. In effect they folded their arms, and with the stoical declaration "it is fate," resigned themselves to what they conceived to be the inevitable. Not so with Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and their friends. They indignantly repudiated the Ministerial apathy, and so vigorously did they bring their influence and argument to bear upon the electorate that in the fall of 1878 the long apathy, commercial depression and national deficits were brought to an end, and the third period benignantly dawned upon what was rapidly becoming a really distressful country.

Progress and prosperity seemed to go hand in hand the moment Sir John Macdonald's hands grasped the political rudder, and the Canadian ship of state has sailed on and on with but few storms to stay her progress. The communications, which the Liberal party were too unenterprising to undertake, have been given to the country, and the only real regret, to-day, is that the author of the national existence, the creator of its prosperity and the man who, of all others—whether as a public man or a private individual—is so highly esteemed, has been at length taken away, never more to concern himself with the affairs of the land he so much loved, and whose name might almost be said to be engraven on his heart.

The deceased statesman was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in January, 1815, coming to Canada in comparatively early life; being admitted to the Bar of Ontario in 1836. He was first elected to Parliament from the city of Kingston, Ontario, in 1844, and continuously represented that constituency until 1878, when, in the hour of the victory of his party—at, indeed, the supreme moment of its success—he was for the first time defeated. He was then elected for the city of Victoria, B.C., and Marquette, Manitoba, and, in 1882, for the counties of Lennox and Carleton. He sat for Lennox until 1887, when he was chosen as their representative by the people of both the county of Carleton and the city of Kingston, his old constituency; the Limestone City being chosen by him as the one to which he owed his allegiance. During his lengthened parliamentary career he was connected with many of the great controversies by which the public mind was agitated, among them the Rebellion Losses Bill, which he uncompromisingly opposed, and the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, of which measure he was one of the most prominent advocates. His policy was always a most vigorous one, and anything pertaining to the advancement of the people and the promotion of the general interest, found in him an ardent advocate. He, it was to whom the country owes the liberal franchise which "enjoys, and to his wisdom in choosing colleagues Canada is indebted for what harmony which prevails all over the land in regard to matters about which, in a mixed community like ours, it might have been supposed there would have been most serious disagreements.

He was ever prepared to make concessions in order to prevent creed and racial troubles, and by none was he held in higher esteem than by the French-Canadians, whose great leader, Sir George Cartier, and he worked together for so many years in such perfect harmony that they were accustomed to be spoken of as political brothers. As far back as 1847 John A. Macdonald entered the administration of the late Chief Justice Draper, with which he went out of office the succeeding year. From September, 1854, to 29th July, 1858, he sat successively in the McNab-Morin, the Taché-Macdonald and the Macdonald-Cartier administrations, in the two latter of which he was joint leader with the ministerial chief from Lower Canada.

On July 29th, 1858, the Macdonald-Cartier Government were forced to resign, the reins of office being, at that time, assumed by Hon. George Brown, who had scarcely taken possession of the ministerial benches before he was forced to resign, on an adverse vote in the House of Commons, which was at that time in session. That Government is well known in history as the forty-eight hours government. On August 5th, Hon. George Cartier was sent for by the Governor who, associating with him John A. Macdonald, formed an administration which held its own until May 23rd, 1862, when John Sandfield Macdonald and Mr. Dorion came to the front. Those were days which tried the souls of the politicians, majorities being so slight that the life of a government depended upon the good-will and pleasure of members, who were not unfrequently readily "open to conviction," and who, at the same time, were of those who "would like to see a government change more quickly than they could." It was scarcely two years, however, before Mr. Étienne Taché called upon "John A." to give him assistance in the formation of a new ministry, in which he, as before, took the portfolio of attorney-general, being also Ministerial leader in the House of Assembly until the union of the B. A. provinces in 1867. On the death of Sir E. P. Taché, in 1865, Mr Macdonald was invited by the Government members of both Upper and Lower Canada, to take the sole leadership, but deemed it advisable that the office should continue a joint one, in consequence of which Mr., subsequently Sir Narcisse, Belleau and Mr. Macdonald solidified the Conservative party, which continued in power until 1867.

It was said that in those days Mr. John A. Macdonald ruled Upper Canada with the assistance of the votes of French Canadians. To an extent that is true, for upon more than one occasion the party led by Mr. Macdonald was in a minority in the Western Province. In fact, it has been said that it was, for many years, in the history of United Canada a case of "touch and go" with either of the parties in the State. Political exigencies demanded that this condition of things should not continue, the public interest was suffering, not alone in old Canada, but in the Lower Provinces, where also the tenure of ministerial office was so uncertain as to seriously unsettle matters. In 1864 conferences looking to what was developed into the Canadian Confederation, were held both at Charlottetown and Quebec, which were attended by prominent men representing both parties.

There was considerable divergence of opinion as to whether the proposed new order of things should be based upon the Federal principle or that of a Legislative Union. Mr. Macdonald is understood to have personally favored the latter, but, in deference to the views of his old friends from Lower Canada agreed to the former, a subject which was upon many occasions a matter of reproach by his political opponents, it giving, as was held, too much power and influence to the French Canadian and Roman Catholic element. Mr. Macdonald presided over the Colonial Conference held in London, England, in 1866-7, based upon the results of whose deliberations the Dominion of Canada secured from the Imperial Parliament the Constitution, known as the British North America Act, under which it has grown by leaps and bounds until to-day. It was not, however, to be expected that, parties as they had been to the preliminary negotiations, everyone should be satisfied with the new condition of affairs inaugurated. Hon. George Brown and a number of the Grits of Ontario formed the Opposition party in that province, although the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald honorably stood by the engagement into which he had entered, and the same may be said of the Hon. William Macdougall, who, for a number of years, continued to support the Confederation government.

In Quebec, the old Rouge party, led by Mr. Dorion, and the English Liberals, under Messrs. Holton and Huntington, still field out, and in the other provinces the battle between the Union and Anti-Union forces was a most bitter one. The first ministry of the Dominion was composed as follows:

From Ontario—Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Premier, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General; Sir Francis Hincks, Finance; Hon. Alexander Morris, Inland Revenue; Hon. Alexander Campbell, Attorney-General; Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State.

From Quebec—Sir George Etienne Cartier, Minister of Militia and Defence; Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, Public Works; Hon. J. H. Pope, Agriculture; Hon. J. C. Chapais, Receiver-General.

From Nova Scotia—Hon. Charles Tupper, President of the Council; Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State.

From New Brunswick—Hon. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs; Hon. Peter Mitchell, Marine.

In 1871, the territorial rights of the Hudson Bay Company having been acquired by Sir John Macdonald's Government, the Province of Manitoba entered the confederation, and in 1872-3 Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were also brought in, thus extending the territory of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific No sooner had Confederation been inaugurated than the carrying out of extensive public works was begun. River and canal works, harbor and coast improvements, railway enterprises, and, indeed, almost every thing that was needed in these directions was commenced and was prosecuted with such vigor that the Opposition party began to cry out that the country was being ruined; but they had not the enterprise and foresight of the Government, whose policy has, in every respect, been justified, although, as was but to have been expected, there were some things which could scarcely have been satisfactory even to the Premier.

The construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways were all portions of the confederation scheme, and, though they were most sturdily opposed by the members of the Opposition, they were triumphantly carried through. The Canadian Pacific Railway was begun as a Government work, was attempted to be carried through by the Mackenzie Government, and subsequently by that of Sir John Macdonald, but, the progress not being satisfactory, the latter induced a number of prominent Canadians to undertake the work, to be completed in ten years. Such, however, was the vigor with which it was prosecuted that it—the crowning work of Sir John's administration—was completed in five years, five years before the time provided for, and is now, at his death, with its steamship and telegraph lines, the greatest and most influential railway in the world.

In 1873, Hon. Mr. Huntington sprang upon the House of Commons what has since been spoken of as the Pacific scandal. It had its effect, and in the following September the Government resigned. During the warm debate on this topic, Hon. E. B. Wood, among others, declared that the Government of Sir John Macdonald would be forever buried out of sight. But Sir John at once retorted, "it will rise again"—and it has risen. It only required the interval between the fall of 1873 and the Fall of 1878 for the people to be convinced as to the policy which was most suited to their views and their requirements. The elections, as it will be remembered, turned upon the fiscal policy of the country—a protective tariff, or one for revenue only, being the issues presented. During this campaign, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Thomas White, Hon. J. Burr Plumb and other prominent political economists stumped the country, making this the keynote of their deliverances, and at the same time pointing out that the intention was to foster the different interests and industries of the Dominion, with the ultimate idea of obtaining reciprocity.

The National Policy, since it became the great plank in the Government platform, has been faithfully adhered to, with such modifications as the necessities of the time being demanded. The rule, though rigid, has not been enforced in such a way as to injure any special interest, but, whenever possible, has been adapted to special circumstances.

The necessity for foreign markets was one which was always present with the late Premier, and to secure these the Government has put forth every exertion, commissioning qualified persons to develope foreign trade, and at the same time endeavoring to encourage the establishment of any new industries for which the conditions of the country might be favorable. Sir John had, for years, been prominently connected with diplomatic negotiations, among them the treaty of Washington, by which the Alabama, and other vexed questions, were disposed of. He was a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and, by the Home authorities, was regarded as the brightest and most sagacious of colonial statesmen.

Sir John was raised to the knighthood at the time of Confederation, since which time other honors have been bestowed upon him by Her Majesty, he having been a few years ago created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was not, strictly speaking, an orator, but when he rose to speak it was at once seen that a remarkable man had the floor. The jerkiness and hesitancy with which he began soon developed into eloquence, and as he rolled off his arguments, his invectives and his jokes he never failed to hold his auditors as if spell-bound. He was a keen student of human nature; he was *fortiter in re* and *suaviter in modo*. He was always approachable, but it was at once apparent that he never failed to take the stock and measure of those with whom he was dealing. He was a well skilled, first class lawyer, and at one time occupied a high position at the Bar of Ontario, which, however, he abandoned for political life. He was an LL.D. of Oxford and also received numerous honors at the hands of Canadian and other Universities.

Contemporaneous, at least for a considerable portion of their career, there were many points of resemblance between Sir John and the late Earl Beaconsfield, better known as the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli. In personal appearance there was, in the opinion of many, a striking similarity. Both were sphinx-like, and had the professional mind reader no more to be governed by than the reading of their countenances, it would have been hard to discover the beat of their thoughts or the depth of their emotions. A jaunty and unimpassioned manner enshrouded, as it were, their mental movements. Always entirely self-possessed, it was not their habit to be unduly communicative. Physically, as well as intellectually, cast in the same mould, the British statesman had the advantage of Canada's Premier in having enjoyed, in his earlier years, the association of some of the most gifted literary men in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, almost from the moment that he entered public life, Sir John Macdonald came under that light, which either developes latent talent, or shrivels up and destroys whatever positive qualities there may chance to be in the individual brought under its influence.

SIR JOHN IN VICTORIA.

The visit of Sir John and Lady Macdonald to Victoria in July, 1886, will be remembered by many citizens in the most pleasurable and satisfactory manner. While here they both displayed most happily those qualities which have made them so popular in the East, where they were best known and appreciated. From the moment of the entrance of this Province into Confederation Sir John proved himself to be its friend, prepared to do all that was possible for it. As concerns the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with that clear-sightedness by which he was ever characterized, the deceased statesman recognized its importance as a means of uniting the extreme limits of Canada as well as of attracting the trade of the East, being in addition an important strategic enterprise from an Imperial point of view. It was only, therefore, to have been expected that when he arrived here Sir John should have been received with all the enthusiasm that it was possible for the citizens of Victoria to display. He long ago expressed his desire, before the conclusion of his career to travel by rail to the Rocky Mountains and beyond. This was realized, much to his gratification, at the time of his visit. He arrived by the Princess Louise, on July 25, 1886, being received by the late Mayor Fell, Hon Jos. Trutch and others, and was escorted with a torchlight procession to the Driard. He received an enthusiastic address from the citizens at an immense meeting at The Victoria, opened the Horticultural Exhibition, attended a successful regatta at the Arm, was waited on by the Knights of Labor, and brought his three weeks' visit to a conclusion by driving the last spike in the E. & N. R. R.

EXCITING NAVAL FIGHT.

The Chilean Insurgent Magallenes Whips Three Government Ships. Sinking of a Non-Combatant.

The Bertha Gets Mixed Up With a Live Torpedo—Rescue of a Flag.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A special from Valparaiso, dated April 30, says that Coronel, a few hundred miles north of that port, was the scene, on April 24, of another battle, which resulted in the sinking of one merchant bark and the defeat of the government flotilla by the insurgent cruiser Magallenes.

On the morning of the 24th three government men-of-war were discovered by the look-out of the Magallenes coming into the bay from the northeast. The flotilla divided, coming towards the Magallenes at half speed, the Condell on the starboard side, the Sergeant Aldea on the port, and the Lynch nearly bow on. They formed a triangle, with the opening of the angle toward the Magallenes.

TAKEN AT A DISADVANTAGE.

When the Government gunboats attacked the Magallenes, she could only work her forward batteries and light Hotchkiss guns; her heavy stern guns could not be brought to play. She was in a very disadvantageous position; as the Sergeant Aldea swept her port side, while the Condell did the same for the starboard. Exposed as she was to the raking fire of the Sergeant Aldea and Condell, the Magallenes made every shot tell. One of her shells carried away the smokestack of the Lynch, and killed over twenty men. The Sergeant Aldea was nearly blown to pieces. Both her masts were gone, her smokestack was on a level with the deck, and the pilot-house and officers' cabin smashed. The Lynch fired a torpedo at the Magallenes.

THE WRONG SHIP HIT.

It came straight for the bow, but by a singular coincidence a huge cannon ball dropped into the water, causing a swell, which changed the direction of the torpedo. The diverted torpedo came up to the bark Bertha; all hands of the latter vessel were on deck watching the battle, when suddenly an explosion took place right under them. The vessel began to sink, and, in a few minutes, disappeared from view, only her masts showing. The crew managed to escape in boats, and by swimming. Only two persons were killed.

The Condell kept up an incessant fire on the Magallenes, and, in order to bring all her broadsides to bear on the Condell, the rebel cruiser turned about. The Lynch then began a fusilade from her guns, blowing a yardarm off the cruiser into the sea. At the end of the yardarm was a flag. In a moment one of the gunners sprang overboard and seized the yardarm. Catching hold of ropes, which were thrown him from the ship, he was soon standing on deck, holding on to the dripping flag. This action caused the revolutionists to fight with more vim, and it was soon evident the pace was too hot for the government vessels. The Condell gave the signal, and at full speed the flotilla put to sea. They continued using their guns, though with little effect. The Magallenes gave chase as best she could, but, seeing it was useless, returned to Coronel.

Two Years Ago.

TWO years ago I was troubled with an ulcer on my ankle. Having used B. B. B. for bad blood, I procured a bottle and a box of Burdock Healing Ointment. After using 3 bottles and 3 boxes I was completely cured. Mrs. Wm. V. Boyd, Brantford, Ont.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

Interest in the Great Trial Unabated—The Prince of Wales Again Present.

The Case Expected To Be Brought To a Termination By To-morrow.

The Foreman of the Jury and One of the Witnesses Receive Threatening Letters.

LONDON, June 4.—Although it rained heavily this morning, there was the same audience inside the court-room and the same crowds outside. Last night's state ball did not seem to have the effect of diminishing in any way the attendance of smart people. The state of weather compelled quieter costumes on the part of the ladies. The Prince was in his seat promptly at the opening of the court, and appeared to be in excellent health; in fact, he may be said to be in the pink of condition, having a fine complexion and an alert manner. There was not much gossip in the court-room, the people setting themselves down to business, impatient of needless interruptions, eager for new disclosures, and anxious for the end.

Stanley Wilson was again called to the witness-box, and his cross-examination was resumed by Sir Edward Clarke, who briefly held up the witness to various degrees of scorn for spying about a guest in his father's house, and for his tricky memory when it was necessary for him to establish his statements by going into detail. Sir Edward, in the course of his examination, drew out of young Wilson the indiscreet admission that the Prince of Wales owned the counters which were brought to Tranbycroft for use in the game. This unexpected disclosure caused a small sensation in court. Sir Edward Clarke bit his lips and hurried on as if to efface the awkward impression made. Everybody cast a hasty glance at the Prince, and then ogled each other. The Prince was as composed as ever, and seemed to be unmoved by the incident and the attention it brought upon him.

Berkeley Levett, one of the baccarat party at Tranbycroft, next took the box. He is boyish, effeminate and fair, wore a light morning suit, and gave soft answers scarcely audible. The whole court, including the Prince of Wales, took a deep interest in his story, which he told in a quiet, straightforward manner. He refuted Gordon Cumming's account of what passed at the London interview between them; insisted on the fact that the door was locked, and intimated that plaintiff did the utmost in his power to persuade him to withdraw his accusation of cheating. Beyond this witness added little to what has already been made public, and in the main corroborated the testimony given by young Wilson. Clarke's cross-examination failed to shake him. Witness weighed his answers and frequently replied to dangerous or difficult questions with "I don't know." His whole bearing suggested pain at opposing his superior officer and friend. Sir Edward was a trifle testy at not being able to make more of this young gentleman. The hearers were somewhat amused by Levett's description of the severity with which Mr. Arthur Wilson, owner of Tranbycroft, denounced the baccarat playing. This was evidently a revelation to the Prince of Wales, who was not used to hearing his methods criticised before his face. Similar slips have occurred in the course of the trial involving plain speech of Royalty, delighting the radicals and shocking the sycophants. It was easy to see the embarrassment of Sir Edward Clarke who, in his cross-examination, endeavored to bring out evidence that the company at Tranbycroft imbibed freely at dinner, but did not dare to emphasize it, owing to the presence of His Royal Highness.

Lycett Green, another of the baccarat players, next entered the witness box. He had a clean shaven face, was manly and frank in demeanour, and with his arms folded most of the time, gave his testimony in quiet tones, and with a convincing manner.

At 12:30 the Court adjourned for half an hour, and there was a general scramble for lunch. The many bars in the law courts were unable to supply the demand. The Countess of Coventry and her friends, half famished, waited through the recess while the Earl vainly foraged for provisions, and were obliged to resume their seats unsatisfied.

Immediately after the court was called to order, the foreman of the jury rose, and in an excited manner stated that he had received an abusive letter without a signature, Mr. Green, who had returned to his place in the witness-box, informed the court that he, too, had received a similar anonymous letter during recess.

The Lord Chief Justice ridiculed the letters, and said they were not worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. Green then proceeded with his testimony. He proved to be the most hostile witness who has yet appeared, owing to doubt to the fact that he and Gordon Cummings were unable to settle the matter last January. Mr. Gill, assistant counsel for the prosecution, conducted the cross-examination. He made a thrust at Sir Charles Russell, who repeatedly stated that Green's father was a member of the House of Commons. He provoked the witness to proudly proclaim that his father's profession was that of master of the fox hounds. This brought forth a gale of laughter from the court, which was again aroused later when Green called Lord Edward Somerset, who was present, "Lord Arthur," recalling memories of the Ross examination with zest and freshness, and somewhat rattled Mr. Green. Lord Coleridge was obliged to interfere to keep counsel within bounds, nevertheless the witness was nervous in anticipation of the treatment he was to receive. When asked if he had lunched at the Doncaster races, he angrily replied, "He was not drunk." Gill retorted that the jury would probably see below the surface. Clarke and Gill take every occasion to tickle the vanity of the Prince of Wales and the gentlemen of the jury. Gill labored his utmost to provoke the witness and make him ridiculous, but he did not succeed in shaking his testimony. Sir Charles Russell frequently started to interrupt this unfair method of examination, when Gill's derisive tactics would be checked for the moment. The skilful fencing of the lawyers was keenly enjoyed by the spectators.

Mrs. Lycett Green, daughter of Arthur Wilson, and wife of the last witness, was called to the box. She is of fair complexion and rather pretty, and she answered firmly to the questions asked her, telling the same story as her companions. She asserted that Gordon Cumming taught her what she knew of the baccarat game.

Here the court adjourned till to-morrow. The trial will probably end on Saturday.

WHAT SIR WILLIAM'S BROTHER SAYS.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Alestar Penrose Gordon-Cumming, brother of Sir William, has lived in Maryland for the past twelve years as a country gentleman, surrounded by all the luxuries of life. He resides with his wife, who is the daughter of an ex-Minister of Venezuela, at Ames, in Carroll county, about ten miles from Baltimore. He has received several letters from Sir William, in which the Lieut.-Colonel of the Scots Guards declaims his innocence of the alleged baccarat cheating, and says he (Sir William) will fight the matter to the bitter end. Mr. Gordon-Cumming, referring to his brother's alleged mode of play, says that Sir William has since early youth been affected with a slight touch of St. Vitus dance, inherited from his mother, which caused Sir William to exhibit a nervousness of the hands when playing at cards. Sir William would invariably toy with his chips. Mr. Gordon Cumming thinks that those who accuse his brother of cheating, thus deceived themselves. He speaks of the Wilsons as extremely common people, and of Barclay Levett as a "cad." Concerning the signing of the famous contract by Sir William, his brother says it was done solely so that there would be no expose of the Prince of Wales' gambling. From press dispatches of the trial, Mr. Gordon Cumming says, one is led to believe the game at Tranbycroft house was a small one. True, he says, the "bank" was limited to £100; but when one "banker" went broke, another took his place, so that the baccarat was for a bigger stake than is generally supposed.

LONDON, June 5.—Fine weather brought an immense attendance outside the law courts. The public had discovered the Judge's entrance, and a great crowd assembled around it. The Prince of Wales, entering by that gate, was discovered and loudly cheered. All the other approaches to the law courts were surrounded with eager crowds, anxious to obtain a glimpse of the aristocratic visitors and of the parties to the case. Inside the court-room, everything was radiant. The sunshine brought out brilliant costumes and enabled the ladies to display them to advantage, illuminating the gloomy Gothic chamber for the first time since the trial began. Before the opening, conversation among the ladies was very lively, the sole topic being the trial on hand. It is evident that feminine opinion is in favor of Gordon Cumming. He is bright, brave looking and moderately handsome. The ladies seem to think he is a grossly injured man and that a conspiracy has been formed to ruin him, in which, however, there is not a whisper of suspicion that the Prince of Wales has any part. It is believed that he is used by the conspirators, although he is perfectly impartial, so far as the facts as they present themselves to him, allowed him to be. As for Sir William, the reaction in his favor is more marked among the ladies than the gentlemen, and is founded on sentiment, in which pity and personal admiration largely mingle. An intimate friend of Lady Coleridge says the wife of the Lord Chief Justice openly shows great favor for the Colonel, and it is believed that her opinion will have some effect in at least tempering his lordship's summing up. There is no doubt that the Wilsons are unpopular, and will remain so to the end, whatever the result of the case is. If Sir William loses, his ruin will be attributed to them, and, though his punishment may be absolutely just, they will not be pardoned. Stanley Wilson is declared to be "stuck up." He wished to insure for himself and his family the friendship of the Prince of Wales by sharing with him some secrets. The honor swelled his head; he could not keep quiet, and he blabbed. This was the tenor of the chatter going on this morning among the various groups in the audience, which at no time is very serious, and comes rather to enjoy a play, in which title, honor and reputation are the plot of the scandal. So pleasant to them has been the performance, that they are delighted with Lord Coleridge's decision to continue next week, the court adjourning over to-morrow, till Monday morning.

There is plenty of comment upon the constant attendance of the Prince of Wales, which was wholly unexpected. Nobody thought he would come back after he stepped from the witness box, on the second day of the trial. His appearance, next day, was a genuine surprise and served to revive interest in the spectacle, which was dropping. He has not outwardly showed such interest in public events for years, and he lost no popularity in consequence. The cheers he was received with this morning at the judge's gate, were more ringing and hearty than ever. Purists find fault with him for acting as banker in a game of chance, and the radicals chuckle over his carrying around his own checks; but the people of England like him none the worse. As long as an American minister taught poker with success in the drawing rooms of England, baccarat has been a fashionable and aristocratic amusement.

The jury in this case is establishing a record of audacity, which is bound to become historical.

Mrs. Lysette Green was again called to the witness box and her cross-examination was completed. In the course of it, mention having again been made of the counters used at Tranbycroft, the jury expressed the desire to see and handle the chips which were sworn to belong to the Prince of Wales. Loyalty looked aghast at this request.

Mrs. Arthur Wilson, wife of the owner of Tranbycroft, was next called to the box. She is a stout, British matron, with a florid face and a pleasant expression. She appeared to have braced herself for a painful duty. She was emphatic in her replies, and at times spoke with much emotion. She said she did not believe what her son told her about Sir William cheating until she saw it with her own eyes.

Sir Edward Clarke, in cross-examining, succeeded in drawing out from the lady the admission that she did not tell her husband of the affair. He asked if her husband was not a business man and a man of the world. The witness pointed to Mr. Wilson, who was sitting on the bench by the side of the Prince of Wales, and said: "Judge for yourself." There was a dramatic pause, which was followed by roars of laughter. Sir Edward Clarke was frequently worsted in the course of his cross-examination; but it was gathered from the whole of the evidence which he succeeded in eliciting that it was owing to the Prince of Wales' own desire that baccarat was begun and continued in her house, though witness thought all were aware that Mr. Wilson objected to it. It was the Prince who proposed the use of the new table on the second night of the play. Witness declared she was unable to abandon the game, because His Royal Highness was eager to play.

Sir Edward Clarke who latterly has pursued a line of evidence derogatory to the Prince, emphasizes these points. By means of his questions he strongly censured witness for allowing her son to entrap a guest of her house, and suggested that she should have seized upon an excuse to stop the card party. The lady bore herself well throughout this trying inquisition. She flushed often with anger, and her voice was choked with emotion. Lord Coleridge was evidently uneasy.

Sir Edward Clarke apparently sees no hope of success, except by prejudicing the jury against the defendants, to which all his efforts are now directed. The interest of the spectators is unabated.

The Earl of Coventry, one of the baccarat players, was the next witness. He is an elderly gentleman of genial appearance. He wore a black frock coat and high collar; his general make-up being of a sporting character. He is slightly deaf, and declaims loudly. His frankness appears to carry weight, but he seemed somewhat abashed when he was obliged to admit the secresy to which he consented in order to allow Col. Gordon Cumming to remain in the clubs and mingle with society, although he (Coventry) was persuaded that his friend had cheated at cards.

His examination had not proceeded far, when the Chief Justice arose, the signal for recess. The auditors, better provided than hitherto, turned to lunch and lively talk, and under the vaulted roof the scene resembled a huge picnic in a cathedral crypt.

In half an hour the proceedings were resumed with Lord Coventry in the witness box. The Prince was absent, having gone to a levee at Buckingham Palace. Among the new faces on the bench was that of T. P. O'Connor. The witness was cross-examined by Hon. Edward Clark. Unperturbed, Lord Coventry toyed with his spectacles, and seemed to be on good terms with himself, the court and the Solicitor-General, whom he benevolently assisted in his cross-examination. He admitted that he had not wholly agreed to the *precis* drawn up for the defence previous to the trial. This he said with a friendly air towards Sir William. The tendency of the evidence he gave was to lessen the weight of the statements made by the Wilsons and the Greens. Although he did not say so, it is evident from his testimony that he sigded the *precis* because others did.

The case for the defence having been closed, Sir Charles Russell began his address to the jury. It was a bitter and biting denunciation of the plaintiff, referred with contempt to his entreaty to the defendants to say they were mistaken and scoring him for his failure to demand that he be placed face to face with his accusers. He pointed out that Cumming's cool and unruffled demeanour in court refuted his own evidence, that he lost his head at Tranby Croft when the charge of cheating was brought against him. He drew a startling picture of Sir William sitting among his friends, conversing and cheating, stealthily adding counter to counter, and reaping the ill-gotten fruits. His action was baser than burglars' for he entered and robbed the home of his friends. Sir Charles was never more spirited and striking and held the court spell-bound by his eloquence.

The Court adjourned before he had completed his address, and he will continue on Monday.

AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LONDON, June 5.—Lady Brooke, one of the principals in the reigning baccarat sensation, had the honor of dining at Marlborough House, to-day, the invitation having been secured by Lady Salisbury's endeavors on her behalf. This breaks the social cabal against Lady Brooke. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, Lord Brooke and Lady Salisbury were among the distinguished guests welcomed by the Prince of Wales.

A DENIAL.

LONDON, June 5.—In the course of an interview, to-day, Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming, the plaintiff in the famous baccarat case, denied that there was any truth in the story yesterday cabled from New York to the effect that he was engaged to be married to Miss Florence Garner, of that city.

THE METHODISTS DISAPPROVE.

LONDON, June 5.—The Methodists of South Wales, at their quarterly meeting in Cardiff, adopted a resolution declaring that they learn with regret from the proceedings at the trial, before the High Court of Justice, that the Prince of Wales took part in a game of baccarat at Tranbycroft, on Sept. 8th, 1890, and thus gave encouragement to gambling in one of its most ruinous and insidious forms, and they respectfully submit to His Royal Highness that such conduct lessens the respect that the Methodists have always inculcated for the Throne.

KILLED HIS BROTHERS.

Shocking Double Murder by a Big Bend Rancher.

SPOKANE, June 5.—Passengers in from Coulee City bring particulars of a double murder near Waterville, Wednesday. Four brothers, named Von Bremen, Germans, young men and unmarried, occupied two homesteads 15 miles northwest of Waterville, on the Columbia river. Two of the brothers had lately arrived from Germany. The murderer was named Jake. He committed the crime with a shotgun, and is still at large. The remaining brother, who can speak very little English, carried the news to a neighbor, who rode that night to Waterville. The sheriff left at midnight with a posse in pursuit of the murderer, but so far nothing has been learned from the scene.

John and Jake had been on bad terms for some time, and would have nothing to do with each other. The partition of their stock has been one cause of contention. Peter, the surviving brother, said that Henry was plowing and had in his team a horse which belonged to Jake. The latter came after his horse and a quarrel ensued, during which John rode up on his horse. Peter, who was not far away, heard a number of shots fired, and went up to see what was the matter. He found two of his brothers dead and the third standing near. Jake told Peter he had killed his brothers and was going away never to return, and directed him to go and tell Mr. Downey of the affair. The murderer then mounted his brother John's horse and rode away. A shotgun and revolver were left on the ground. Both belonged to Jake. Every barrel of each weapon had been discharged. Jake's horse came back Thursday morning, and his brother thinks he has committed suicide. It is learned that Jake was wounded when he left.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

One of the Victims of the Lake Lubish Railway Wreck Awarded $1,000 Compensation.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 4.—The case of John P. Raub, of Tacoma, Wn., vs. the Southern Pacific Company, which has been on trial in the U. S. Circuit Court for the past eight days, was ended this morning by the jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $1,000 for damages received in the Lake Labish wreck of Nov. 12th, 1890. Raub sued to recover $75,000. The Southern Pacific Co. has given notice of a motion for a new trial.

SIR JOHN'S CONDITION.

The Latest Bulletins Report No Improvement—He Is Very, Very Low.

Resolutions of Sympathy For Lady Macdonald Pouring In From All Quarters.

Dr. Ross of Montreal Sent For To Consult With the Other Medical Men.

The special correspondent of the Vancouver News-Advertiser wires from Ottawa, on Wednesday night: On the 12th of last month, when Sir John Macdonald was passing from the House to his private room, he was seized with a strange weakness. So much did he feel the loss of nervous power that when he staggered into his apartments he was exhausted and highly alarmed. After a few hours' rest, however, he rallied and felt that whatever might have been his immediate danger it had passed. There were few who saw him while this attack was upon him, and nothing was said about it at the time, but in speaking to a friend about it afterwards he said that his greatest fear was paralysis. He seemed to feel that his increasing infirmities were bringing him steadily nearer to the time when paralysis would be his greatest danger. It now transpires that his apprehensions were well founded for in fifteen days after the incident to which reference has been made he was prostrated by the enemy he so much dreaded.

Dr. Wright and Sir James Grant, to-day, said: "He is slowly yielding. He is making a great fight. We do not anticipate any very immediate termination, though an unexpected change might occur at any time." The Rev. J. J. Bogert called about that time, but was unable to go into the room, the sufferer's condition being stated to be very, very low. He, however, read prayers in the presence of the family.

Sir John's reluctance to take nourishment still continues. To please the doctor he attempted to take some but experienced great difficulty in swallowing.

When Sir John was roused up to take nourishment late this evening he opened his eyes, looked about him with more than usual brightness, and gave vent to a long yawn, followed by an apparent sigh of relief. The fact was noted with satisfaction by the non-medical attendants as indicating an improvement. Sir John then partook of more nourishment, and with greater ease than he had done since Friday night.

BULLETINS.

EARNSCLIFFE, June 4, 9:10 p. m.—No material change in Sir John's condition. There has been no depression throughout the day. He is resting easily now.

EARNSCLIFFE, 10 p. m.—Sir John Macdonald's condition throughout the day was unchanged until towards 4 o'clock, this afternoon, when he became more conscious of his surroundings. This evening, his general condition is much as it was yesterday evening, excepting that his heart's action is weaker and still more irregular. Respiration 30 and pulse 100.

EARNSCLIFFE—midnight—After the consultation, to-night, Sir Jas. Grant said it had been decided to telegraph for Dr. Geo. Ross, of Montreal, at the request of the relatives and the Members of the House of Commons. He said there was no change in the Premier's condition. People had taken a very encouraging and hopeful view from the nature of the bulletins issued to-day, but in this they are mistaken. The Premier's condition is not improved, his pulse is very feeble, and I think he is weaker to-night than at any time since his illness.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 4.—Although the impression got abroad, to-day, that the Premier's health was somewhat improved, Dr. Grant told the COLONIST correspondent to-night, that the medical men at no time found him weaker than this evening. He has taken the usual nourishment, milk, and shown greater consciousness, but his heart was weak, and at any time may cease beating. Resolutions of sympathy for Lady Macdonald are pouring in from all quarters. Dr. Ross, of Montreal, in deference to the wishes of the Premier's friends, has been sent for to consult with the other doctors relative to Sir John's condition.

BULLETINS.

EARNSCLIFFE, June 5, 7:05 p.m.—Sir John Macdonald became unconscious about 4 p.m., and his end is fast approaching.

(Sgd.) R. W. POWELL, M.D.

EARNSCLIFFE, 11 p.m.—The doctors who have just come out say Sir John can't last more than a few hours at most. There is a slight perception of consciousness. They will not issue another bulletin to-night.

EARNSCLIFFE, Midnight.—Sir John has been in a comotose condition all the evening. His death has been expected any time, but he may last an hour or two yet.

EARNSCLIFFE, June 6, 12:30 a.m.—Sir John Macdonald may die at any moment now. Dr. Wright attributes the change for the worse, which took place this evening, to both brain and heart, and says it will be marvellous if the Premier passes the night.

EARNSCLIFFE, 5:30 a.m.—Sir John still alive. He has taken no nourishment since 11 last night. He is unconscious. Respiration decreased from 54 to 48.

MEAGRE NEWS.

TORONTO, June 5.—In a letter to the local papers, H. B. Evans, M.D., of Picton, Ont., complains of the meagreness of the bulletins issued by the medical attendants of Sir John Macdonald. He says: "If paralysis is caused by an exhaustion of the brain and nerve power, there is room for hope; but if there be extravasation of the blood causing pressure on the brain, there is not much room for hope. If the doctors had told us that the pupils of the eyes were normal, we should know it was not apoplexy; but if they had told us that one pupil was contracted and the other dilated, we should know it was a case of apoplexy, and should have been able to say there is no hope for a man of his age.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 5.—Public opinion has been satisfied by the visit of Dr. Ross, of Montreal, to see Sir John to-day; but he has added nothing to the information which the public already possess. To-day has been one of depression and sadness around the Parliament buildings, the Conservatives recognizing that there old chief has now but a few hours to live. The recollection that his pleasant face and genial bearing will be seen no more in the House has saddened them. At four o'clock the Premier lost all consciousness, and an hour later became so low that it was thought essential to assemble all the members of the family at the dying statesman's bedside. About eight o'clock, however, the Premier rallied somewhat. The doctors paid a visit at 10 30 and said there would be no more bulletins to-night, but the Premier is sinking fast. At two a.m. there was no change in the Premier's condition. He is very low, respiration only 45 to the minute.

THE ITATI SURRENDERS.

All the Arms Brought from San Diego Turned Over to the American Man-of-War at Iquiqui.

IQUIQUI, June 4.—The steamer Itata arrived here early to-day, and was at once surrendered to the American men-of-war in this harbor. All the arms brought from San Diego by the Itata were turned over with the vessel. They consist of 5000 rifles.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The cable from Iquiqui, announcing the surrender of the insurgent vessel Itata to the American war ships at that port, cannot be confirmed at the navy or state departments, but officials in the navy department say that it is undoubtedly correct, and they look for a cablegram from Admiral McCann, confirming it and giving particulars, every hour. While nothing definite can be learned on the subject, the opinion prevails that Admiral McCann succeeded in making an agreement with the insurgent leaders for the surrender of the Itata and her cargo, and for this reason the Charleston stopped her pursuit of the insurgent ship when she reached Callao. The fact that the Itata went to Capilla, one hundred miles below Iquique, and within easy reach of the railroad, and did not discharge her cargo, also gives weight to this opinion, as she could have discharged her cargo and returned empty-handed and surrendered. What course the Government will now take is is now impossible to learn, but those posted on international law say the first charge against her will be that of violating the neutrality law. She will also be open to the charge of violating the customs laws, for leaving port without clearance papers, and taking a Deputy United States Marshall away by force.

IQUIQUE VIA GALVESTON, June 4.—The U. S. cruiser Charleston arrived here at midday.

PANAMA VIA GALVESTON, June 4.—The Chilian insurgent cruiser, Esmeralda, has just arrived here.

STORY OF THE ITATA'S CAPTAIN.

IQUIQUE, June 4.—The commander of the Itata states that the arms were not embarked at San Diego, but many miles out to sea. The insurgent government, at Iquique, claims this modifies the situation, and will probably result in a speedy solution of the difficulties.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Tracy to-night, received the following dispatch from Admiral McCann, dated Iquique, June 4th: "The Itata arrived at Iquique, Chili, from Tacopilla, last night, and was placed at the disposition of Rear Admiral McCann this morning. She had on board 5,000 rifles and ammunition taken from the Robert and Minnie, of the port of San Diego, Cal. She has no other munitions of war than these belonging to the ship, and transferred nothing to the Esmeralda, with whom she communicated off Acapulco. She then went direct to Tocopilla. The Charleston arrived at Iquique to-day, and the Pensacola is expected here to-day. As soon as the Itata takes on coal and prepares for her return trip, Admiral McCann will send her back to San Diego, probably under convoy of his cruisers. She will be delivered to the U. S. court officers at San Diego, and proceedings against her for violation of the neutrality laws will be resumed at the point where they were interrupted by the unlawful departure of the steamer, and the responsible parties will likely be called upon to answer a charge of contempt of court for running away while under an injunction. The Chilian insurgents, it seems, upon hearing of the escape of the Itata, while under an injunction, disapproved of this action, and at once determined to surrender the vessel, and a proposition was made by the insurgents, through Admiral McCann, to surrender the vessel as soon as she arrived at a South American port.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

The Fraser Falling, and All Danger of a Flood is Past—The Assizes Not Yet Ended.

(From Our Own Correspondent

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 6.—An excursion of twelve hundred people came over from Fairhaven to-day, and spent the day in town.

The assizes are not concluded yet. They are the most uninteresting ever held in Westminster. All the big cases fell through, and only two petty charges have been sustained, 12 months being the sentence in one case, and six months in another. There were four murder cases on the docket: Shea, an Indian, charged with the murder of Patrick O'Shea, is now being tried.

The River is still falling, and all danger of flood is over.

THE CORWIN

Receives Orders to be in Readiness to Proceed to Behring's Sea at a Day's Notice.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Orders were, to-day, telegraphed from the Treasury Department to the revenue cutter Corwin at San Francisco to be in readiness to proceed to Behring's Sea at a day's notice.

IT LIVED TWO DAYS.

Portland's New Paper Ceases After a Brief Career.

PORTLAND, June 7.—The Morning American, the new daily paper that was sprung upon the Portland public, is no more, and to-day half a dozen irate reporters and three times as many typos were looking for the men who engaged them. The paper was issued on Friday morning and on Saturday morning. There was no paper to-day because the managers said they could not complete arrangements for receiving a new service from the East until to-morrow, and there will be no paper to-morrow because the employees could get no money on the checks that were given them yesterday. Neither A. R. Reed, the alleged editor, nor Dana Thomas, the alleged business manager, could be found to-day. This is the paper that it was reported John P. Irish, late of the San Francisco Alta, was to take charge of.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The McGreevy Case—The Wellington Strike to Come Up in the House.

Sunday Observance Debated—"One Man One Man Vote" Taken Up by the Members.

Trouble Between the Party Whips—Obstruction in the Skidegate Inlet, B. C.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 4.—The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, were presented to-day. Among the items are $500 to enable the Department to rebuild the school house at Gillakdamicks Indian reserve on the North-West Coast, destroyed by fire last year; $587 towards the erection and furnishing of a school house under the auspices of the Church of England mission, on the Nanaimo Indian Reserve; $1,000 to enable the department to construct a stable for the Kootenay Indian industrial school, and to purchase horses, etc.; expenses re the survey of Burrard Inlet, $2,500.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, this morning, decided to report Michael Connolly to the house to-day for refusing to hand over his books to the custody of the Committee.

The Government have decided to include all the branches of the Intercolonial under one management.

Prof. Saunders gave interesting evidence on agriculture before committee, this morning, relative to the progress of the Experimental Farm.

In the House, this afternoon, the session was devoted to Mr. Charlton's Sunday Observance bill, which the mover supported in a long speech. The Minister of Justice called attention to the fact that provincial legislatures had adopted legislation more or less stringest on this subject, and suggested that, after the second reading, which he supported, that the bill be referred to a select committee to inquire into the local laws and into some clauses of Mr. Charlton's act, which might be impracticable. The recommendation was adopted.

The evening session was spent on Mr. Edgar's "one man one vote" bill, which was opposed by the Minister of Justice and other Conservatives, as an unnecessary mutilation of the franchise act. Sir Thompson moved the six months' hoist, which, after a very lively debate, was carried by a majority of 32, all the Independents voting with the Government.

Mr. Foster stated that the budget would not come down this week.

OTTAWA, June 5.—The Whips on both sides ventilated their misunderstanding relative to broken pairs, on Monday night, in the House, this afternoon. A better method will likely result from the little quarrel.

Mr. Murray, Grit member, apologized to the House for finding his way into a private room, but said he did so in ignorance.

The expenditure for May shows a slight increase over revenue, but, taken on the whole, the record for the eleven months is very favorable. The surplus gives $81,600,000.

Information has been received from Capt. Meyer, commanding the Canadian Pacific Navigation steamship Danube, that on his last trip north the vessel struck on a sunken rock in Skidegate Inlet, Graham Island. The mariner requested the department to take notice.

The request of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stating that Connolly had declined to produce the books and papers before the committee was presented to Parliament this afternoon. Connolly was ordered to appear at the Bar of the House on Monday, at four o'clock. At the meeting to-day, Murphy, Connolly's partner, testified that he conducted the negotiation with the Hon. Thomas McGreevy with the full knowledge and consent of the members of the firm.

Mr. Gordon has placed a list of questions on the order paper relative to the cost of sending "C" battery to the Wellington mines; how much was paid the E. & N. Ry. Co., the cost of subsistence, etc.

The House discussed Mr. Laurier's motion to censure Sir Charles Tupper, for several hours to-day. The speakers were—Messrs. Charlton, Fraser, Gillies, Langlier, Tisdale and Patterson. The motion was negatived by 100 to 79.

OTTAWA, June 6.—The Government has decided to impose a quarantine of 15 days upon sheep and swine imported from Europe. The United States recently made the quarantine regulations against these animals applicable to Canada, although the desire of the American authorities was stated to be to prevent the introduction of diseases from Europe via the Dominion ports. By making the Canadian regulations uniform with those of the States it is expected the American restrictions against Canadian sheep and swine will be cancelled.

THE CHILIAN WAR.

The Story of the Recent Naval Battle off Valparaiso Entirely False.

Balmaceda Accused of Shipping $4,000,000 in Bullion to Europe for His Own Use.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A dispatch was received at the Chilian legation in Washington, yesterday, from Chili, saying that the story of a combat in Valparaiso between the steamer Magillanese and three vessels of the Government, on April 20th, is entirely false. The Magillanese is an old iron vessel in bad condition, and would not dare to encounter even one of the vessels of the Government. The Government of Bolivia remains neutral, as between the factions in Chili. A Chilian gentleman residing in Washington has received from friends in Chili copies of the fly sheets which the insurgents, who are unable to publish in regular newspapers, issue in lieu thereof. In one of these little sheets is a manifesto by the Congressional party, warning the people of all countries that Balmaceda, who is referred to as "The dictator," and who has been declared deposed by the Congressionalists from the presidency, has shipped to Europe $4,000,000 in bullion, which was required by law to be kept in the Chilian treasury, as a guarantee for the paper currency. The manifesto alleges that Balmaceda can give no security that this fund will be used for public purposes, and in fact it will doubtless be used for his personal objects, and when he is driven from Chili by the people, he will use the money to support himself in luxury while abroad, as other exiled tyrants have done in similar cases. All bankers and others are cautioned against accepting or handling these moneys, which will be demanded by the constitutional party when it obtains power. Another fly leaf says that this $4,000,000 was packed across the Andes on mules and shipped by steamer from Buenos Ayres to Europe. From the same source the statement comes that the only representative of Chili in France and England, Senor Matle, adheres to the congressional party.

Nitrate continues to be shipped from Iquique, and some of the works that had been stopped have started up again.

The Government reports that the Blanco Encalada, which was sunk by torpedoes, is not so badly damaged as was supposed, and can be raised and repaired.

A GREAT STORM.

Wind, Rain and Lightning Terrify the People of Ohio—Hurricane at Latonia.

Three Persons Killed by the South Dakota Tempest—Blowing Great Guns on Lake Superior.

CLEVELAND, O., June 3.—The whole of Northern Ohio has been deluged during the last forty-eight hours. In this city one inch of rain fell, yesterday, and this forenoon, between 11 and 12 o'clock, .61 of an inch of rain fell inside of seven minutes, the streets being turned into rivers, the water running over the sidewalks and on the lawns in some places. The Superior street cable line was blocked by a washout of sand, which covered the track to a depth of four feet for about thirty yards. The sewers were flooded, and in Forest street water undermined a big water pipe, causing it to break, which added greatly to the flood.

At Lima there was a tornado last night, doing great damage to buildings and the crops. A young man named A. M. Bennett, near Cavett, was crushed by a falling tree.

At Salem, O., lightning struck and shattered the steeple of the Presbyterian church. The storm was frightful, hailstones breaking windows and door panels in houses and stores.

Fifteen windows in a passenger car on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road were broken, the headlight smashed and a hole knocked in the roof of the cab.

In Cleveland lightning struck the Wilmot hotel and jumped from there to the trolly wire of an electric street road, severely shaking the occupants of a passing car and damaging the machinery of the motor.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The Commercial Gazette's specials report a serious storm throughout Indiana and Ohio this evening. At La Porte, Ind., King & Field's warehouse was unroofed and damaged $50,000.

At New Philadelphia, O., a storm of rain and hail and wind greatly damaged crops. Lightning struck a school house but no one was seriously hurt.

At Seymour, Ind., a tornado tore up trees, demolished an ice factory, and blew away the third story of the high school building, but, fortunately, no one was injured.

At Falmouth, Ky., James Austin's barn was wrecked and his 16-year-old daughter killed.

At Salina, O., a church and several houses were wrecked. Minor damage is reported from several other points.

Over 4,000 people went to the Latonia races, to-day, and were soaked through with a heavy rain. Just before the races began, a hurricane struck the grand stand, in which there were 3,000 people, one-third women. The sheds outside the race course were picked up and strewn clear across the roadway of the track, 200 yards away. Blinding sheets of water, driven by a forty-mile an hour hurricane, drenched everybody. The wind toppled the upper seats over and rolled them toward the front. Then, among the screams of the women, a wild rush was made for the broad central stairway that leads to the plaza in front of the stand. A brave man rushed into the crazy crowd and averted a calamity. The crowd went down safely to shelter under the stand. Many women fainted. Half an hour later the wet crowd was sitting on the benches watching the races. No casualities are reported.

WATERTOWN, S.D., June 3.—The report of three fatalities caused by yesterday's cyclone has been confirmed. Rumors of other deaths northeast of here have come in, but were not credited. The property loss in the city is slight, being confined to buildings and outhouses.

CHICAGO, June 3.—This afternoon a frame building on the West side, built on posts, collapsed without warning. Beneath it half a dozen men were carousing, and John Bahill, William Schwartz, George Schwartz and Gus Schwartz were killed, and others painfully injured.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 3.—One of the worst gales of the season swept across Lake Superior to-day. At the entry to Superior bay the waves ran thirty and forty feet high, breaking over the lighthouse at the mouth of the entrance. Three vessels are riding at anchor outside the harbor, not daring to venture into port to pass through the canal. But one life was lost off the schooner Mayflower which went down last night, but additional fatalities will result from severe bruises and exposure sustained by others of the crew.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 3.—A very heavy wind and hail storm prevailed last night in Mount Vernon and Bennington townships, this county. Rye and small fruits were damaged considerably. Many large trees were broken off, and the roads are almost impassable from broken trees and hedges. The county suffered considerable loss in Bennington by the washing away of innumerable small bridges and culverts. It is impossible to form any estimate of the damage with the information available tonight.

The London Strike.

LONDON, June 9.—Road carts loaded with non-unionist men paraded the streets this afternoon, the men cheering lustily in answer to the groans of the strikers. The excitement is intense, but the police preserved order. The directors of the Road Cart Company met to-night, and explained to the men that it was impossible at present to increase the wages and pay a dividend. They proposed a resolution, pledging them to resume work in the morning. The resolution was carried unanimously and will enable 100 cars to be started.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1891.

SIR JOHN'S LAST LETTER.

The great charm of Sir John Macdonald was his geniality. He had always a pleasant and a kindly word for his friends and supporters. In his business intercourse with the men of his party he was the reverse of a formalist. He was never afraid to be natural, and was humorous and jolly even in his office and during office hours. Those who went to him for favors which he could not grant were not pained or offended by a refusal, which was so pleasantly, so considerately and so good-humoredly uttered. After an interesting chat, spiced by a sly joke, a well deserved compliment, or a good story, the men frequently left his office in a better humor than when they entered it. It can be easily understood that, even in his business letters, the warm-heartedness and the lively humor which the Chieftain neither could nor would restrain, is readily discernable. The very last letter which Sir John Macdonald wrote was addressed to Hon. John Robson. That circumstance alone would give it a priceless value. But in this letter, short as it is, and written while the veteran Premier was on the verge of his last illness, while he was pressed with business and worn out with hard work, can be plainly traced the charming characteristics which gained for him so many friends and made intercourse with him so pleasant. Mr. Robson has kindly handed us this most interesting letter for publication. He is assured by the Hon. Mr. Dewdney, on the authority of Mr. Joseph Pope, Sir John's private secretary, that it is the last letter which the Old Leader wrote with his own hand:

Earnscliffe, Ottawa,
May 19, 1891.

My Dear Robson:

It has occurred to me that the present would be an opportune season for your Government to discuss with ours the various questions still unsettled between them.

You, I presume, can get away from Victoria with little or no inconvenience, and you will find us here in Parliamentary session until the first of July, or later. We will then scatter until October, and at that season you, I suppose, will be wanted at home.

Besides, it will be a pleasant season for your journey;—so, give yourself leave of absence, and Dewdney, you and I can take up * * * * and any other unsolved questions that may remain.

Herein fail not.

Yours sincerely,
John A. Macdonald.

The Hon. John Robson, Premier, etc., Victoria, B.C.

MISJUDGED.

It is the fashion of the Toronto Globe and of Liberal politicians of the Globe school to condemn the policy of Sir John Macdonald as being devised to meet present emergencies regardless of future consequences. "After me the deluge," is the epigram that it was continually applying to the plans of the late Premier and the acts of his Administration. As late as the first of the present month, when it was believed that Sir John might be called away at any moment, it said in an article headed "What Next?" With Sir John it was always, "After me the deluge." Is this true? Was Sir John Macdonald's policy a series of makeshifts devised to get over pressing difficulties without giving any consideration to the future of the country?

For our own part, we are satisfied that this criticism is most unjust and not in accordance with facts the significance of which all who have any knowledge of the history of Canada during the past twenty-five years or so can easily understand.

Whether Sir John was the Father of Confederation or not, it is well known that he was one of its most enthusiastic advocates and that there was no man in Canada who worked harder to bring it about. The policy of the Confederate Party was not intended to influence the affairs of Canada for a month or a year, it was emphatically a policy of the future. Those who devised it and helped to carry it out knew that they were working principally for the generations to come—laying the foundations of a commonwealth which might, and probably would, last for centuries. And Confederation was the great work of Sir John Macdonald's lifetime. It will be as the principal founder of the Dominion of Canada that his name will go down to posterity. When all the minor acts of his political life, all the party fights and questions that were merely local and temporary, have been buried in oblivion, this great work of nation-building, which was begun and finished while he was the leading public man in Canada, will stand out in bold relief. It will have to be admitted then that the motto of the men who labored to bring about Confederation, and who fostered it in its infancy, was not, "After us the deluge," but, "After us a happy and prosperous nation."

The next great work in which Sir John Macdonald was engaged was the projection and construction of a great trans-continental railway, bringing the members of the Confederation closer together, and affording the Empire a highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific through British territory. The Canadian Pacific Railway was not an expedient to extricate a government out of some temporary embarrassment. It was the conception of a sagacious and far-seeing statesman, who attached even more importance to the future requirements of the country than he did to its present needs. That work was designed, not so much for the Canada of the present, as for the Canada of the future. The Opportunists of the Dominion, the political waiters upon Providence were appalled when Sir John Macdonald unfolded to them his great scheme. They declared that Canada did not need a transcontinental railroad then, and would not need one for a century to come. They stigmatised his project as a mad scheme, which, if attempted to be carried out, would ruin the Dominion. Here again, the judgment of Sir John Macdonald's opponents is manifestly unjust as well as stupid. If Sir John were the man they are so desirous to represent him to be, a mere politician, whose only ambition was to get over the difficulties of the day by shifty expedients, he would not only never have entertained the project of a transcontinental railway, but he would have regarded those who proposed it as fit candidates for a lunatic asylum.

Was the National Policy intended only for a day? Was it an expedient to draw upon the future, for the sake of making things easy and pleasant for the time being? It was nothing of the kind. It was intended to make the Dominion of Canada industrially independent for the time to come. Canadians were asked by Sir John Macdonald to make some sacrifices now, in order that the industries necessary to its prosperity by and by might be established. The National Policy, like the Canadian Pacific railroad, was intended, to say the least, to benefit Canadians of future generations, much more than Canadians of the present generation. This was the principal motive of the men who advocated it and the men who voted for it. They were not careless of the future. They did not wish to see the Canada of their children and their children's children buried under a cloud of pauperism or dependent upon the goodwill of greedy and, it may be, covetous foreigners for the comforts and necessaries of life. They wanted to leave them a self-sustaining country,—a better, not a worse country, than it was when they inaugurated the policy of protection to native industry. How, then, can the Toronto Globe and the pack of short-sighted, small-minded and ill-natured Grits who make the Globe their text book, have the impudence to say that, with the statesman who inaugurated this policy, the object of which was to make Canada in days to come prosperous and independent, it always was "After me the deluge."

It is quite true that Sir John Macdonald was a resourceful politician. He knew how to dish his opponents, and he took a pleasure in frustrating their plans and in blighting their hopes when those plans were to drive him from power and to destroy his influence in the country. It, of course, was aggravating, after they believed that they had Sir John in a tight place, to see him freeing himself from the snares they had set for him, and vaulting over obstacles which they regarded as insuperable, and instead of being their victim becoming their conqueror. The ease with which Sir John Macdonald turned the tables on his opponents, even when they were most confident of defeating him, was really wonderful. An example of this was given at the very last election. The Grits were sure that they had Sir John at a disadvantage. He sprang an election upon them, and undid with comparative ease in a few weeks what it had taken the Grit agitators four years to do. The Globe and its disciples should try not to bear malice. They were fairly beaten, and it is a very poor revenge to misrepresent and belittle the Chieftain who routed them, when, his work done and his battles fought, he was lying helpless as an infant on his death-bed.

THE RIGHT MAN.

The Montreal Star has no doubt as to who ought to be the next Premier. It believes that Sir Charles Tupper is the man, and it gives the following reasons for its belief:

"Our own impression is that there is no man so well able to grasp the situation as Sir Charles Tupper. Had it not been for his unfortunate attitude with regard to the Grand Trunk there could scarcely have been two opinions on the subject. Perhaps, the best evidence that Sir Charles is the most likely man to hold the Conservative party together is the testimony of the Liberal press which, with unprecedented unanimity, solemnly curses the High Commissioner with bell, book and candle once a day or a little oftener when more than one edition is published. There is so much of Sir Charles Tupper's handiwork in the National Policy that probably not even Sir John Macdonald himself is more familiar with the intricate details of the commercial problem that has to be solved for the Dominion. Moreover, if Canada is to look to England for help and counsel rather than abroad, there is no man in a better position to deal with the Imperial Government than Sir Charles Tupper."

DR. BOURINOT'S OPINION.

As many of our readers would no doubt like to know the exact position in which the Dominion Government stands, now that Sir John Macdonald is dead, we reproduce, from the Ottawa Citizen, what Dr. Bourinot, C. M. G., the highest constitutional authority in the Dominion, said a few days ago to a representative of that paper:

"Should the Premier pass away the Government would be *ipso facto* dissolved, because the existence of the Government depends on the Premier. Under such circumstances it would be for the Governor-General to call upon some person to serve as Premier. That is a matter entirely within his discretion. He could, for example, call upon a member of the present Cabinet to form a new Administration, or he might call upon an outsider. That person could ask the present members to continue in office. I assume that the present heads of departments, the Ministers of the Crown, would continue until successors had been properly appointed. The Cabinet could not meet except in their capacity as individuals. There must, however, be a Government, and some one would have to be named by His Excellency to form a Cabinet."

Being asked how the session of Parliament would be affected by the Premier's death, Dr. Bourinot replied:

"I assume there would be an adjournment, but, of course, Parliament would need to make provision for carrying on the public service. This could be done by voting money on account, as is so often done in England and elsewhere. But it may be said that, pending the organization of a new Government, legislation will be at a standstill."

Dr. Bourinot's work on Constitutional Procedure says:

"It is the First Minister alone who can advise changes in the administration, and recommend the Sovereign to fill vacancies therein. If he himself should vacate his office by death or resignation, or dismissal, the Ministry is *ipso facto* dissolved. Individual Ministers might retain their offices, if permitted by the Sovereign, and might form part of a fresh combination with a fresh head, but there would be a new Ministry, and, as colleagues of the incoming Premier, they must make a fresh agreement with him, as when, in 1834, Lord Melbourne succeeded Lord Grey as Premier of substantially the same administration, and, in 1868, when Mr. Disraeli became Premier upon the retirement of Earl Derby through ill-health. In the event of the formation of a new Ministry, only such as were new members of the Cabinet would have to appeal to the people."

THE TEACHERS TAUGHT.

The spouters and theorists of the Farmers Alliance in the United States are being educated. When they are forced to seek information relative to the reforms and changes they have been advocating, they find to their great surprise that these reforms and changes cannot be made so easily as they, in their ignorance, imagined. Their orators have been declaring that the State should own and operate the railways. The railway companies, they declared, are bloated monopolies that are squeezing the life's blood out of the hard-working farmers. The rates they charge for the carriage of freight are inordinately high, and their officials and stockholders are rolling in wealth and living in the lap of luxury, while the farmers, whose money they spend, are almost starving.

This kind of talk is most acceptable to audiences who believe that every word the Alliance orators say is perfectly true. They condemn the railway men from the highest to the lowest, in language much more forcible than elegant, and believe that all they have to do in order to get rid of the tyrants and extortioners is to elect Alliance politicians to the Federal and State Legislatures.

Some among their leaders who possess a glimmering of common sense thought that it might be prudent to consult some public man, of known ability and integrity, as to the practicability of making the Republic the only railway owner in their country, before they went any further in that direction. They pitched upon Senator Carlisle as the man most likely to give them information on the subject which would be both full and reliable. So they sent a deputation to wait upon that gentleman. He gave the Alliance men the information they were in search of, and a great deal more than they expected to get. We find the following account of the interview, which is both interesting and edifying, in the columns of the Toronto Globe:

"Senator Carlisle asked the delegates how they expected to get possession of the telegraph lines and the railroads. They admitted that they had not thought of that phase of the question. They had simply concluded that Government ownership of the lines of transportation and communication would be a good thing for the people. He asked if it was their purpose to confiscate them. They said no, because that would be simply robbery. The only other way the Government could get possession of them, he said, was to buy them, and he asked them if they had any idea what amount of money had to be paid for them. They were astonished when told that the amount invested in the railroad, telegraph, steamboat and telephone lines of the United States was about $10,000,000,000, and that there was a bonded debt upon them of over $4,000,000,000. Those two sums equal about seven times the amount of the national debt at the close of the war. It has taken twenty-five years to pay one-half of that debt. Senator Carlisle pointed out, also, that if the Government owned the lines of transportation and communication, they would have to be operated at a loss, because the object of Government ownership would be low rates; and as the Government could not operate them as cheaply as they are operated by private enterprise, the people would have to tax themselves to maintain them. This view was another surprise, and when Mr. Carlisle added that if their proposition were adopted the number of the employes of the Government would have to be increased to 1,250,000 or 1,500,000, and that a party with such vast patronage could not be driven from power, virtually admitted that the Government ownership of telegraph lines and railroads was for the present impracticable. Senator Carlisle said that the concentration of the money power in a few hands was a bad sign, but, he asked, "How are you going to remedy it? Shall the Legislature say that when a man has earned $1,000 or $10,000 he shall not earn any more?" The Senator's visitors returned to Cincinnati somewhat perplexed."

Their perplexity does not surprise us in the least. When ignorant men undertake to reform the world and re-organize society, they, for a long time, have no other listeners and converts than men who are a little more ignorant than themselves. By the help of the votes of these uninformed electors, they are placed in positions of importance and come in contact with men who have some knowledge of the world and its affairs. When the agitators try to put their theories into practice they begin to find how little they know and to see obstacles in their way, of whose existence they did not so much as dream. They then begin to understand what the poet meant when he said that:

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

They find that they had been rushing in where they ought to have stepped cautiously and discreetly. If they are honest, they become more conservative and less enthusiastic, and consequently the crowd that trusted them believe that they have been bought, and their popularity sinks faster than it rose. Those of them who are dishonest continue to advocate what they know to be impracticable, in the hope that they will be able to feather their own nests before they are found out, and the schemes of reform which they advocate are exploded. We venture to say that if some of those who listened intelligently to Senator Carlisle's lecture on the practicability of making the railroads the property of the state, confessed to the people whom they had been addressing that they had been talking a lot of mischievous nonsense to them, that they, when they denounced the railway companies, had not begun to understand the subject, and then told them the plain, honest truth about it, they would be looked upon as weak-kneed politicians, if they were not openly denounced as traitors to the cause of the people. The people, both in the United States and Canada, must learn sooner or later that before men can lead them and bring about changes that are really reforms, they must possess knowledge, and they must have learned to think. Self-satisfied ignorance does any amount of mischief in the United States and in many other countries.

UNRELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS.

The Ottawa correspondents of New York papers are not often to be depended upon. Some of them invent the most absurd canards and send them to the newspapers with which they correspond as valuable news, and others give the theories of cranks and the predictions of small politicians as sound political information. The sensational Ottawa newspaper correspondents have been, during the last week or so, very busy indeed. Much of the stuff which they have sent along the wires has been evolved from their own inner consciousness, and is of the most extraordinary nature. One of these Ottawa despatches to New York was reproduced in the columns of THE COLONIST yesterday morning. Among other wonderful and startling things, the newsmonger said:

"There is also a fast developing ambition in the French race. Plans are already laid for establishing another French republic upon the northern portion of the continent. . . . The French people have become prosperous, and, with fine advantages for education, the younger generation is growing more restless, and chafing under the restraint which they consider confines their natural ambition. To their strong racial prejudice is added difference of religion."

There is hardly a word of truth in these sentences. The French inhabitants of Quebec are the most conservative people in the whole of Canada. They dread and dislike change. Liberalism is their *bete noir*. It was not until Mr. Mercier had proved to them that a Liberal can be as good a Catholic as a Conservative, and that Canadian Liberalism is a very different thing from the European, and particularly the French, article of the same name, that the Quebec Liberals had any chance of attaining power. If Mr. Mercier had not been politically associated with Senator Trudel and other men of the ultra montane party, he could not, even when the Riel agitation was at its height, prevail upon the French people of the rural districts and their priests to trust him and his followers. As it was, Mr. Mercier had to resort to some rather extraordinary measures to convince the people of Quebec that "Liberal was not another name for a hater of religion, and a despiser and a persecutor of its ministers. It is said that he was obliged, on more than one occasion, to repudiate the name of Liberal, as applied to him, and to disavow his connection with the Liberal Party.

There is not, we venture to say, outside of Montreal, a corporal's guard of republicans in the whole of the province of Quebec. Republicanism, being among the people another name for irreligion and anarchy, is detested by the French Canadians. There is not a public man nor a newspaper in the whole province that dare advocate republicanism openly, and we are quite sure that it is not done secretly to any extent. It is absurd to assert that there is a republican party in Quebec. French Canadians, both young and old, strongly believe in British connection. The ambition of a few ardent spirits among them is towards independence. Not the independence of Quebec alone, but the independence of the whole of Canada. These young men are intensely Canadian. "Canada First" is their motto. Mr. Laurier, in a recent speech, gave utterance to their feelings and aspirations. But these enthusiasts are few in number, and they are not regarded with any great favor by the large majority of their compatriots.

The French Canadians, as a people, are strongly opposed to annexation. Their clergy, who still possess great influence, believe that annexation would be injurious to the people, morally and religiously, and not of any great advantage to them temporally. And the majority of their flocks are of the same opinion. Republicanism, in any form, therefore, is not popular in the Province of Quebec, and the journalist who tries to make the world believe that there is a party in that province, ambitious of establishing a French republic within its borders, is either a deceiver himself or a dupe of deceivers.

It is quite true that the French Canadians are devout Catholics, and that they are jealous of their privileges as a race. But in matters of religion they are neither intolerant nor aggressive, and there is no reason why Canadians, of the Anglo-Saxon race, should interfere with them in the exercise of their religion, or do anything to offend their race prejudices. What the Dominion needs in these matters is a policy of the widest tolerance. The men who stir up religious discord in Canada are its worst enemies. In this direction danger lies. It is both wrong and impolitic in the highest degree to introduce the religious element into politics unnecessarily, and so to treat the members of any denomination as to make it a point of honor with them to stand by their co-religionists. Every one knows that there are men over whom, to judge by their lives and conversation, religion has very little influence who, when religion is made a party question, are the hottest and most pugnacious partisans. No good, but much evil, can result from provoking this element of the population to active action.

BLAINE'S LITTLE GAME.

Among those who protest most strongly against entertaining the plea of the North America Commercial Company for liberty to kill a large number of seals to feed their Indian employes, is Professor Elliot. That gentleman sees through the Company's little game, and exposes it in a very vigorous manner. He is reported to have said:

"There is no vital necessity whatever for a single fur seal being killed on the seal islands this year for natives' food. If the British hesitate about letting the lessees kill seals for food up there, they probably remember the jobbery of 1869, when 69,000 seals were killed for 'food skins,' under precisely the same terms that are now contemplated, perhaps. If the English are willing to suspend the killing entirely, and they have so placed the matter in writing more than a month ago, why must our Government begin to pettifog about natives starving and all that wretched stuff? The natives have millions of water fowl on and around the seal islands, and plenty of sea lions and a good many fish, so that they will not suffer for want of fresh meat, even if a seal is not killed this year."

The Toronto Mail, commenting upon the above, says:

"It looks, therefore, as if Mr. Blaine made the proviso about the "food skins" in the expectation that Lord Salisbury would object to it, and thus cause further delay. As it is, however, his inaction has rendered the successful prohibition of seal-killing this season impossible. It may be that he is accused unjustly of having done this at the instance of the lessees, but the circumstances all point in that direction, and an influential section of the American press makes the accusation boldly. If there be any other reasonable explanation of the Secretary's strange course it should be forthcoming."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The funeral of Sir John Macdonald is to take place on Wednesday. Every province and every considerable city of the Dominion will, no doubt, show its respect for a statesman so eminent and so highly esteemed, by closing its public offices and schools on that day. This is the least they can do to give expression to the esteem in which he was held by men of all parties, classes and creeds. The inhabitants of the Province of British Columbia, and of the City of Victoria, have always shown that they esteemed the late Premier highly, and we have no doubt that those who represent them in the Government and the Corporation will do what is fitting to show the general sorrow for his death. The day should be set apart as one of general mourning.

WHEN sending the troops to Wellington was first talked about, the Hon. John Robson expressed the way in which the proposal to send them there was regarded by the Provincial Government aptly and forcibly in a very few words. When a friend suggested to him that the Local Government should take the initiative in the matter, Mr. Robson replied sharply and decisively: "The Government would not do so if it could, and could not if it would."

B. C. UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR—Your announcement, the other day, in giving the vote of the senate of the B. C. University has led many to believe that I was elected a member. This should be properly understood. I was not elected a senator, nor did the convocation (which consisted of graduates) elect a single member from Vancouver Island. This was, no doubt, a surprise to many, from the fact that five were to be elected, and that all parts of the province were likely to have representation. As it now stands the 21 members of senate are made up by the appointments of the Government, a representative from each of the cities of the province—one each from the School-teachers' Institute, Law Society and Medical Council, and the five elected by convocation. By this it is seen that, as far as Vancouver Island is concerned it is represented only through the appointees of the city aldermen of Victoria and Nanaimo. The results of the recent election by convocation have done the graduates here a great injustice—not even one was elected to represent them on the senate.

The graduates, here, issued a circular, in which they stated that they had nominated three in the hope that a fair representation would be obtained; but the graduates on the mainland nominated five, and, as the results are, they have elected five, all residents of the mainland. It has been urged, from time to time, that if we were to have a Provincial University that sectional feeling should be done away with, and that all should work in harmony. What do we find on the first occasion in which the graduates have an opportunity of casting their votes? It is all on the one side. I pointed out to the members on the mainland, before the election, that if they carried out the intention of the circular issued by a committee—appointed by them—it would be the first step in disintegrating the members of convocation.

The results likely to follow are, that the graduates, on Vancouver Island, will withdraw their names and support from the so called British Columbia University. The only representation they have are the members of the Senate, provided for by statute, namely, a representative selected by the City Councils of Victoria and Nanaimo. I ask if this is a fair and just representation from Vancouver Island, and Victoria holding, as the latter does, the high educational and commercial standing which she has, and is likely to retain for many years? I leave it with your readers to answer.

G. L. MILNE.

Winter Sports.

THE gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, cough, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which requires a reliable remedy like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their relief and cure. Known as reliable for over thirty years. The best cough cure.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

The Upton Line of Steamers to be Operated in Connection With the Union Pacific Railway.

"Zambesi," "Batavia" and "Parthia."—Victoria the First Port of Call and Last of Departure.

"Quick despatch" is evidently the motto of the Upton line of trans-Pacific steamers, whose first representative, the Zambesi, discharged her Victoria cargo at the outer wharf yesterday.

The arrival of this steamship, the first to bring Oriental consignments to this city direct, has been eagerly looked forward to by Victoria merchants doing business with China and Japan, and all that had been promised by the agents and promoters of the new service here, Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co., was faithfully performed. The Zambesi, Capt. G. J. Edwards commanding, is one of the old favorite P. & O. steamers, and is especially well adapted to the requirements of the trade in which she has been placed. She has excellent accommodation for passengers of all grades, and is a first class freight boat. Every pound of her 200 tons of Victoria cargo discharged yesterday is in as good condition as the day it was shipped, and this is something that tells its own story to merchants who know the losses sustained by frequent handling of goods. As soon as the steamship could be docked, the stevedores got to work, with the result that all Victoria and Port Townsend freight was removed in time for the Zambesi to proceed to Portland, last night. In the city on the Columbia, the bulk of the cargo, teas for the Eastern market, will be discharged into the cars of the U.P.R. Then the Zambesi will at once commence loading for her return voyage. Victoria will, of course, be made the first port of call and the last of departure, and here the company base their chief claim to the patronage of Victorians. In competition for the Oriental trade with the C.P.R., they also have the advantage of a line of steamers whose operation costs less, and which are sound, fast and reliable carriers, though less elaborate in their appointments than the new Empresses.

The Batavia, the second of the line, is due here about the end of the month; and following her will be either the Parthia or the Gwalior. Alternately these steamers will make direct trips between Victoria and Yokohama, Kobe and Hong Kong, once a month each way. At the head of the Upton Company is Mr. F. Upton of Kobe, a gentleman well acquainted with the Chinese and Japanese trade, and also with the requirements of shippers. The Union Pacific Railway Co. are also largely interested in the new steamer line, which will be operated in connection with this transcontinental line.

The Zambesi, which was visited by many Victorians yesterday, is a compact and handsome iron steamship, painted black above and red below the water line. She has a range of first-class cabins on the upper deck, three rakish masts, and a single smoke-stack. Her speed is good, as the run from dock to dock—Yokohama to Victoria—in 14 days, 19 hours and 35 minutes, shows. This trip beats the record of all the old liners of the C.P.R. with the exception of the one famous trip of the Parthia. On her initial voyage, the Zambesi carried a full cargo of 2,100 tons, and carried it all in fine condition. She has already a sufficient number of charters to ensure a full freight for the return trip.

The passenger and freight manifests of the Zambesi, on the run just completed, are given below:

Saloon—Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds and child, for Victoria; Mr. F. Morris, for Vancouver.

Steerage — Eighty-six Chinese and 48 Japanese.

Cargo—Two thousand one hundred tons, consisting largely of tea for Eastern points, and containing freight for all the cities of British Columbia.

Mails—Twenty-four bags for Victoria, Portland, San Francisco, Honolulu, New York, London, Dublin, Glasgow and Paris.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Zambesi are:
Captain—G. J. Edwards.
Chief Officer—C. J. Mattock.
Second Officer—G. Jackson.
Third Officer—B. Moul.
Chief Engineer—O. Daniel.
Purser—C. Wood (late of SS. Parthia).
Second Engineer—H. A. Thomson.
Third Engineer—Mr. Denton.
Fourth Engineer—Mr. S Shimsciichi.
Japanese Surgeon—O. Shimiichi.
Chinese Surgeon—Chang Man Sang.

A white surgeon will accompany the vessel, and each of the others of the line, as soon as the passenger trade is developed sufficiently to warrant. It is also contemplated to materially improve the saloon and second cabin accommodation in the near future.

The log abstract of the steamer's run from Japan reads thus: "Left Yokohama at 0:45 a.m. May 23rd; calms and fog, steaming dead slow till clear of land. 24th, moderate breeze, fine weather. 25th, moderate gale, high sea, thick mist, with occasional showers. 26th and 27th, the same. 28th, 29th and 30th, moderate breezes; cloudy. 30th, crossed meridian in lat. 49° 13'. 31st and June 1st, fresh head gale and heavy sea, thick mist. 2nd, to port, moderate breezes and overcast.

The management of the new line do not propose to enter into rate cutting, but depend for success on giving quick despatch to passengers and freight. They announce that they are in the field to stay, and mean to have their full share of the trans-Pacific business, which they are well fitted to handle. No coast trade will be catered for, and Victoria will be made the port of first importance by all steamers of the company

LATEST FROM ALASKA.

Several Criminals Indicted and Sentenced.—Sailors From a Wrecked Sealer Reach Juneau After Severe Hardships.

The Steamship Mexico, which arrived from Alaska, on Friday, brought mail advices to June 1st. The United States court at Juneau has found Mather Schmackoff guilty of burglary. He has been sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary. Tom, an Indian, for a like crime, has been sentenced to serve two years.

The following have been indicted; W. E. Bergman, assault with a dangerous weapon; Jake, an Indian, assault with intent to kill; John Trumans, assault with intent to kill; George Hook, an Indian, and Nicolai, an Aluet., charged with murder. William Andrews, accused of having caused the death of C. R. Chapman at Juneau several weeks ago, has been discharged from custody, the evidence against him having been insufficient to convict.

Three sailors from the sealing schooner Maybell, which was lost off the coast of Yukitat several weeks ago, have reached Juneau, having made their way down the coast in a small sealing boat. They suffered great hardships, and for several days they were without food.

The United States survey ship Patterson has arrived in Juneau. She will make a general cruise during the summer along the Alaska coast.

Katharine Valentine has been granted a divorce from Emory Valentine. The parties reside at Juneau. The husband having refused to pay to the clerk of the court $200, counsel fees and alimony, as decreed, he has been adjudged guilty of contempt, and sentenced to imprisonment.

Among the Mexico's passengers were H. Staples and Phillip Davis. Taking of the gold mine on Ungs Island, owned by the Consolidated Apollo Mining Co., of California, Staples says that he has been working for the company for several months. Over $100,000 has been expended on the mine since April last year, the money having been laid out in a tunnel which has been driven in for a distance of 800 feet; the laying of a railroad track about 3,000 feet in length, running from the mine to a 5-stamp mill erected on the property. The ledge varies in width from eight to thirty-six feet, and a milling test which has been made shows the out-croppings to average $14.50 to the ton in gold and silver—principally the latter. The quartz in the ledge itself runs all the way from $5 to $400 to the ton. The outlook for eventual complete success is believed to be good, and it is understood that the company's superintendent, Thos. C. Mayon, will proceed to San Francisco in July with the intention of making arrangements to erect a 40-stamp mill, which will be run by water power, of which there is ample close to the mine. In order to show that there is gold in paying quantities on the island, it may be stated that two other mines have been opened up there, and that from one of them were taken and shipped to San Francisco fifty tons of ore, which, after deducting all expenses of milling, &c., realized a clear profit of $7,000 to the owners. It is believed that the Commercial Company, or one of the companies under its control, is now negotiating for the purchase of this mine.

Davis stated that he had been engaged for the past thirteen months in prospecting and development work on the Herendeen Bay coal mine which is owned by a company organized in San Francisco. Some $30,000 have already been laid out on this property. A narrow guage railroad of over a mile in length has been built, which is used to carry the coal from the mine to the beach, and on the track are a locomotive and three cars. Already 700 tons of marketable coal have been mined and put aboard vessels by means of lighters. Although a tunnel has been driven in 1,000 feet no large deposit of coal has yet been struck, and the veins only average from six to eighteen inches in width. Some other veins have been found in the locality which promise better results, and it is intended to prospect them thoroughly in the hope of finally lighting upon veins which will pay to work.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Mourning for the Deceased Statesman—Work on the Chilliwhack Railway.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER, June 9.—Out of respect for the late Premier, the Canadian Pacific depot and the bridge leading to the wharf are, to-day, festooned and hung with black. The locomotives are also draped.

It is believed that work on the construction of the Chilliwhack Railway will begin about the 1st of July. The completion of this line will be pushed forward vigorously by Mr. McGillivray, the well known contractor.

The Canadian Pacific Railway intends building a shed between the immigration offices and the track, for the accommodation of the Chinese, who otherwise have to remain on board the steamer.

KAMLOOPS.

(Correspondence of the COLONIST.)

At County Court held before his honor Judge Spinks, on Wednesday morning last, there were five cases listed, all of which were settled out of court.

"Trade and get Rich," was the subject of a lecture delivered in the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. A. A. Carman, D.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada. There was a large attendance, and the lecture throughout was most interesting.

The Ellis family are improving rapidly under the careful and skilful attention of Dr. Tunstall.

Arrangements have been made for the celebration of the 12th July by the members of Kamloops Lodge No. 1,570, L.O.O.F.

Five prisoners were sent down to New Westminster on Friday night from the Kamloops jail.

The Inland Agricultural Association hold their annual meeting at Ashcroft Station on Saturday, June 13th, to arrange programme for the annual fair to be held in October next.

The Indians on the reserve are having quite a time of it this week. About 1,000 have assembled for religious service, the R. C. Bishop of the diocese conducting. Indians from all parts of the interior are present

TIGER TERRORIZING MEN.

Kills Horses and Frightens a Whole Locality.

LEWISTON, Ill., May 7.—[Special.]—The piteous screams of a horse in the stables brought Frank Chatterton, a farmer of Bernadotte, to the scene yesterday afternoon. As he entered the lot a huge beast sprang from the stable door, and after bounding into the adjacent field crouched low, uttering deep growls, while its long tail waved slowly to and fro. Chatterton was horrified, and fearing either to advance or retreat, gazed helplessly at the big beast, which in a few moments slunk away into a patch of timber. The horse lay on the stable floor, weltering in a pool of blood which flowed from a dozen wounds. The animal's sufferings were soon ended by a ball from a rifle. Chatterton declares that the brute he saw was not a panther, and that he believes it to be a tiger.

John Hulvey, residing some miles from here, came across a large animal in his field, Thursday, which was feeding on the carcase of a steer. The animal's screams have been heard and huge tracks have been found in the Spoon River bottoms. For the last three months McDonough county has been terrorized by this creature. A party of hunters surrounded the brute in Crooked creek bottoms, a few weeks ago, but the dogs would not attack it. The men caught a glimpse of the animal, and were so frightened that they gave up the chase.

About three years ago a menagerie, while crossing Crooked Creek bottoms, was caught in a storm. A cage, containing a tiger, was overturned, and the animal escaped. This is believed to be the animal which is terrorizing this section.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1891.

THE DEAD STATESMAN.

We are sure that every reader of The Colonist—no matter his political proclivities—will be profoundly sorry to learn that Canada's greatest statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, is no more. This, the country of his adoption, has been the one with which his every interest, and his every hope, have been identified; and, without any stretch of imagination, it may be well said that he was "Canada's Greatest Son." What the Dominion owes to the indomitable energy, enterprise and foresight of the man whom both his fellow citizens and his Queen delighted to honor, it is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate. He was, too, the admiration and envy of the world at large, for he appeared, as it were, to touch public affairs with a talismanic wand. As an individual, he was a man—full of genuine human nature and personal magnetism possessed by but few. His life work will last so long as Canada exists, and, to-day, there will be scarcely one throughout the length and breadth of the land who will not regret that Canada's Grand Old Man has passed away.

PROHIBITION.

The question of prohibition has become one of great importance in this Dominion. If it is not yet a burning question, it must be admitted that it is in a fair way of becoming one. Parliament has this year been inundated with petitions praying for the enactment of a prohibitory law, and a very large and influential deputation waited upon the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Customs a few days ago to press the subject on the attention of the Government. The day has gone by when men can poohpooh the proposal to enact a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks in the Dominion. Whether the proposal is wise or unwise, practicable or impracticable, it must be met seriously and respectfully by the Legislature and the electors. What a large proportion of the people are agitating for and demanding must be considered carefully and earnestly, and those who treat the prohibition question with contempt and burke its discussion with a joke are not alive to the requirements of the time.

The prohibitionists say that the time has arrived when Parliament should take up the question to legislate upon it. In this we think they are mistaken. The prohibition question was not prominently before the people at the last general election. It may have been discussed in some places by a few candidates, but in the great majority of constituencies it was hardly thought of. The election, as we all know, was run upon another and a very different issue. All will have to allow that the Prohibition question is one of such importance that the people should be given an opportunity of pronouncing upon it separately in the usual way. A plebiscite is proposed, but plebiscites are unknown to the British constitution, and where they have been tried in other countries the results have not been altogether satisfactory, and they have not, it is contended, expressed the real desire of the majority of the people on the subjects for which they were taken.

We do not see that there need be any hurry to get the popular verdict on prohibition. It is a subject that requires careful consideration, and the education of the electorate with regard to it is, as far as our observation extends, very far from being finished. If it cannot stand agitation and discussion, it certainly ought not to be adopted.

The question of prohibition has, we are convinced, in different parts of the Dominion suffered from the undue haste and misdirected zeal of its advocates as well as from indifference and want of earnestness on the part of the electors. The fate of the Scott Act in many counties of Eastern Canada should convince those who favor prohibition of the unwisdom of snatching a verdict from communities which are not prepared to accept it in good faith. Apparent success has been worse for them in very many places than even disastrous defeat would have been. The agitation appeared to be successful and the election ended in victory. But the operation of the law was a grievous disappointment to the true friends of temperance. The reason of this, in our opinion, was that the friends of temperance were too ready to take consent for conviction. They were for the most part earnest and sincere, and they too readily took for granted that those who voted for the Act were also earnest and sincere. The result showed that they were not. Very many who appeared favorable to the introduction of the act, and voted for it, when it came into operation, were the first to violate it themselves and to countenance its violation by others. Then there were large numbers who took no part in the agitation, one way or the other, who considered it no harm to ignore the law, and to throw obstacles in the way of those who desired to enforce it. The Scott Act in communities that were unprepared for it—that were not educated up to it—was a dead letter, if it was not indeed something worse. Had its advocates not been so eager, had they taken more time to create a public opinion in its favor, they would perhaps have had fewer apparent triumphs, but they would not have had to deplore so many failures.

We think that those who are getting up the petitions in favor of prohibition are making the same mistake as did the advocates of the Scott Act. They are of opinion that every one who signs the petitions really desires prohibition, and will help to enforce a prohibition law, when one is enacted. This is a very great mistake. Many sign the petitions who are too good natured and too desirous to gain the good opinion of those who present it to them, to refuse. A large proportion of them have no convictions on the subject, they have never given it a serious thought, and others sign it for form's sake, because they believe that the agitation will come to nothing. We must repeat that, on this question of prohibition, there is a sad want of sincerity and earnestness among those who do not believe in the principle. They sign prohibition petitions out of mere complaisance, or because they are afraid to say what they really believe. It is a great mistake to regard these as favoring prohibition. The friends of prohibition may depend upon it that, when the time to uphold a prohibitory law comes, nine out of ten of them will be found wanting.

The experience which Canadian prohibitionists have gained from the operation of the Scott Act should convince them that, in the matter of the enactment of a prohibitory law, "the more haste the less speed," is emphatically true. If they apply undue pressure to the Government, and to their representatives, they may, perhaps, appear to gain ground and to be near the accomplishment of their purpose, but they will find in the end that their advance was illusory, and that they had not furthered the cause of temperance in the least.

Then there are very formidable financial and political difficulties which the prohibitionists will have to meet when this question comes fairly before the people, which have not yet been even generally discussed. How, for instance, do they propose to replace the seven millions or so which will be lost to the revenue if no intoxicating drink is made in Canada, or allowed to enter its territory? It will not do to answer this in a general way. It is a practical question, and the plan proposed to replace what prohibition will take out of the treasury must be placed before the people in a definite form and be discussed from the platform and in the press. This will take time. The prohibitionists must not close their eyes to the fact that they have hard work before them. They cannot expect to take the people by surprise. The change they agitate for is too important, from every point of view, to be made suddenly and without due preparation. There are very few thoughtful men in this Dominion who will say that the time has arrived for the Parliament of the Dominion to take the question of prohibition into consideration. The people from whom Parliament derives its authority must first be consulted.

BACCARAT.

Baccarat, the game played at Mrs. Wilson's by the Prince of Wales and his fellow-guests is simply a gambling game. It is a French game and has become fashionable, taking the place of Lansquinet and Vingt-et-un. It requires no skill to play it. What makes it exciting is the betting. Whether the player wins or loses depends upon the number of pips on the cards dealt out to him. From the description of the game contained in the American Hoyle there is very little fun in Baccarat, and it requires no exercise of brain to play it. If the dealer gives you the right cards you win, and, if he does not, you lose. Nothing that the player can do, except perhaps turn his chair, can have any effect on his chance of winning. We should say that the game is decidedly stupid, and is not more worthy the attention of men and women of intelligence than shaking dice or tossing coppers. It will not increase the British people's respect for the aristocracy to find that they have no more elevating way of passing their time than by playing this gamblers' game of Baccarat. There is in fact no play in it; it is simply a device to get hold of each other's money.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

There is every prospect that the Nicaragua Canal will be completed in a few years. Men of energy and enterprise have undertaken the work, and it is talked about by many as if it were already an accomplished fact. The sum required to construct the canal does not appear too great to be raised for an undertaking that cannot fail to yield a very large revenue. The canal is to be 169.45 miles long. But there will be only some twenty-six miles of excavation. The greater part of it is 110 feet above the level of the sea. There are to be consequently three locks at each end. These locks are to be very large, 1,000 feet by 85, and 30 feet deep. It is expected that two or three ships can pass through at one lockage. It is calculated that it will take a vessel twenty-eight hours to pass through the canal from end to end. The distance saved between New York and San Francisco will be 9,894 miles. It is difficult to imagine the revolution which this canal will make in the commerce of the Pacific Coast. San Francisco will be, by steamer, within twenty-five days of Liverpool, and the dangers as well as the delay of the route round the Horn will be avoided. The change cannot but affect the trade of British Columbia. It is hard to imagine what consequences will result from bringing Great Britain ten thousand miles nearer this Province than it now is. The sum required to construct this great work is not so large as might be imagined. The engineers say that it can be completed for $100,000,000. Five millions have already been expended upon it, and the work done is within the estimate.

The country through which the canal passes is said to have a splendid climate and to be very healthy. The mortality among the workmen is comparatively small. The navigation along by far the greater part of the route is by lake and river, and will, no doubt, be very pleasant.

The projectors have had many difficulties to contend with, but they have surmounted the greater number of them. They have made a good beginning, and they believe that it will be comparatively easy for them to raise all the money they still need.

AN INCIDENT.

A very pleasant incident took place at a meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, which holds its sessions this year in Montreal. The Governor-General was present, and Mr. Benjamin Sulte read, what appears to have been, a paper on Canadian history. In the course of his remarks he brought to light the following fact, which we give as related in the Toronto Empire's report:

"It appears that when the 40 or more French Canadians who had taken up arms in 1837 and 1838, and had escaped the gallows to be transported to Australia, were about to return to Canada, a most interesting scene was enacted on the London dock. These poor people had reached England in a most destitute condition, and it was at this time that a gentleman unknown to them approached and asked how many there were in the party and how much it would take to carry them to the banks of the St. Lawrence. The information being given, the good gentleman in question wrote out a cheque for the entire amount and placed it at the disposition of the poor strangers in a strange land. 'Now, who was this gentleman?' asked Mr. Sulte, amid breathless silence, and even the Governor never dreamed of the great surprise that was in store for His Excellency and the other interested listeners. 'This gentleman, who conferred such a favor upon our poor patriots in the hour of sore distress, was no other than the distinguished father of our present Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston.

"His Excellency was most deeply touched by the recital, as he had never before heard of the incident, and in fact it only recently came to the knowledge of the learned essayist."

EVIDENCE SUPERFLUOUS.

The methods of the Times are unique. It evidently considers that it is under no obligation to prove what it asserts. It makes, what it believes to be, a serious charge against the Provincial Government, and when we demand specific evidence in proof of that charge, it declares in effect that it is too much trouble to hunt up evidence and reiterates its charge on the old grounds, which it very well knows are no grounds at all. Lest it should be thought that we are misrepresenting our contemporary we will quote its own words. "The Colonist challenges proof to the contrary. *The Colonist well knows that the Times will not go to the trouble of producing specific proof, and hence is bold.*" Our readers will agree with us that this is about the coolest and the most impudent statement that could possibly be made. A charge is preferred, evidence is demanded, and the accuser replies that he will not go to the trouble of producing proof. If before any tribunal, even the coarsest, the roughest and the most ignorant—that of Judge Lynch himself—an accuser should make such a cheeky and altogether unprincipled reply as this to the demand for evidence, in support of his accusations, he would be metaphorically, if not literally, kicked out of court. And he would richly deserve such treatment.

Every one can see that the reason why the Times refuses to produce evidence in support of its charge, that the Government ordered the troops to be sent to Wellington, is simply that it has no evidence to produce. Such evidence is not obtainable, for the very good and sufficient reason that there is not a single iota of truth in the charge. The Government had nothing to do with sending the troops to Ottawa. It did not move itself, or cause any one to move, in the matter.

The Times reproduces Col. Holmes' report, in which that officer says he spoke to the Attorney-General about the matter, and asked his advice as to the legality of the requisition sent to him by the three magistrates. Mr. Davie, being a lawyer, said it was according to law. To what law? The law of the Province? No. The law of the Dominion? Yes. The law of the Dominion makes provision for precisely such cases, and can be set in motion not only without the co-operation of the Provincial Government but against its will. It is not hard to imagine that there might be a disturbance in a province which the Local Government instigated and was doing its best to foment and aggravate. Is the Dominion to be powerless in such a case? Is it to stand by with folded hands and see the peace disturbed and its authority defied? Not a bit of it. At the representation of three loyal magistrates who are not afraid to do their duty, the troops can be called out to quell the disturbance even if the insurgents or the rioters are led by the leader of the local government himself. This may be news to the Times. But it is not hard to see that in constitutional matters it has a very great deal to learn.

Our readers see that it was not necessary that the local government should interfere in the matter of calling out the troops. It could not order them out and it could not prevent their being sent out to Wellington if it desired to do so. The whole matter was outside its jurisdiction. This, of itself, is a sufficient answer to the small politicians who desire to throw the responsibility of sending the troops to Wellington on the shoulders of the local government. Governments are not in the habit of unnecessarily taking upon themselves duties that are unpleasant. They are too apt to defer the performing of such duties as long as they can show a reasonable pretext for delay and sometimes, indeed, without any such pretext.

The Times assumes, without even attempting to show why, that the magistrates must have acted under the instructions of the Government. It says:—

"Three non-resident parties, living 80 miles from the scene, never assumed the responsibility of ordering out troops on the strength of Mr. Davie's unofficial representations. They must have known that their requisition had the sanction of authority."

To be sure, they knew it had the very highest and most authoritative sanction—that of the law of the land. What more did they want than that? Is the Provincial Government above the law of the Dominion? It must strike the intelligent readers of the Times as singular that the organ allows itself to remain in doubt about this matter. There is a very obvious way of getting reliable information on the subject. The three magistrates are residents of the city. They are all courteous gentlemen. Why does not its representative ask them about their authority for signing the requisition? Is it too much "trouble" to get that specific proof? What is the use of writing long articles when a word from one of them would settle the whole matter? Then again, there is the Hon. John Robson, who is always ready to give information on public questions to all who apply for it in a proper manner. How is it that the Times has not applied to him? He could, in two minutes, resolve all its doubts. If our contemporary is too lazy to make the little exertion necessary to inform itself on these subjects it cannot expect the public to place any reliance on its unsupported statements.

The Times would have the public believe that the Hon. Theodore Davie is the beginning and the end, the life and the soul, of the local Government, and that when he yawns it is a sure sign that the Government is sleepy. There could not be a greater mistake than this. Without the authority of his colleagues Mr. Davie's acts are no more the acts of the Government than are those of the editor of the Times.

A DISH OF CROW.

The politicians of Newfoundland have been obliged to come down from their very high horse in a most undignified way. They undertook to dictate to the Home Government how it should deal with France. Great Britain, according to them, must, on pain of their displeasure, insist upon its interpretation of the treaties which extended to the French fishing privileges off the coast and on the shore of Newfoundland. Her Government were to treat the claims of the French Government as absurd, and must act as if they had never been made. The *modus vivendi* which had been made, without Newfoundland's consent, pending the settlement of the matters in dispute, must be withdrawn, and all such matters, as well as the claim to catch and pack lobsters, must be submitted to the court of arbitrators. Lord Salisbury must knuckle under to the incensed Newfoundlanders, or they would do something dreadful. They even threatened the British Premier, that if their demands were not granted they would join the United States.

The bumptiousness of the Newfoundlanders amused even those who sympathized with them. They made allowances for their unreasonableness, but wondered how it was that they could not see that good faith must be kept with France, and that it was absurd to expect that a first class power, such as she is, would surrender what she believed her just claims because a few colonists considered that she demanded more than was her right. The British Premier, however, did not seem to have been in the least disturbed by the clamor made by the Newfoundlanders. He was determined that the uproar which they were making would not force him to act in such a way as to create new difficulties between the country, for whose peace and welfare he was responsible, and France. He negotiated the *modus vivendi* and the arbitration, and then proceeded to procure the enactment of the law necessary to put both them and the treaties with France with respect to Newfoundland in force.

The deputation from Newfoundland was treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, and the Newfoundland First Minister was heard at the bar of the House of Lords. But Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues soon found that men of both parties in England had determined that the national obligations with France should be honestly carried out, and that due respect should be paid to the views of the French Government with regard to the interpretation of the treaties. The members of the Newfoundland deputation were convinced that it was hopeless to expect that the British Government would recede from the position it had taken. They were told, however, that if the Newfoundland Legislature would enact the law needed for the proper enforcement of the *modus vivendi* and the treaties, the measure then before the House of Lords would not be pushed through the Commons. Sir William Whiteway saw that there was nothing left for Newfoundland but to submit, and he telegraphed his determination to his colleagues in St. John's. The Newfoundland legislators received the news with indignation. It was intolerable that they, after all they had said and done, should pass an act to enforce the objectionable, and bitterly denounced *modus vivendi*, and, along with that, the award of the arbitrators appointed without their knowledge and consent. It was, to tell the truth, a most unpalatable dish of crow to set before the Newfoundland Legislature. It is no wonder that they at first angrily refused to touch it, and they telegraphed their determination to the deputation in London. The House sat with closed doors; fiery speeches were made; the delegates were denounced, and a strongly worded resolution, condemnatory of the action of the deputation, was passed. The action of the House was almost unanimous.

When news of what had been done reached London, the delegation which had been repudiated felt nearly as angry as did the legislators in St. John's. But Sir William Whiteway is evidently a man not to be trifled with. He telegraphed back that if the Legislature refused to pass the Act required, he would return home at once and dissolve the House of Assembly. The members of that body evidently believed that the Premier meant what he said, and the prospect of going to the country at that particular time was not, by any means, pleasant to them. So they had the dish of crow brought up again and proceeded to eat it with a very ill grace. After many wry faces, and some bitter speeches, they passed a resolution pledging themselves to carry a measure to give effect to the *modus vivendi*, the award and the treaties. Mr. Morine, one of the delegates, arrived soon after, bringing with him the distasteful bill, cut and dried, which was carried in the Legislature on the 19th of last month.

This is, we presume, the end of the Newfoundland agitation. Great Britain will, no doubt, try to get the best terms it can for the people of Newfoundland, but it will not attempt to repudiate its obligations with France, entered into long before Newfoundland had a Government of its own—before, indeed, it could be called a colony. The mistake that the Newfoundlanders made was to attempt to prevail upon the Mother Country to disregard its treaty obligations.

A PROHIBITION VICTORY.

Among the devices that were resorted to to evade the prohibitory laws of the States was the importation of liquor in small packages, which could be sold unopened without violating the State law. This was the original package dodge, which was considered exceedingly clever. The Legislature of Iowa passed a law making it illegal to sell these unopened original packages. The constitutionality of this law was contested, and the question as to whether it was constitutional or not was submitted to the Supreme Court. The decision was against the law. Congress was then applied to to pass an act providing that States in which prohibitory laws had been enacted could enforce those laws, and prevent the sale of liquor imported from other States in the original package

This law, by the opponents of prohibition, was declared to be unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court was again appealed to. The Court decided that the law is constitutional. This is looked upon as a great victory by the prohibitionists of the United States, because it makes prohibition laws much easier of enforcement than they have hitherto been. But it will, we venture to say, be found exceedingly difficult to prevent those who are fond of strong drink, and those who look upon the prohibitory laws as arbitrary and oppressive, from breaking the law they detest and obtaining the drink they like. The Ottawa Citizen, commenting upon prohibition in Iowa, says:

The fundamental fault with the Iowa Prohibition Law seems to be that the feeling in the State is by no means so largely in favor of it as was supposed; and, therefore, there is a strong disposition to fight the law and evade it in every way. Leaving for the moment the financial aspect of a Prohibitory Law out of the question, it may be fairly taken for granted that the passage of such an Act by Parliament, would at once result in the question of its constitutionality being raised, and long and costly litigation would ensue. The social and fiscal revolution involved in the adoption of Prohibition is not one which can be lasting or enduringly beneficial if brought about hurriedly, and before it has been thoroughly and thoughtfully considered in all its bearings; and, therefore, we again urge upon Parliament the advisability of acting only after due investigation and deliberation on the matter, and not on a mere hasty impulse. Go slow, gentlemen, if you wish to be sure.

There is a great deal of truth and common sense in what the Citizen says. Laws that do not carry with them the approval of the great majority of the people, and which do not recommend themselves to the public conscience as being just and necessary, are always difficult of enforcement.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

We see that some of the American newspapers seem to think that Canada will be in a bad way when Sir John Macdonald dies. The loss of that eminent statesman is certainly a great misfortune to Canada. Sir John understood Canadians and Canadian public affairs better than any man living, and he possessed the art of reconciling differences, and of prevailing upon men to adopt his views and to carry out his policy. It is well for Canada that when the foundations of the Confederation were laid she had a master builder like Sir John Macdonald to superintend the work. But it would indeed be singular if the five millions of intelligent Canadians, educated to govern themselves, would be unable to keep their structure together after the chief architect had been taken away. We must not be considered as wishing to detract from the great reputation which Sir John Macdonald has fairly earned when we say that part of the credit of his many achievements is due to the material with which he worked. If Canadians did not possess intelligence enough to appreciate Sir John Macdonald, and to co-operate with him heartily in the work of nation-building he would not have been able to do what he has accomplished. Sir John has gone, but the people still remain. They still possess the qualities which caused them to be, under his leadership, one of the model self-governing peoples of the world. It cannot be supposed that these Canadians now that their leader is taken away will be like sheep without a shepherd. There is no fear of such result. They are well organized, and they possess something more than the instinct of self-government. They have had experience, and they will no doubt profit by it. The new leader, whoever he may be, may not possess the tact, the fertility of resource, or the knowledge of human nature that were so remarkable in Sir John Macdonald, but he will no doubt be a man of ability and one who will hold the reins of Government with a firm hand. He will not find the people of Canada difficult to manage. They are reasonable, they are law-abiding and they possess the Anglo-Saxon virtue of compromise. They may murmur and grumble and agitate, but they will take care not to carry matters to extremes. If the parties that are formed among them cannot get all they want by constitutional means they will take what they can get and wait with patience for an opportunity to secure more. Canadians are patriotic. They love their country too well to allow it to be ruined by contending factions, and are too proud to give their envious or ill-natured neighbors a chance to say that they are not able to govern themselves. Canada unquestionably feels the loss of her Grand Old Man, but when the days of mourning are past she will composedly, courageously, and we confidently believe, prosperously continue the career she has so auspiciously commenced.

THE SPECTATORS.

The privileged few who are allowed to witness the Baccarat trial do not appear to be at all impressed with the seriousness of the case. They do not show by their manner that the issue is the position and the character of a man who has hitherto been held in high repute by the society in which he moved. The man considered fit to associate with the Prince of Wales must not only have occupied a place high in the social scale, but his honor must have been untarnished and his character without a stain. If the decision is against Col. Gordon Cumming, he will leave the Court a disgraced and a ruined man. To him the issue of the trial must be more serious than one of life and death. If Col. Cumming is a man of fine feeling, if he sets a high value on the name he bears, if he has a proper regard for his good name, he would much rather be put on trial for his life for an offence to which no disgrace is attached, than to occupy the position he does. To an honorable, high-minded man, the idea of being convicted as a card-sharper must be intolerable. Yet, the gay crowd who fill the Court do not appear to be at all impressed with the dreadful consequences involved in a verdict adverse to Col. Cumming. They go to the Court to be amused. They are in search of a new sensation. They laugh and chat, and eat and drink as if they were spectators of a play or of a horse race. We wonder what Col. Cumming thinks of the frivolity and the thoughtlessness of his set. He goes into court to be tortured. They sit by and stare and laugh as often as there is a pretext for laughter.

There is, however, a vast multitude in all parts of the empire who regard the proceedings in that court with very different feelings. It is composed of the serious, earnest, thoughtful, moral people who form the real strength of the British Empire, and who give character to the British people. These men and women note with surprise and pain the kind of people who are the associates of the future king of England, and the sort of amusements which they indulge in. The glimpse which they get of the inner life of royalty is neither pleasant nor assuring. They naturally conclude that there is not a great deal to be hoped for from a prince who chooses to associate with such persons, and who employs his leisure in such a way. The Methodists of South Wales have already given utterance to feelings with which they contemplate the revelations made at the trial, and the resolution which was passed at the quarterly meeting, expresses the sentiments of millions who do not admire the Methodists, and who may consider the resolution ill-timed, injudicious and presumptuous. They are loyal to the Throne, they believe in monarchy, and they are grieved to see the Prince of Wales doing anything which is calculated to bring royalty into disrepute and to give its enemies cause to speak evil of the Royal Family. It is a pity that the Prince of Wales does not see that it is because the private life, as well as the public life, of the Queen has deserved and won the respect and admiration of such people as those who compose the South Wales Quarterly Meeting, that she has preserved not only the loyalty of the nation, but has made monarchy popular in Great Britain and throughout the whole Empire. Queen Victoria, by her private virtues, has made the Throne of England a safe and an easy seat for her son and her grandson, and it will be most unfortunate, both for them and for the British people, if they, by their follies and their weaknesses, render it unsafe and uneasy. It is not so difficult to do this in these days as some imagine. The time is one of change and unrest, and the future King of England would do well to study the life and follow the example of Queen Victoria.

THE BRIGGS' CASE.

Those who have read the proceedings of the General Assembly at Detroit on the case of Dr. Briggs, must have come to the conclusion that if he is right in his interpretation of the standard of the Presbyterian Church, the vast majority of its ministers, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, must be wrong. Is this likely? We are by no means believers in the infallibility of majorities, and if the matter to be decided upon was some new scientific theory or some dark and deep point in metaphysics we would be inclined to believe that the minority, let it be ever so small, was just as likely to be right as the majority. But with regard to the interpretation of a book of human authorship, drawn up for the essential purpose of defining the opinions and beliefs of a denomination of Christians, which has been regarded as an authority by that denomination for hundreds of years, it is but reasonable that the interpretation of the majority, not only of the present generation, but of past generations, is the correct one. It is very hard indeed for any one who reads the Westminster Confession of Faith at all intelligently and without prejudice, to come to the conclusion that any of the divines that drew it up believed as Dr. Briggs believes; and it is certain that thousands of educated men, who have closely studied that work, and subscribed to it as a standard of truth, have regarded such opinions as those held by Dr. Briggs as rank heresy. The decision arrived at by the General Assembly, at Detroit, that a man holding those opinions is not qualified to be a teacher of theology in a Presbyterian college would, we are satisfied, be the decision pronounced by any previous General Assembly, no matter where it may have been held. The proportion of those who voted against the veto—59 to 440—would, no doubt, have been considered dangerously and disgracefully large by the fathers and grandfathers of the present generation of Presbyterians.

Many, no doubt, conclude that the majority of the Assembly was narrow, bigoted and behind the age. This is manifestly an unjust conclusion. The question which the Assembly had to decide was not, are the views of Dr. Briggs sound or unsound, safe or dangerous, or even, scriptural or unscriptural? but, are they in accordance with the standards of the church in which he occupies the position of teacher? It seems to us that any man, even if he believed in the abstract, exactly as Dr. Briggs believes, if he were clear-headed and conscientious, would have voted against Dr. Briggs continuing to occupy the position to which he had been appointed. If such a man saw—and we cannot see that he could help seeing—that Dr. Briggs' views are at variance with those fairly deducible from the Confession of Faith, he would have no other course open to him than to vote with the majority.

The complaint with many is that in these days there are too many clergymen and professors who believe and teach what their different churches oppose and condemn, and retain their positions as pastors and teachers in those churches. They try by subtle arguments and refinements of logic to convince themselves and others that they may eat the Church's bread while they do not really believe the Church's doctrines. This plain people regard as dishonesty. They believe that, when a man becomes convinced that the creed he has undertaken to teach, and the articles and standards to which he has subscribed, are erroneous, he ought to leave the church forthwith. This is not, in our opinion, narrow; it is not bigotry, it is simple common sense and common honesty. If a man belongs to any society, as its member he must be governed by the rules of that society, interpreted, not by himself, but by the great majority of its members. This is admitted to be sound with respect to secular societies of all kinds; is it not sound also with regard to religious societies?

The question whether churches should have creeds, and whether Christian teachers should be required to conform to standards, is quite a different one, and one of great importance. There are Christians who hold that the Church requires no creed except the Bible, and there are, we see, Christian ministers who are even more broad than this; they would acknowledge as brethren men whose belief in the Bible itself is exceedingly loose and indefinite.

A LADY'S OPINION.

We did not need that any American citizen, man or woman, should tell us that the people of the United States do not approve of such conduct as that exhibited by Mr. Jay Ewing at the Vancouver Board of Trade banquet, but a friend has handed us a copy of "Kate Field's Washington," which expresses the general American opinion so vivaciously and so vigorously that we could not resist the temptation of placing it before our readers. Here it is. We may add that the signature at the end of the article is Kate Field:

"On the 30th of April Vancouver's Board of Trade gave a banquet, to which all the local consuls were invited, including Mr. Jay Ewing, representative of the United States. After eating through the bill of fare, Mr. Ewing asserted his independence and general fitness for his position by declaring, according to press dispatches, that if the toast, 'Our Foreign Relations,' to which he, with other consuls, was to respond, did not immediately follow the toast, 'To the Queen,' he would remove his injured honor from the festive board. Had I been chairman, I'd have permitted Mr. Ewing to carry out his threat; but John Bull is naturally a good fellow, and, for the sake of peace, Mr. Ewing was allowed to have his way.

"One would think that such a concession, at such a time, would have placated the 'gentleman' from the United States. Not a bit of it. When the president proposed 'Her Majesty,' and the band struck up 'God Save the Queen'—which all joined in singing—the redoubtable Ewing showed his gallantry by remaining seated! On being asked to explain such unseemly conduct, this ideal consul replied that, as representative of the United States, he recognized no claim of Her Majesty!

"I leave it to American gentlemen to say whether such a boor fitly represents his country, and whether he is likely to advance our interests, even in the capacity of a commercial agent? As a social animal he has written himself down: genus, h-o-g.

"I wonder how many of Mr. Ewing's kind inflict themselves upon a much underpaid and unappreciated service. Does Julien Gordon's critic call this American bully a gentleman?"

From THE DAILY COLONIST, J

LOCAL AND PROVINCI

A Favorite Resort.

The Morton House, at Shawni under its new proprietorship, right road to even greater popul it has heretofore enjoyed. The well fitted for the accommodat visitors, and the cuisine is first-cl

Prompt Replies.

Capt. J. G. Cox received a acknowledgment of the receipt c ers' association's protest against son, this year, from Hon. C. yesterday. The minister also w had at once forwarded the prote don.

Passengers per Walla W

The steamship Walla Walla San Francisco yesterday morning following Victoria passengers o Miss H. Dickenson, Mrs. A. Do R. Dunsmuir, C. Richardson, and wife, W. Blake, L. H. Beck Hancock, J. L. Nelson.

Public School Examinat

The examinations for entrance lic schools have been closed. Th High School examinations are going on, and those of the pul begin to-day. The scholars looking forward to the holidays smrable anticipations.

Popular Excursions

The Yosemite's Saturday excur Westminster are becoming ve Victorians can leave when the is over on Saturday afternoo Royal City after a pleasant sa visit Westminster friends, and Sunday morning long before chu commence.

The Alaska Trip.

So popular is the Alaska rout with excursionists, that it is r wards of 100 persons, who desi passage by the City of Topeka, trip, were obliged, much to pointment, to be left behind, w ous berths are already engaged steamer.

For Outpost Duty.

It is the intention of the lo corps to march out on an ear afternoon into the country, organized outpost duty, returni early on Monday morning, so th bers can resume their ordina duties without any delay.

To Arrange the Tourna

A meeting of the members o partment will be held next M ing, to make preliminary arran the holding of a grand firemen' here this summer. Only about quired, and it is thought no d be experienced in obtaining the

Hotel Dallas.

Mr. W. Jensen's new hotel c read, which is to bear the abov be ready for opening about August. It will have accom upwards of 100 guests, who ar vided with every comfort and venience. The hotel will be c on the European plan, a first c ant being connected with it. will himself manage the house.

Property Investme

An investment was made capitalists, yesterday, in P property, who took one half b ness property in that thriving that are held private. The ducted by Mr. J. C. Bennett, in the city for several days, for home last evening.

Big Real Estate De

The Vine ranch, at Pedder posed of, yesterday, to Lieut ton-Parry, R.A., of England. amounts to 700 acres, and $20,000, cash. The sale was Routledge & Co., through th Mr. H. E. Field. It is L Parry's intention to erect a ha dence on the property, and ma one of the most beautiful on th

Young Men's Instit

The members of the Young tutes of Seattle, Tacoma, Spok and Nanaimo intend holding in Seattle on the 4th of July f of having a reunion of member of the Victoria Young Men's also be held in the Bishop month, when two delegates w as representatives from Vic Grand Council to be held California.

Post-Office Improve

Mr. Jonathan Bullen is at w direction of Mr. F. C. Ga masonry for a vault in the Po ing, which measures eleven feet. It is to be placed und near the Postmaster's private enclose a six ton safe, lined wi which has been obtained from British Columbia. The out massive one—has been receiv Toronto Safe Works. There say that, instead of a new safe been provided, the entire bu be replaced with a new one.

War Veterans.

The present being the time when returns require to be ma ington, as to the number and American army pensioners re numerous letters are being rec Victoria Consulate from old others who claim that they ar consideration from the countr they fought, and many of the are something like 25 to 30 wi Victoria. In one case there h siderable difficulty in the obt medical certificate in connecti applicant who resides up co mainland. He has been offici that he must, in default of a m cal man, go about 180 miles fr to Donald, to secure the req His journ y will be rather te say expensive, but it is to be veteran will be equal to anyth

Very Much Infatua

Jumping from the pier grave seems to possess a mys for some who visit Esquimalt, a San Francisco gentleman, w his way here, tried this m destruction yesterday, but wi ticular injury to herself. He the rash act are conjectured parture of the U.S.S. Pinta some young officer on board, favor in the eyes of the lady. Pinta was leaving port, she m into the water, and several w ing on the street hastened to As she came up the first time,

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istians, which has been re-
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s, is the correct one. It is
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Confession of Faith at all
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uth, have regarded such opin-
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where it may have been held.
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o 440—would, no doubt, have
d dangerously and disgrace-
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generation of Presbyterians.
oubt, conclude that the major-
embly was narrow, bigoted
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ion. The question which the
to decide was not, are the
Briggs sound or unsound, safe
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he church in which he occu-
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, even if he believed in the ab-
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aint with many is that in these
re too many clergymen and
ho believe and teach what their
rches oppose and condemn, and
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d refinements of logic to con-
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e the Church's doctrines. This
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cribed, are erroneous, he ought
church forthwith. This is not,
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ommon sense and common hon-
man belongs to any society, as
he must be governed by the
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quired to conform to standards,
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There are Christians who hold
urch requires no creed except
d there are, we see, Christian
ho are even more broad than
would acknowledge as brethren
belief in the Bible itself is ex-
se and indefinite.

LADY'S OPINION.

ot need that any American citi-
woman, should tell us that the
e United States do not approve
duct as that exhibited by Mr.
at the Vancouver Board of
uet, but a friend has handed us
"Kate Field's Washington,"
sses the general American opin-
ious'y and so vigorously that we
esist the temptation of placing
r readers. Here it is. We may
he signature at the end of the
te Field:
30th of April Vancouver's
rade gave a banquet, to which
consuls were invited, including
Ewing, representative of the
tes. After eating through the
, Mr. Ewing asserted his inde-
d general fitness for his position
, according to press dispatches,
toast, 'Our Foreign Relations,'
he, with other consuls, was to
d not immediately follow the
the Queen,' he would remove his
or from the festive board. Had
rman, I'd have permitted Mr.
carry out his threat; but John
rally a good fellow, and, for the
ace, Mr. Ewing was allowed to
y.
uld think that such a concession,
time, would have placated the
' from the United States. Not
When the president proposed
esty,' and the band struck up
the Queen'—which all joined
—the redoubtable Ewing showed
y by remaining seated! On be-
o explain such unseemly conduct,
onsul replied that, as representa-
United States, he recognized no
er Majesty!
it to American gentlemen to say
ch a boor fitly represents his
d whether he is likely to ad-
nterests, even in the capacity of
ial agent? As a social animal he
himself down: genus, h-o-g.
er how many of Mr. Ewing's
themselves upon a much under-
unappreciated service. Does
don's critic call this American
tleman?"

From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 5.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A Favorite Resort.

The Morton House, at Shawnigan Lake, under its new proprietorship, is on the right road to even greater popularity than it has heretofore enjoyed. The house is well fitted for the accommodation of city visitors, and the cuisine is first-class.

Prompt Replies.

Capt. J. G. Cox received a telegraphic acknowledgment of the receipt of the Sealers' association's protest against a close season, this year, from Hon. C. H. Tupper, yesterday. The minister also wired that he had at once forwarded the protest to London.

Passengers per Walla Walla.

The steamship Walla Walla sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning with the following Victoria passengers on board:—Miss H. Dickenson, Mrs. A. Dods, J. Reid, R. Dunsmuir, C. Richardson, W. B. Sears and wife, W. Blake, L. H. Beckett, M. H. Hancock, J. L. Nelson.

Public School Examinations.

The examinations for entrance to the public schools have been closed. The ordinary High School examinations are at present going on, and those of the public schools begin to-day. The scholars are already looking forward to the holidays with pleasurable anticipations.

Popular Excursions.

The Yosemite's Saturday excursions to New Westminster are becoming very popular. Victorians can leave when the week's work is over on Saturday afternoon, reach the Royal City after a pleasant sail in time to visit Westminster friends, and return on Sunday morning long before church services commence.

The Alaska Trip.

So popular is the Alaska route becoming with excursionists, that it is reported upwards of 100 persons, who desired to take passage by the City of Topeka, on the last trip, were obliged, much to their disappointment, to be left behind, while numerous berths are already engaged for the next steamer.

For Outpost Duty.

It is the intention of the local artillery corps to march out on an early Saturday afternoon into the country, there to do organized outpost duty, returning to town early on Monday morning, so that the members can resume their ordinary business duties without any delay.

To Arrange the Tournament.

A meeting of the members of the fire department will be held next Monday evening, to make preliminary arrangements for the holding of a grand firemen's tournament here this summer. Only about $3,000 is required, and it is thought no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the funds.

Hotel Dallas.

Mr. W. Jensen's new hotel on the Dallas road, which is to bear the above name, will be ready for opening about the 1st of August. It will have accommodation for upwards of 100 guests, who are to be provided with every comfort and modern convenience. The hotel will be conducted upon the European plan, a first class restaurant being connected with it. Mr. Jensen will himself manage the house.

Property Investment.

An investment was made by Victoria capitalists, yesterday, in Port Angeles property, who took one half block of business property in that thriving city at terms that are held private. The sale was conducted by Mr. J. C. Bennett, who has been in the city for several days, and who left for home last evening.

Big Real Estate Deal.

The Vine ranch, at Pedder Bay, was disposed of, yesterday, to Lieut. F. M. Clinton-Parry, R.A., of England. The property amounts to 700 acres, and was sold for $20,000, cash. The sale was effected by Routledge & Co., through their manager, Mr. H. E. Field. It is Lieut. Clinton-Parry's intention to erect a handsome residence on the property, and make the estate one of the most beautiful on the Island.

Young Men's Institute.

The members of the Young Men's Institutes of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Victoria and Nanaimo intend holding a convention in Seattle on the 4th of July for the purpose of having a reunion of members. A meeting of the Victoria Young Men's Institute will also be held in the Bishop's palace next month, when two delegates will be elected as representatives from Victoria to the Grand Council to be held in Monterey, California.

Post-Office Improvement.

Mr. Jonathan Bullen is at work under the direction of Mr. F. C. Gamble, on the masonry for a vault in the Post-Office building, which measures eleven feet by eight feet. It is to be placed under the stairs near the Postmaster's private office. It will enclose a six ton safe, lined with steel plate, which has been obtained from the Bank of British Columbia. The outside door—a massive one—has been received from the Toronto Safe Works. There are many who say that, instead of a new safe alone having been provided, the entire building should be replaced with a new one.

War Veterans.

The present being the time of the year when returns require to be made to Washington, as to the number and location of American army pensioners resident abroad, numerous letters are being received at the Victoria Consulate from old pensioners and others who claim that they are entitled to consideration from the country for which they fought, and many of them bled. There are something like 25 to 30 who register at Victoria. In one case there has been considerable difficulty in the obtainment of a medical certificate in connection with one applicant who resides up country, on the mainland. He has been officially informed that he must, in default of a resident medical man, go about 180 miles from Fort Steele to Donald, to secure the required papers. His journ y will be rather tedious, not to say expensive, but it is to be supposed the veteran will be equal to anything.

Very Much Infatuated.

Jumping from the pier into a watery grave seems to possess a mysterious charm for some who visit Esquimalt. The wife of a San Francisco gentleman, who is now on his way here, tried this method of self-destruction yesterday, but without any particular injury to herself. Her reasons for the rash act are conjectured to be the departure of the U.S.S. Pinta, with a handsome young officer on board, who had found favor in the eyes of the lady. Just as the Pinta was leaving port, she made her leap into the water, and several who were standing on the street hastened to her assistance. As she came up the first time, a rubber hose was thrown to her but declined. As she again appeared, it was evident she had changed her mind; she clutched the safety line and was drawn ashore. Those who know the woman here say her name is Mrs. Goff, although she has answered to several other titles since she has occupied rooms in the Turner Block. She is a tall blonde, and is reported to have left her home in San Francisco to join her friend of the Pinta in this city.

Cowardly Assault on a Chinaman.

While a Chinaman was working in Mr. J. H. Todd's garden, yesterday, he was grievously assaulted by some one who threw a brickbat and cut him severely about the face. Naturally, considerable indignation is felt over the affair, and a reward of $25 is offered by Mr. Todd for the apprehension of the ruffianly assailant.

Court Notes.

The County Court was in session, yesterday, and disposed of a number of cases of no special interest and involving no important points of law.

The award of the registrar and merchant assessors in the Eaton-Puebla case was not, yesterday, deposited in court, as had been expected. It will probably be filed to-day, and, after lying open to objection for six days, will, if not taken exception to, be judicially acted upon.

Ran Away Again.

Emily Rosson, the incorrigible young girl who has caused her parents so much trouble and annoyance the past year, has disappeared from home again and the police have been asked to apprehend her. Emily who is but 15 years old left her home Wednesday morning, and has not been seen since either by her parents or the police. Her associates are said to be of the most depraved and vicious character, and her parents are anxious for her whereabouts.

Visitors to Victoria.

H. S. Croker, of San Francisco, and party arrived in the city yesterday, on the City of Seattle, and will return to the Sound to-day, after visiting the points of interest about Victoria. Mr. Crocker is the senior member of the firm of H. S. Crocker & Co, of San Francisco. He is accompanied by Mrs. Croker, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gilson, Mrs. S. Miller, Miss Mulford, C. H. Crocker, of San Francisco, and Mrs. George M. Mott, of Sacramento. They are at the Driard.

Nanaimo Board of Trade.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade of Nanaimo, was held on Tuesday night, when the following officers were elected: S. M. Robins, president; A. Haslam, vice-president; M. Wolfe, secretary and treasurer. Council—G. Norris, Dr. Præger, A. A. Richardson, J. H. Pleace, W. H. S. Perkins, T. W. Glaholm, John Hilbert, E. Pimbury. Board of arbitration—E. M. Yarwood, W. H. S. Perkins, A. A. Richardson, G. Bevelockway, Dr. Præger, W. K. Leighton, A. Haslam, James Abrams, T. L. Davies, John Mahrer, J. H. Pleace, G. Norris

Westminster Weddings.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Arthur Rand and Miss Gussie DeBeck, of New Westminster, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. L. DeBeck, Rev. S. J. Thompson officiating. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. T. M. Cunningham and the bride by her sister, Miss Georgia DeBeck and Miss Laura Clark. The bride's dress was of pure white, with a heavy veil, and she carried a bouquet of beautiful flowers. The bridal party left on the one o'clock train for an extended trip to Toronto, eastern Canada, and New York.

Mr. Farquhar, of Victoria, was, on Wednesday afternoon, married by Rev. Robert Lennie, to Miss Cormack, niece of Mr. W. Cormack, of Westminster. Miss Cormack only arrived from Scotland a few days since. The bride and bridegroom arrived in Victoria yesterday by the Yosemite. It is their intention to take up house here.

Telegraph Messenger Service.

All details have been arrange for the establishment of a district tele raph and messenger service in Victoria, an on next Wednesday evening Ald. Renouf will introduce a by-law to grant a franchise to the company. It is the intention of the company to establish in this city a regular messenger service, such as prevails in all of the Eastern cities of the Dominion and United States. It will be of great benefit to business men and will supply a long felt need.

The promoters of the new enterprise are: Benjamin Springer, J. VanBramer, and Jonathan Miller, of Victoria, aided by Victoria capitalists. The service also contemplates the delivery of all regular telegraph messages, in addition to a first-class errand delivery. It has plenty of capital behind it, and is ready to commence the construction of its plant as soon as the franchise is granted.

Vancouver.

There has recently arrived from England to Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., a large oil painting of the great navigator, Vancouver. The canvas is three feet seven and a half inches by two feet eight, and is enclosed in a rich and massive gilt frame. It represents the discoverer in his chart rooom with a globe in front of him, by the aid of which he has apparently been endeavouring to make his calculations. The attitude and bearing of Vancouver indicate engrossment in the subject under consideration, which it requires no stretch of imagination to locate hereabouts. In front of the figure is a bible, and all the surroundings are in keeping. The painting attests a vigorous brush, the drawing and coloring being alike most praiseworthy. The name of the artist does not appear on the canvas; but there is no doubt that the picture will be highly appreciated by the Board of Trade, to which it is understood it is to be presented by Mr. Beeton, Provincial Agent General.

A Vicious Attack.

The Vancouver World, of Wednesday, editorially says: "Knifing its personal enemies is our morning contemporary's favorite occupation. Now that it has been "downed" by the Mayor, it turns its attention to the Hon. Theo. Davie who has lashed its Mr. Cotton on many occasions in the House until that worthy fairly writhed under the castigation. Now that the Attorney-General is on his way to Ottawa, away from his traducer's ken, the coward distorts the report of Lieut.-Col. Holmes and endeavors to saddle the blame for the despatch of the military to Wellington, on the Local Government, through the Hon. Mr. Davie. Anyone who reads the report can see at a glance that Col. Holmes sought the Attorney-General for his opinion and that it was given in the same spirit in which it was asked. The Attorney-General consulted the laws of the Dominion and upon them advised Col. Holmes, who acted upon the advice received. The Attorney-General would have been lacking in his duty had he not responded to Lieut.-Col. Holmes' request. The local government, as the evidence brought down at the last session of the House disclosed, had no knowledge of the matter, which was governed by Federal, not Provincial statutes. Our contemporary has sunk too low in the regard of the people of late to make anything uttered by it of value; it is a case of a newspaper being used by one discredited individual to vent his jealous, envious spleen."

In Comfortable Quarters.

Since establishing themselves in business on Government street, a few months ago, Morrow, Holland & Co. have found their patrons so steadily increasing in number that they have been compelled to secure better office accommodation. They have accordingly taken a neat, large office on Broad street, near Yates, which is being appropriately fitted for their use.

Highwaymen Abroad.

Between 11:30 and 12 o'clock, last night, Mr. Wm. Field, who resides on Blanchard street, while proceeding home, was accosted by two men on the corner of Blanchard and Herald streets, and ordered to hand over his money. Mr. Field, instead of complying with the demand, showed fight, and blew a whistle, which caused the would-be highwaymen to beat a hasty retreat, one of them in his flight dropping a shoe. The circumstance was reported to the police, who have the shoe in their possession. Mr. Field says the men, who were both short, wore light clothes, and he thinks he can readily recognize them again.

Music and Mirth.

A patchwork of absurdity, presented to the accompaniment of first-class music, is "A Social Session." This broad farce in three acts, which was given at The Victoria, yesterday evening, is not a new thing here, and consequently requires little description. It is of the "Rag Baby" order of mirth provoking comedy, and has no plot to mention and very little original wit. Its strong point is the incidental music, furnished by the now famous Black Hussar Band, which, both in out-of-door and orchestral work, was never better. The musical programme last evening contained an unusually good cornet solo by Mr. Edward E. Nickerson, Loraine's well-known overture "Dance of the Goblin," and Emile Posselt's descriptive overture "A Wedding on the Plantation." The vocal numbers, especially in the last act, were also decidedly meritorious, and the performance, on the whole, was one that evidently gave pleasure to all. It will be repeated to-night, the last of the engagement.

Found at Last.

For some months Mr. Hugh O'Neill of this city, has been making inquiries as to the whereabouts of the remains of John W. Dissette, who died on San Juan Island, in 1868, he at that time being a telegraph operator there. It is known that the body was interred in the old cemetery, but there was nothing to mark the spot, and the family, some of whom reside in Indianapolis, desired to give it a permanent resting place, marked by some monument, in Ross Bay. It was a mere matter of accident that the discovery was made. On Wednesday, Mr. O'Neill happening to remark, in the house of an acquaintance, upon the mission with which he had been charged, the head of the family excused herself and withdrew, but returning in a few moments said, "why, he was buried alongside my son, and I can show you where he lies. I distinctly recollect all the circumstances." Thus was the mystery solved, and the news has been communicated to the inquiring friends. Mr. Dissette will be remembered by some of the old residents as, at one time, editor of the Chronicle, of this city, and is spoken of as a very bright and estimable young man.

St. James' Church.

At a well attended meeting of the church committee held on Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst., in the new school-room—hereafter to be known as St. James' Hall—Ven. Archdeacon Scriven in the chair; after the ordinary routine business had been disposed of, the following pleasing resolutions were presented, and carried unanimously:

"That the church committee, on behalf of the parishioners of St. James' church, Victoria, desire to express their high appreciation of the manner in which the Rev. S. C. Scholefield filled the position of *locum tenens*, and conducted the services during the temporary absence of the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

"That the thanks of, not only the church committee, but of all the church people, of St. James' parish, be tendered to E. Mallandaine, Esq., for the able and faithful manner in which he has *gratuitously* discharged the duties of architect and superintendent of construction of the new school-room."

The hall is undoubtedly an ornament to the parish, and a building of which the architect, Mr. Mallandaine, may well be proud.

The Famous Light Brigade.

The one hundred dollars, that was voted by the City Council, in February last, towards the relief of the survivors of the notable "Six Hundred," will not be sent to the veterans.

Such was the verdict of the council, Wednesday night.

The amount was appropriated, at the solicitation of ex-Alderman W. A. Robertson, who addressed the council upon the poverty and suffering of the few remaining members of the world-famous battery that made the famous charge at Balaklava. The city treasurer was authorized and instructed to forward at once $100 to the fund then being raised, for the assistance of the surviving heroes. Treasurer Kent corresponded with numerous persons in England, and finally received information from his brother in London, which showed that the contribution from Victoria was unnecessary.

It seems that a popular subscription had been raised in England, and the sum of £6,328 15s. 3d. had been raised. The amount of popular contributions ranged from one shilling to 600 pounds. Out of the amount raised the sum of £2,530 and 2 shillings was paid to survivors of the famous charge, which left, after the deduction of expenses, a balance of £3,741 3s. and 3d., which is now deposited in bank, subject to the relief of the veterans. In view of these facts, and upon the recommendation of Treasurer Kent, it was considered unnecessary to forward to the fund the $100 appropriated by the council. The total number of survivors of the historic charge is about twenty.

The fund for their relief was raised by the St. James Gazette.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR:—Sir: As I have a box of pencils and a pad of blotting paper coming from England, I am ordering them to be routed by the Northern Pacific, and I hope by that means to raise the dividend of that company and to depress that of the C. P. R.

VICTORIAN.

June 4, 1891.

J. Keith Wilson is fast recovering from his serious illness.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 6.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Tenders Invited.

W. S. Gore, deputy commissioner of Lands and Works, invites sealed tenders up to noon of the 24th inst., for the erection of a brick and stone public school building in the city of New Westminster.

New Hose Reel.

The fire department have received, from Toronto, their new hose reel, which has been placed in No. 1 engine house. It is a two-wheeled vehicle, and very handsome, and is a much needed addition to the equipment of the department.

The Eton-Puebla Case.

The actual award made in the Eton-Puebla case by the Board of Mercantile Assessors, is $17,420.98, which will, unless taken formal exception to by the owners of the City of Puebla, before the expiration of six days after the handing in of the report, constitute the amount which the owners of the Eton will be entitled to receive.

For the Canneries.

A. J. McLellan left, last night, by the Boscowitz for the Naas river, to visit his salmon canneries. Work began at them on the 1st instant, and, although the season on the Columbia river bids fair to be a poor one, the indications are said never to have been better for the salmon industry in the Northern waters.

Hotel Enlargement.

As appears by advertisement, Mr. Alexander McDonald, of the Windsor hotel, with a view to increasing his accommodations and meet the increasing demands of boarders, has leased Mr. Pendray's house, on Humboldt street, which he proposes to fit up as an addition to his present establishment. The site is in every way most eligible, and the house is a well appointed one.

Senate of the University.

In the report of the university convocation, the name of F. Schofield, of Vancouver, was omitted. This gave rise to the belief that Dr. Milne had been elected to the senate of the university. It is not so, however; the mainlanders electing as senators five men from the mainland—two from Vancouver, two from New Westminster, one from Ashcroft.

Closed to Traffic.

Until further notice, James Bay bridge will be closed to traffic. This old familiar notification is once more to the front, and for the next few days no vehicles may cross the decrepit structure. Pedestrians, will, however, be allowed to use it. There are not a few in Victoria who are tired of seeing money continually spent on repairing this old bridge, which, sooner or later, will surely have to go.

Hot Words and Hot Water.

Sam Sing, chief cook on the steamer City of Kingston, has been summoned by J. Adelson, one of the deck hands, for throwing a tin of hot water on him. It appears a little dispute arose over the cooking of some eggs, yesterday morning, at the breakfast table, and the Chinaman took revenge by throwing hot water on the man who found fault with the fare. The case will come up, this morning, in the Provincial Court.

Columbia and Kootenay Railway.

The last spike was driven in the Columbia and Kootenay Railway at Nelson on Thursday. Owing to the prevalence of a heavy rain storm, not a resident of the town was present. The track is now being ballasted, and the superintendent of track-layers expects to have it in good shape within thirty days. A train will leave Robson for Nelson on Mondays and Thursdays on the arrival of the boat from Revelstoke, making the run through from Revelstoke in one day. Until the new boat at Little Dalles is completed, a train will leave Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays for passengers to make connection with the boat for Revelstoke. As soon as arrangements can be perfected an express office will also be opened.

A Beautiful and Appropriate Present.

Last evening Mr. I. E. Winslow, electrician of the National Electric Tramway, was the recipient of a beautiful present from the employes of the lighting department, on the occasion of his departure for England, where he goes to superintend the construction of an electric plant. The gift is a handsome miniature dynamo, of solid gold, set in diamonds, and standing on a base, on the bottom of which is an appropriate inscription. The little dynamo, which weighs about two ounces, is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It is in perfect working order, and reflects the greatest credit on the manufacturer, Mr. A. A. Clayton. A neater testimonial could not have been selected, and Mr. Winslow is naturally delighted with his present.

Notes From Lillooet.

Mr. Smith, M.P.P., who has been in town for several days, reports that mining is being vigorously prosecuted on the Bonanza, and on Marshall & William's ledge. Hydraulic operations are progressing on the Vancouver Enterprise and the Lillooet Hydraulic, both of which are doing well. The crops in the district are looking splendidly, the weather having been very warm and congenial during May, with ample water for irrigation purposes. The cattle have wintered in good shape, but because of the heavy drains made upon them in the fall, and the large quantitities, both of store and fat stock, that have been disposed of this spring, it is not likely that there will be as many beeves as usual to market during the remainder of the year. The Government works—principally roads—are being put in splendid shape, and the plans and specifications for the new court house, at Lillooet, have just been completed.

A Pioneer of the Coast.

John Sloan, of John Sloan & Son, ship stores dealers, San Francisco, has been spending a fortnight in this city and Vancouver, meeting old friends. Mr. Sloan was one of a large party of New Brunswickers who sailed from New York in the steamer Ocean Queen for Panama, and thence to San Francisco, twenty-eight years ago. The majority came to British Columbia, but Mr. Sloan and wife remained in San Francisco, and has become one of the many merchant princes of that city. Mr. Sloan is a British American, never having become a citizen of the United States. His ancestors were among the U. E. Loyalists who left the territory of the United States rather than secede from old England, and settled in New Brunswick. He is surprised with the number of maritime province people that he has met during his visit. He says they are about as numerous here as in California, where there is as large a population of New Brunswickers as there is in the old province itself. Mr. Sloan is delighted with the beauties of Victoria, and the many pleasant people he has met here. To-day and to-morrow he is going to Sooke Lake, to tempt the trout of that famous fishing resort with red and fly, in company with Mr. D. Adams, one of the members of the party on the trip of the Ocean Queen in the old days. On Monday evening he will leave overland for San Francisco.

For the North.

Steamer Boscowitz sailed for the north last evening, with a full general cargo and the following passengers; Rev. T. Crosby, wife and family; Mr. and Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Pidcock, Mr. May, E. Frigon, F. J. Spencer, fifteen Chinamen, four Indians and others.

A Wise Move.

Ald. Hunter posted a notice on the City Hall bulletin board yesterday, which reads as follows:

"I hereby give notice that, at the next meeting of the City Council, I shall ask leave to introduce a by-law, to provide for connecting all house sewers within the city, with the main sewers."

When Will the Banquet Be?

It is now more than two months since a special committee was appointed by the Board of Trade to arrange for the annual banquet, and as yet absolutely nothing has been done. There is now less than a month to work in, and unless the committee bestirs itself quickly, the day of its usefulness will be past.

Caught in the Rope.

George Hicks is the name of a laboring man who was employed yesterday in driving the horse in connection with the material elevator at Pierre's new building, on Douglas street. The rope tripping him, the horse fell, rolling over its driver, and injuring his right leg and his body. No serious results are anticipated.

Matrimonial Amenities.

A Siwash and his Klootch, both West Coast, had a family spat in their canoe at Porter's wharf, last evening. It was brought to an end by the woman receiving two blows on the head, which necessitated surgical attention. Both parties were locked up for the night, and the assault will be investigated in the Police Court, this morning.

Templars on a Picnic.

Even if it did rain, the Good Templars of Cedar Hill enjoyed yesterday very well. The day was the one chosen for the lodge picnic on the beach at Cordova Bay, where fifty Templars, with their friends, gathered as early as ten o'clock. The day was spent in the usual amusements—fishing, playing summer games, and devouring the contents of the lunch baskets.

Just Two.

Mr. Thomas Shotbolt, J. P., occupied the bench in the Police Court, yesterday morning, and disposed of two cases, namely, that of Thomas Smith, charged with firing a gun off in the park, which was dismissed upon payment of costs, and that of Joseph Elwitch, charged with stealing a sack of flour from John Silver, storekeeper on the corner of Johnston and Store streets. The prisoner was sent up for three months.

School Examinations.

Dr. Pope returned on Thursday from Vancouver and New Westminster, where he has been conducting the High School examinations, and has attended to other business of the Education Department. He reports that there was a greater number of candidates than usual, and that the individual standing was excellent. Mr. Anderson came back last night from Nanaimo, where he has been on similar business. He makes a similar report to that of Dr. Pope.

Passing Through.

A party of fifteen tourists from Southern California and Oregon, in charge of Mr. H. O'Connor of the C.P.R., spent last night in Victoria, going east by the C.P.R. this morning.

Mr. F. O. Heald is conducting a small Raymond excursion party, which arrived by the Islander last night, and will go up to Alaska by the Queen, to-morrow. In the party are Charles Stanford, of Albany; Miss A. R. Platt, of Boston; and J. T. and Mrs. Doherty, of Philadelphia.

Diphtheria at Chemainus.

For some days diptheria, of a mild form, has been prevailing at Chemainus, to an extent, however, that, at the suggestion of Dr. Walkem, who was called in, the Oyster Bay school was closed. The only serious case was that of Leiston, seven years old, son of Mr. R. Porter, J.P., who died on the 1st inst. It is not likely that the school will be reopened until after the holidays. Mrs. Porter, mother of the deceased, who had been in a delicate state of health for some time, but not from diphtheria, is in a precarious condition, partially because of anxiety and grief about her son.

The Dollars Did It.

For upwards of eleven months, a lean, repulsive looking Chinaman paid a visit to the Outer wharf every time a San Francisco boat was sailing. He became a familiar figure to the wharf officers, who often expressed the wish that the poor wretch would soon succeed in getting into the States. A few days ago, a Victorian visiting Portland turned around in response to a tap on the shoulder, to find "Fatty" grinning upon him.

"Why, how did you get over here?" he asked.

"Me sabe the trick," was the reply, as the Chinaman wriggled his hand behind him, palm upward, "fifty dollar."

Ahead of Time.

The steamer Mexico, Pilot George in charge, reach d port from Alaska, at noon yesterday, twenty-four hours ahead of time. She reported an unusually pleasant trip, with only two wet days; and her passengers say that the voyage could not have been a pleasanter one. When the steamer left the great north-land, there was nothing doing in mining circles, but the canneries were running full blast. Some of the first fish put up this season was included in the Mexico's cargo. Her Victoria passengers down were: Mrs. Frederick Swahaatker, Mrs. John McGowan, and W. Cousins, besides three Siwashes; and the freight comprised a quantity of furs and guano, for San Francisco, and eight packages of seal skins, for this city.

Off to England.

Among those who, after a long absence from their Old Home in the Mother Country, propose to revisit the scenes of their early life, are Mr. Smith, M.P.P. for Lillooet, and wife, and Mr. Hoey, of the same place. Mr. Smith comes from Bedford, England, the birthplace of the world-renowned "tinker" of "Pilgrim's Progress" fame, from which he has been absent upwards of thirty years. Mr. Hoey—as his name would indicate—revisits Ireland, and this he has not seen for forty years. Mr. Smith left by the Islander and C.P.R. this morning, but is obliged to stay over at Clinton to give evidence in the stage robbery case. This business being disposed of, he procee is to New York, there to take steamer. He expects to stay about two months on the other side.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 7.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Carelessness the Cause.

A runaway, which carried terror with it through several streets, was the direct result of careless blasting on the site of the Five Sisters' block, yesterday. Flying rocks from this spot are sources of destruction almost daily, and yet the contractors have not learned the lesson that they should have—that care in the use of explosives is essential to public safety.

Will Wait a Day or So.

Until to-morrow, or, perhaps, the next day, notwithstanding the notice of the chairman of the Street committee, James Bay bridge will remain open to traffic. The reason is, that due notice is required by the tramway company, who have the right of way by by-law, and that at present the bridge is the only means by which the firemen can reach James Bay should a fire occur in that district.

Chemainus Diphtheria Cases.

The people of Chemainus are thoroughly alarmed about the diphtheria. Mrs. R. Porter, who lost her little son on June 1st, is very ill with the disease and her life is despaired of. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Porter have been sent to Thetis Island. Willie Gray, who is down with diphtheria, is no better than he has been for several days. All three of the schools are now closed.

Matrimonial.

At Donald, on the 3rd of this month, H. E. Beasley, assistant superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was married to Miss Katherine Griffith, sister of the resident engineer, Mr. J. E. Griffith, of Donald. The wedding was celebrated at St. Peter's church, by Rev. J. C. Kemm. Miss Florence Sprague acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. George Pullinger, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company here, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Beasley have gone to Toronto and New York on their bridal tour.

A Big Sale Pending.

A Vancouver special to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, says that the sale of the Moodyville Sawmill Co.'s property, embracing the mills, 400 acres surrounding the village, and 6,000 acres of timber land on Mud Bay, to a foreign syndicate, has been completed, about $1,000,000 moving in the operation. Enquiry here, is rewarded by the information that the sale referred to, has not yet been completed, though the offer has been made, and there is every prospect of the transfer being consummated.

Everyone Had a Good Time.

The annual picnic of the Cedar Hill district Presbyterian congregation was held, yesterday afternoon, on the beautiful grounds at Cordova Bay. Although the weather appeared threatening, there was a large turn-out, chiefly of the young people, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves with the usual variety of out-door games. The recognized fame of the ladies in providing refreshments was well sustained. Rev. D. and Mrs. MacRae, Mr. and Mrs. Soule, Mr. J. D. MacRae, Mrs. J. B. McKillican, Mrs. J. L. Stamford and Miss Stapledon, from the city, were present.

Preparing for Salmon Packing.

Can making is being prosecuted with great vigor at all the canneries just now, and a large number of Chinese are employed at the work. Preparations are being made at all the packing establishments for a large pack, notwithstanding the belief that this is to be a "small" year. Mr. Ewen's new cannery on Lion Island is nearly completed, and only awaits the machinery, which has been ordered for some time, and is expected to arrive any day. The capacity of this new packing establishment will be about 30,000 cases, which, with his other fine cannery will give Mr. Ewen a total capacity nearly equal to one of the great syndicates. A month from now salmon canning will be in full swing all along the river.—Columbian.

The Welcome of the Pipers.

When R. McKenzie Munroe and his bride stepped down the gang plank of the steamer Walla Walla last evening, they were met at the foot of it by Mr. A. McDonald, who was appointed a committee of one, by the Scottish Pipers' Association, to meet the newly married pair and escort them to the Windsor Hotel. There all of the clans were gathered to welcome home their associate and his bride. The entire society were on hand, and half a dozen bag-pipes burst forth in melodious welcome to Munroe and his bride as they alighted from the carriage.

The society presented Mrs. Munroe with an elegant and costly toilet set. Speeches of congratulation were made and an elaborate reception followed.

Mr. Munro was married in San Francisco June 2, to Miss Georgia A. McLeod of that city, at the home of the young lady's parents.

Removed to the Mainland.

Mr. Charles Wilson, barrister, has become a member of the firm of Corbould & McColl, New Westminster, the leading legal firm of the mainland. Mr. John Campbell, barrister, of Vancouver, has also joined the firm, which hereafter will be known as Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell. Mr. Wilson, it is understood, will act as counsel for the reorganized firm, a position he is eminently qualified to fill, for he is, without question, the most eloquent member of the bar in this city, besides being an indefatigable worker in the interests of his clients. Mr. Wilson's change will necessitate the removal of his residence from Victoria to New Westminster, a fact that will be regretted by all his old friends and those who have met him in business, or socially. It was in this city that he began his legal career, and his industry and intelligence have placed him in the front rank of his profession. It is not known as yet how, but Mr. Wilson's present business will be continued here, probably under the management of Mr. E. E. Wootton. Mr. Wilson has already entered into his new work, and will shortly remove his family to New Westminster.

The Seal Protection Bill.

The British Bill for the protection of the seal in the waters o Behring Sea still continues the subject of conversation and discussion in sealing circles, where there are yet differences of opinion as to when the measure will be brought into operation, and how it will be carried into effect. The impression appears to be gaining ground that all that will be done, this year, will be to have the measure passed, ready to be made effective by Order-in-Council, if need be. It is further said that it will be of comparatively little use, to pass and carry out the new Act unless Russia falls in with the arrangement, which, it is concluded, has never interfered with sealers in her waters. It is said that when the schooner Arauna was seized by the Alexander II. that vessel was not a Government cruiser, but was only employed by the Alaska Commercial Company to promote its own individual interests. The idea is ventured with considerable confidence that whatever is done, if anything at all, will be by Great Britain and the United States alone, who will soon discover how futile is the effort. It is, however, not disputed that it would be well to have a close season—but not this year—if all the parties concerned can only be brought to agree on concurrent action. It ought not even were it possible, it is said, to be attempted without due notice being given to the parties who have so much capital invested, and whose schooners, fitted and provisioned at great expense, are either on their way north or are already on the scene of operations. It is further said that, even should an attempt be made to carry out the act this year, the American sealers will have made their catch even before that time, so that the advantage will be all theirs, while the British Columbia sealers will have been completely shut out.

"The Whole Hog."

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a very fine horse belonging to the B. C. Cattle Company, attached to a butcher's cart, driven by J. H. Meldram, who was accompanied by a boy named Charles McDonald, became restive on Pembroke street. After a considerable amount of kicking exercise he ran into the sidewalk, throwing out the occupants of the cart. Getting loose from the vehicle he got his nose inside the door of Mr. Baker's kitchen, and like the proverbial camel proceeded forthwith to get in his whole body. This much accomplished the cooking stove became the object of his attention, and this he before long demolished, much to the terror of the lady of the house. He next worked his way into the dining room, and there the table and the chinaware were demolished, a sewing machine being knocked out of the window. His driver, who had by this time recovered himself, tried to capture the animal and quietly lead him out; but this was no go, and along the passage and through the rooms ensued a struggle for the mastery, in which the man finally obtained the victory, although it is said that not less than $200 worth of damage was done.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently.

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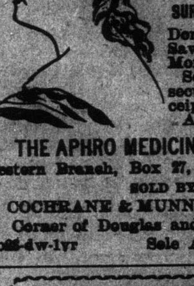

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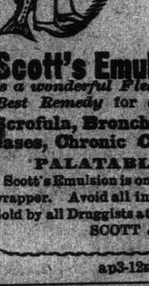

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REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured.

MRS. HOPPERON

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From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 9.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Large Transfer of Land.

Heisterman & Co. on Saturday sold 432 acres of land opposite Mission City, to S. Tingley and associates for $24,000.

And the Band Will Play.

The Victoria Athletic Club, at a special meeting last night, decided to hold the annual club picnic on July 19th, on which occasion the brass band of the club will make its first appearance.

Tenders Invited.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne intends to at once invite tenders for the erection of his three story brick block on Johnson street, which is to have a frontage of 45 feet and a depth of 100. The Fort street block will also be proceeded with shortly.

On the Songhees Reserve.

The new public school for the Indians, on the Songhees reserve, is now open, and about one dozen boys and girls are receiving instruction. The building is conveniently situated, and the attendance is likely to increase materially in the course of the next few months.

All the News.

Frank Campbell will in future conduct a well supplied news' stand at his celebrated "corner," and the COLONIST can always be obtained there. This will be welcome news to the public, particularly to those who have found difficulty in getting the paper on Sunday mornings.

To be Docked.

Steamer Danube, as soon as she returns from the North and discarges her cargo, will be docked at Esquimalt to receive a general overhauling. As soon as the Danube comes out, the City of Seattle will enter to have her bottom cleaned and painted and to be examined throughout.

Growing Steadily.

As an evidence of the rapid growth of the business done by Victoria merchants, the agent of the Dominion Express Co. here says that during this year from $100 to $600 a month's increase in trade has been reported by the Victoria office over all previous years. This fact speaks for itself.

Will Remain Open.

It is altogether likely that, during the repairs to James Bay bridge, that structure will remain open to traffic, as it is said the strengthening of the bridge will not interfere with its use. As it is at present the only open route to James Bay Ward, the public would be much inconvenienced should it be closed.

Their Annual Meeting.

President J. A. Humbird and several other of the head officers of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co., are expected to arrive from the East shortly, to attend the adjourned annual meeting, on the 15th inst. The mills at Chemainus are now running, and the output is quite satisfactory. It finds a ready market.

C.O.O.F.M.U.

Pride of the West Lodge, C.O.O.F.M.U. held its regular meeting last Friday evening. A good deal of routine business was transacted, and 18 candidates were initiated. Fully 80 members were present, and some brethren from Waverley Lodge, who contributed greatly to the general programme of the evening. A special degree meeting was decided on for next Friday evening. The i'ea was moted for a speedy church parade.

To be Dedicated Next Sunday.

The new and tasteful little church just completed for the Methodist congregation of North Saanich will be dedicated, next Sunday, Rev. Coverdale Watson preaching at 11 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. The architect, Mr. Thomas Hooper; the contractor, Mr. J. H. Matthews; and the painter and decorator, Mr. Mellor, have done their work well, and it would be hard to find anywhere in the province a prettier church than that at North Saanich.

Gorge Road Methodist Church.

On Sunday, without any special solicitation, the congregation of the Gorge Road Methodist Church voluntarily subscribed $7,000 towards the erection of a new church alongside the present one. The cost of the proposed edifice is fixed at $13,000, and there appearing to be no difficulty about raising the balance of the money required, it is expected that the trustee meeting to be held this evening will resolve to proceed at once with the new structure.

The Chinese Mission.

On Sunday evening, two young intelligent Chinamen were baptised in the Chinese Methodist mission church, on Fisgard street. The service was performed by Rev. Mr. Smith, of St. Andrew's church, assisted by Revs. Coverdale Watson and J. E. Gardner. Two other candidates also presented themselves for baptism, the same evening, and after receiving further instruction will be admitted to church membership. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was also celebrated, there being a good number of communicants.

First Trip of the Season.

The handsome excursion steamer Queen, James Carroll commanding, sailed from the outer wharf on her first Alaska trip of the season, on Sunday evening. She has not been changed in any respect since last season, and will run upon the same lines again this year, catering exclusively to the tourist trade, and carrying no freight. On her first trip she has about 250 passengers, including two Raymond parties containing several Eastern people of prominence. The Queen is due back in about two weeks.

Asking for Sad News.

Almost every day, Collector Milne receives letters from bereaved fathers or mothers, sisters or wives, asking for particulars of the loss of their loved ones by accidents of the sea. Yesterday, a letter came to hand from Mr. W. A. Sandison, of Edinburgh, Scotland, whose son, Frere, was drowned off the schooner Geneva several months ago. This young man was a promising student of Toronto Medical college, and embarked on the sealing cruise, during which he lost his life, in order to provide funds to carry him through his final examination. He intended to settle in Victoria, and here practice his profession.

Another Consideration.

Captain J. G. Cox, in answer to the contention of Secretary Blaine that seals must be caught on the Pribyloff Islands to maintain the natives there, if a close season is decreed this year, says that not more than ten or a dozen natives ever winter on the Pribyloff Islands. The Indians employed by the North American Company are engaged in Ounalaska every year, and have the same means of maintaining themselves as the natives of British Columbia possess. The latter forsake the fishing which would otherwise provide them with winter supplies, to go sealing, and if they are called back from Behring's sea just as the season there is opening, will be forced to depend on the Government for winter food and clothes, as the fishing season will then be over. The killing of seals on the Pribyloff Islands has now commenced, and, if a close season is ordered this year, it will not be before the North American Company has reaped its own harvest.

Rock Bay Hotel.

Mr. Cornelius J. Soule is at work upon the plans for a new forty room hotel, to be erected at the corner of Rock Bay avenue and Bridge street. Whether the new hotel will be in brick or stone has not yet been decided.

A Portrait of the Dead Premier.

Mr. G. Barclay, portrait artist, is now at work upon an excellent crayon likeness of the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, which is to be presented to the city of Victoria, and will find a place on the walls of the Council chamber.

Will Take Action.

In commenting upon the decision of the Regatta committee on the Watts' protest, a Vancouver paper accuses one of the members of the committee of bearing a "shady" reputation. Legal advice has already been taken in the matter, and a suit for libel is promised to result.

A Costly Bouquet.

Frank Marooney is the name of a hanger-about-town who was seen helping himself to a bouquet from a flower garden on Pandora street early on Sunday morning. The spectator was a policeman, who charged him, in yesterday's police court, with petit larceny. The penalty was one month's imprisonment in the common gaol.

A Valuable Contribution.

Among the latest additions to the Provincial Museum is a very fine specimen of marble, from the Beaver Cove marble quarry, owned by two of Victoria's citizens. The specimen has been artistically prepared by Mr. Mortimer, of this city. It is understood that the quarry is very extensive and includes every shade of marble, from white to jet black, and that it is pronounced by competent judges to be of excellent quality. Already our public cemeteries contain several monuments taken from this quarry.

A Missing Man.

A correspondent writing from Sparta, Oregon, says: "On December 18th, 1890, Alexander Garand, a Canadian Frenchman, left Portland for British Columbia, and since that time no word has been received from him. As he had several thousand dollars, we fear he has been foully dealt with and murdered for his money. Alexander Garand was about 40 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark curly hair, black mustache, and spoke broken English—French fluently. He was of a cheerful and confiding disposition. His wife is nearly crazy at his absence."

W. Whyte Missing.

Mr. Wm. Whyte, accountant of the E. & N. Railway, has been missing since Friday last. He left a note for Mr. James Dunsmuir, stating that he was short in his accounts, owing to some unfortunate real estate speculations. He enclosed several deeds of property to make up the alleged shortage. It is feared that Mr. Whyte's despondency over his land difficulties has temporarily unhinged his mind. No one knows where he is, but it is thought he has gone over the Sound. An audit is now being made of his books, but it is not expected that there will be any serious shortage.

Fruit and Flowers.

The local committee of the B. C. Horticultural Society met yesterday, and decided that the exhibition to be held this year in Victoria will be given during the last week of July or the first of August. As Westminster made a good show of fruit and flowers last year, and Vancouver did well the year before, it is to be hoped that Victoria will not be second to either now that she has the honor of the exhibition. Membership tickets, costing $2, entitle the holders to the Canadian Horticulturist free for one year, and can be obtained at any time from Mr. W. H. Bainbridge.

Church Ventilation.

Complaints have been made against the ventilation of certain of the city churches during these close summer evenings. It is suggested that the windows and ventilators are occasionally left unattended to during the interval between the morning and evening services, in consequence of which evening worshippers have the full benefit of the odors which have accumulated during the first part of the day. A little more attention in this particular would have the effect of preventing yawning and sleepy congregations, which are, sometimes, so distressful and annoying to the occupants of the pulpit, who, occasionally, are otherwise under influences that are not of the most cheering or reassuring character.

A Tale of Terror.

A young man who gave his name as Thomas McLeod, visited Provincial Police headquarters early yesterday morning, to tell a wild story of a tragedy, which he claimed to have seen enacted near Rocky Point. Revolvers and poison played prominent parts in the tale, and names and details were readily furnished. Officer McNeil was at once sent to Rocky Point to discover how much truth there was in the yarn. He returned in the evening with Lindley McLeod, who was alleged to have been butchered, and who claimed the giver of the information as his brother. The young man is supposed to be slightly deranged.

To Arrange for the Tournament.

Mr. D. R. Ker and several other influential citizens met with the firemen, in Chief Deasy's office, last night, to discuss the question of a firemen's tournament, which it is proposed to hold in connection with the fall exhibition of the Agricultural Association. The North-West Firemen's Association is anxious to come to Victoria, and have already refused an offer of $2,000 in prizes made by Vancouver. They will make Victoria the place of meeting, if $2,500 or $3,000 can be obtained for prizes, to be competed for by fifteen or sixteen American teams. The meeting, last evening, named a committee of twenty, who will come together again, Thursday, to map out the plan of campaign.

Question of a Sovereign.

In connection with the landing of the Chinese passengers by the S. S. "Zambesi," yesterday, there arose a misunderstanding, owing to the value which the Customs authorities placed upon the English sovereign. It is the custom to pay to the steamer agents, at Hong Kong, the head tax exacted by the countries to which the Chinese or coolies are sent. In most places the equivalent of the sovereign is $5, but here, for the Chinese tax, it is only taken at $4.85,—the bank rate,—and $4.87 for other customs payments. In most instances, however, the gold dollar is paid, which, of course, is worth its full value. The agents of the Zambesi, not being aware of this, accepted the sovereign at $5; but the collector here demanding the difference between the $4.85 and $5, a hitch occurred. The steamship people concluded that they were not responsible and, in consequence, the Chinamen,—who were one less in number than the law allowed,—were not permitted to land. After some delay, however, the money was forthcoming, and late yesterday afternoon, the Celestials were permitted to come ashore.

THE PEOPLE'S DECISION

To be Given To-day, on the Question of Granting $25,000 to the B.C. Agricultural Association.

Anyone passing along Government street to-day, may, by glancing in the windows of Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co., see the plans of the proposed exhibition building, prepared for the British Columbia Agricultural Association by Mr. Cornelius J. Soule. If he is entitled to vote, he can then repair to the polling place and cast his ballot for the by-law which authorizes the city to grant the British Columbia Agricultural Association $25,000, which sum is required for the construction of the main buildings, sheds, etc., and the improvement of the new grounds at the Driving Park.

The plans show a main building 180 feet long and 60 feet wide, with two wings 60x28 each. A gallery 20 feet wide extends all round the interior of the main building, and is reached by four stair-cases, one at each corner. Each of these stair-cases is easy, the steps being wide and conveniently placed. In the centre of the building, twenty feet above this first gallery, and forty from the ground, will be a second gallery, reached by the four spiral stair-cases at the corners, which continue up in turrets to a balcony around the dome. The ground floor will contain 14,160 square feet, and the entire floor surface will be about 50,000 square feet. Large carriage porches will be placed at each of the two entrances, which are to be highly ornamental.

The front of the main building is a handsome one. There is a series of pediments, in each of which are two double windows, circular headed, with semi-circular windows above. Over the carriage porches, are balconies approached from the first gallery. In the centre of each end the building is a fine wheel window, while the other end windows correspond with those of the sides. A fine octagonal tower, 28 feet in diameter, rises in the centre of the building, with pilasters at each angle, and large circular windows between. The tower is finished with a double dome-shaped roof, and a flag staff. The height of the buildings to the eaves is 34 feet; to the apex is 54 feet; to the outside balcony is 68 feet, and to the top of the dome is 138 feet. The flag-staff rises to a height of 166 feet from the ground. At each end of the roof of the main building are small, open turrets, and surmounting each turret and pediment is a flag-staff. The building will face the north, and command a good view of the race track.

With Fort street widened, as it is to be, and the tramway running to the Driving Park, the new agricultural grounds could not be more conveniently situated; and the proposed buildings will, if erected, be highly creditable to the society and the city. The people will, no doubt, remember this when voting on the by-law to-day.

SENTENCES PRONOUNCED.

The First Whipping at the Post in British Columbia in Store for Alfred Alderman.

Hon. Justice Crease pronounced sentence in the several cases tried at the Nanaimo Assizes, on Saturday last. The record of convictions was as below:

Thos. Wilson, undefended, was found guilty of forging the name of Andrew Haslam to a check for $60. The sentence was four years in the penitentiary. His lordship asked the prisoner if he had been drinking when he committed the crime, and his answer was "yes." This statement was corroborated by other persons present.

Ah Sing, defended by Mr. Yarwood, was found guilty of stealing one pair of mits and a pair of gloves, with a strong recommendation to mercy. The sentence was, six months in the common jail. The judge called the crown prosecutor's attention to the fact that it seemed Mr. Marymont, the loser of the property stolen, had received $5, and possibly $10, from the prisoner to let him go; which had the appearance of compounding a felony.

Alfred Alderman, convicted of outraging a child of tender years, said that he had no statement to make in his own behalf. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, and to be whipped at the commencement of the term.

Wm. Fraser, convicted of larceny, was sent to jail for one year, the sentence to be made lighter if he assists the officers in recovering the missing goods.

The Paisleys, William and John, were found "not guilty" on three of the indictments, and were released to appear for trial on the remaining count, at the next assizes. Mr. F. B. Gregory (Belyea & Gregory), appeared for the defence.

ON TO WESTMINSTER.

New Railroad Project Discussed by the City Council.

The City Council last evening held a special meeting to listen to the arguments of the promoters of the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway for additional aid.

The city of Victoria has already guaranteed the bonds of the company to the extent of $500,000, which now asks a cash bonus of the same amount in addition to the guarantee of the bonds. Hon. Amor De Cosmos, ex-Mayor Redfern, J. Stewart Yates, Richard Hall, R. Page, Alex. Wilson and others were present on behalf of the railroad. His Worship Mayor Grant, Aldermen Munn, Holland, Hunter, Renouf, McKillican and Coughlan were also present. Arguments in favor of the road were made by its friends, showing that by its completion much quicker time would be made between the city and the East than at present. The intention is to build the road from here to Saanich, from which there will be a ferry transfer to Point Roberts, and from there to New Westminster by rail. The ferry transfer across the Straits is about thirty miles, and it is the intention to carry freight cars across by boat. The time from here to New Westminster would be reduced by the new route to two and a half hours.

The question of aid by the city was discussed at length, and the feeling of the members of the Council seemed to be to protect the city thoroughly, should the desired aid be extended. The gentlemen present representing the railroad expressed a desire to afford the city every security should the Council extend the desired aid, and announced their entire willingness to permit any and all roads to use the line under proper traffic arrangements.

The meeting was entirely informal, and the entire matter will be brought before the regu[illegible]l meeting for action.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 10.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Boats For Sealers.

H. Foot, the boat builder, has just completed seven small boats for sealing schooners. They will be taken to Behring sea on the Danube.

An Unfortunate Cut.

Theodore Thomas, an employee at Foot's boat yard, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon. While he was at work on a new "Columbia River" boat, a plank flew up and struck him in the face, making a serious cut.

A Possible Rival.

Street gossip has it that several Victorians are endeavoring to secure the incorporation of a new company to enter the field in competition with the National Electric Tramway Co. They would, at first, cater for city business only.

Outgoing Passengers.

The following passengers left for San Francisco, yesterday morning, on the steamer City of Puebla: Dr. Schoch and wife, Mrs. C. M. Westwood and child, J. Hinley, John Sloan, and Lieut. Henry O. Boger.

Best Catch of the Season.

Captain Alexander McLean, of the San Francisco schooner Hamilton Lewis, has written to his wife, who is now residing in Victoria, from some port up North, that on May 28th last, he had 680 skins on board and had still good prospects of securing as many more.

Must Wait for the Assizes.

The young Vancouverite, who is awaiting trial on a charge of committing rape upon Mrs. Witt, must wait for his trial until the Fall Assizes, as his offence is not included in the operation of the Speedy Trials Act. If it were possible a trial would be asked for at once.

Will Run Together.

It is now expected that the N. P. R. Co.'s new steamer Victorian will make her first regular trip to this city on Dominion Day, and will then be presented with the citizens' stand of colors. The arrangement contemplated is to have the Olympian and the Victorian make alternate trips, daily, between this city and Puget Sound ports.

Appropriately Labelled.

Ald. McKillican has had a neat glass plate prepared for the front of the City Hall clock, the painter and decorator being Mr. R. Lettice, and the inscription being as below:

THE
MCKILLICAN CLOCK,
1891.

Advertising That Didn't Benefit.

Eight days ago, mention was made of the early and fine strawberries in Mr. Chas. Wilson's garden, Catherine street. Next night some boys visited the garden and stripped the beds. On Sunday evening they repeated the visit. The next time they come a hungry bull-dog will have the pleasure of making their acquaintance.

Assaulted a Woman.

After two drunks had been disposed of in yesterday's police court, Capt. Caffire, the ex-commander of the North Star, appeared to answer the charge of assaulting one Emma Lockardson. In her evidence, the complainant said that she went to Caffire's house, last Sunday, to get some money owed her, and was met by defendant, who ordered her out, then kicked her out, at the same time striking her in the face with his fist. A fine of $10 and costs was imposed.

Simply a Suggestion.

A Victorian who has always taken an active part in regattas, and is an enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of Victoria Arm has a suggestion, which he commends to the consideration of the gentlemen of the Park committee. It is that, in future races, the course be chosen above the Gorge, where a little dredging would make the Arm especially well fitted for fast rowing. The boats would then be secure from the barges, which increase in number as the years advance, and a good park could be secured at less expense than one below the Gorge.

From the North.

Steamer Danube arrived from the north, yesterday afternoon, after a fine trip. She brought no news, except that the canneries expect to be running in full blast by the 15th inst., and that the weather was very wet and changeable around the Skeena. The following passengers came down: Mr. Thompson, James A. Mahood, Thomas Gamble and Charles Benton. The Danube will go into dock to be generally overhauled before making another trip, and is then expected to go to Behring's Sea for the purpose of collecting and bringing down the catches of the Victoria sealers.

For the Public Safety.

Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., has forwarded to the Marine Engineers' Association of this province, a copy of Mr. Tupper's bill, recently introduced in the House of Commons, to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act. The proposed legislation provides more stringent penalties for the employment of non-certified engineers, and specifies that any person riding upon a steamboat, other than a member of the crew, the captain or one of his family, shall be considered a passenger. The engineers of Victoria are much pleased with Mr. Earle's action in keeping them advised of all legislation affecting their profession.

The By-Law Carried.

Although the vote polled was not as large as had been looked for, the by-law, authorizing a grant of $25,000 to the B. C. Agricultural Association, was endorsed by the vote of the ratepayers, yesterday. It only took the returning officer six minutes to count the ballots, and the vote was then announced as below:

	For.	Ag'nt.
Yates Street Ward	51	35
Johnston Street Ward	67	46
James Bay Ward	63	61
Recent Extension	34	9
Total	215	151
Majority	64	

The Public Schools.

The general annual examinations for promotion in the graded schools are proceeding under the direction of their principals. The little folks manifest great interest in them, and are gleefully looking forward to the approaching vacation.

The time for the teachers' examination is rapidly approaching. The candidates are more than ordinarily numerous, and it would appear as if there would be plenty of material for the school board to make their selections from.

There is more or less speculation on the street as to the constitution of the new school boards in the cities, and it is expected that at an early date the Government will make their nominations. The corporations will hardly be long behind them, and it is more than probable that within a very short time the schools and their entire belongings will be transferred to the successors of the present Trustees.

Their Tribute.

Messrs. Gilmore & McCandless have removed all the stock out of one of their windows, and, instead, have displayed on an easel a portrait of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, which has been appropriately decorated with crape.

To Improve Their Wharves.

Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co. are about to deepen the harbor in the vicinity of their wharves, and Mr. H. B. Smith, C.E., of the firm of Keefer & Smith, is now making an elaborate survey of the bottom. The work of dredging will be commenced as soon as the surveys are completed.

Inward Bound.

The Umatilla, now on her way up from San Francisco, has on board the following passengers for Victoria: Mrs. Dicker and daughter, Mrs. E. A. Hardsty, E. H. Jones, B. Gordon and wife, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. B. C. Mattock, A. Winstin, E. Hall, Mrs. Anthony and child, J. Bonnan, M. Bryson, H. Bonnan, F. P. Keefer, P. Anderson.

Contracts Signed.

Messrs. Bishop & Sherbourne, yesterday, signed the contract for erecting Frank Adams' new residence on the Gorge road, which is to cost $8,000, and construction of which will commence at once. They have also received the contract for building three two story houses in Quebec street, costing $2,000 each, for the B.C. Land and Investment Co.

Fell From the Roof.

Two men, John Anderson and J. Devine, while working upon a new building for Mr. Rocket, now in course of erection on Pandora street, missed their footing and fell from the roof, yesterday morning. Anderson, who is a married man and the head of a family, had one leg broken and his head badly cut and bruised. His companion caught at a rope in his descent and so escaped serious injury.

Mount Tolmie Park.

There is talk of the owners of Mount Tolmie park presenting that beautiful piece of land to the city of Victoria, for the use and benefit of the public. The drive to Tolmie Heights is sure to become a most attractive one in the future, and, unless the offer of Mount Tolmie is hedged about with too many conditions, it will be gladly accepted. The policy of the present Park committee is to obtain as many breathing spots as possible.

At Langford Plains.

The members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are leaving nothing undone that would contribute to the pleasure of all who attend the annual church picnic at Langford Plains, next Saturday. Included in the sports for the day will be a baseball match between the Blue Bells, and the Orange Leafs. The bicyclists will also have a club run to the picnic; the meet will be Trounce avenue, at 1:30 o'clock, and the pace will be made easy to all.

Lacrosse Business.

At a meeting of the Victoria lacrosse club last night, Mr. W. G. Mackenzie tendered his resignation of the treasurership, which was accepted, Mr. S. Lowe being appointed his successor. A request was sent to the New Westminster club for the postponement of the game set for Saturday next, for at least one week. It was also intimated that the club will visit Fairhaven on the 4th of July. President Macquin threatens to resign unless the members evince more interest in the club than they have in the past.

Railway Rumors.

The question of further bonusing the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway will be the principal business brought before the City Council at its regular meeting, this evening. In connection with the matter of railway connection, it is rumored that a scheme is on foot for the building of a short line to Saanich, and the operation of a ferry to transport cars to Blaine, distant only 24 miles. In support of this new project, it is urged that three railroads to Blaine are already in operation, and the proposed line could be constructed more cheaply than the V., S. & N. W.

The Cathedral Bazaar.

The first bazaar and sale of the young ladies of St. Andrew's, R. C., congregation, opens to-day in Philharmonic Hall. More extensive preparations than ever before have been made, and success seems certain. Luncheon will be provided from noon to 3 p.m., and tea will be served in the afternoon. To-night the pretty cantata, "Flowers," will be presented by the boys and girls of Mrs. Bridges' class. Admission to the hall free during lunch hours. The programme for this evening contains, among others, the following features:—

Selection .... Bantley Family
Cantata, "Flowers" .... Mrs. Bridges' Pupils
Song .... Miss Goddyn
Selection .... String Band

In a Good Place.

Rattray & Courtney, formerly of this city, are now fully established in the real estate, commission and insurance business, at Aberdeen, on Gray's Harbor. A personal letter received from Mr. Rattray contains a glowing description of the advantages, and an account of a host of improvements now going on in his present place of residence. He is confident of the rapid advance of the place, and regards it as an excellent point for investment. The Northern Pacific is now laying its rails into Aberdeen, and an electric motor line is being built from that city to Hoquiam, a town of 2,000 people, three miles distant.

A Little Sensation.

Just as Mr. Henry Saunders was about to lock up his place of business, and go home, last evening, a young woman entered, and, in a voice very much agitated, asked if she might be allowed to write a letter. Permission was given her, and also a sheet of paper and an envelope, which she quickly made use of. Then she hurriedly left the store, leaving the envelope sealed and addressed to a Victoria young man, on the counter, with a loose wrap she had worn. Thinking her action very peculiar, Mr. Saunders telephoned to the police station, and on the arrival of Officer Hildreth, handed the letter and cloak to him. The former, when opened, proved to be very brief. It assured the person to whom it was addressed, of the writer's lasting love, and implored his forgiveness, though for what was not mentioned. Suspecting that suicide had been committed, the policeman hastened to the railway bridge, where the young woman had been seen after leaving the store, where her farewell was pencilled. There he was informed that she had stood for a few moments gazing at the water, and then retraced her steps toward town. Later in the evening, it was found that she had returned to the Clarence where she had been boarding, but only remained in for a minute. She was a little intoxicated when last seen, and it is thought intended to take her life, but changed her mind when she reached the water. The police arrested the woman about 11 o'clock and locked her up for safe keeping.

The Town of Steveston.

Mr. A. M. Beattie, auctioneer, of Vancouver, advertises a sale of Steveston town lots, to be held at that point on June 16. Steamers, furnishing free transportation, will leave Vancouver and New Westminster, at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the sale, accompanied by bands of music. The C.P.N. Co.'s steamer, from Victoria, will also convey passengers to the sale, further notice with regard to which will be given. Natural gas is now being burned at Steveston to illuminate the town, a considerable flow having been struck there. This fact, its favorable situation at the mouth of the river, and the completion of a proposed railway, making Steveston one of its stations, will assure rapid advancement.

Church Accommodations.

During the last two days the new Methodist church, on Pandora avenue, has been thronged with people on the look-out for pews, and the relative merits of this or that location have been discussed with almost as much interest as the qualities of dwelling houses are accustomed to be. Each pew-seeker has had to make application to the trustees for places, making a first and second choice, the first of which, whenever practicable, has been granted, while in default of either, in many cases, it will be found possible to allot the sittings immediately in front or behind those which are desired. To provide for this, every alternate row of sittings has been left for disposal by the trustees, who will, to-day, meet to take the applications into consideration.

HON. JOHN ROBSON.

He Leaves For Ottawa To-morrow On Important Official Business.

Hon. John Robson leaves on Thursday (to-morrow) for the mainland en route for Ottawa, where he goes to discuss with the Dominion authorities a number of matters of great importance at present pending between the central Government and that of the province. These matters formed the subjects alluded to in the last letter from the deceased premier, published in the COLONIST of yesterday. Mr. Robson would, in response to that letter, have gone to Ottawa before now, had it not been for the condition of Sir John Macdonald's health On Sunday last, however, he received a telegram advising him that it would be well to visit the capital immediately. One question he proposes to discuss is that of sealing and the manner in which British Columbia interests will be affected under the new British sealing law. To interfere with the sealers this year would, Mr. Robson holds, be ruinous. Some of the schooners owned in Victoria are already in Behring's Sea, others are on their way thither, and all have been fitted out at great expense, which will be utterly lost were they interfered with in the way proposed this season. Another important subject, Mr. Robson said, is the settlement of the Alaskan boundary and the disposition of a long strip of territory by the sea-shore, in regard to which the Dominion, if not the province, should have something to say. The Premier observed that with regard to the Songish reserve, an important part of which lies in the city of Victoria, the time has come when the matter of their removal should be settled both in the interests of the city of Victoria and of the Indians themselves. It was time, too, that the Federal government employ a revenue cutter on this coast to prevent illicit trade in whiskey and other deleterious compounds along the West Coasts of Vancouver Island and the Mainland. By means of this traffic the Indians have become demoralized to such an extent that it has been impossible for the government to maintain connection with Cape Beall, they having repeatedly cut the wires because they are under the impression that they interfere with their whiskey drinking practices. The delineation of the boundaries of the railway belt on the mainland is still unsettled, and it is necessary to have it finally determined. Then there are fishery matters that must be discussed at Ottawa, besides other things that press for consideration. Mr. Robson remarked that he had been named a commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets in Kingston from the 10th to the 20th inst., and he hopes to be able to attend it, so as to express his views on a number of church matters. Mr. Robson intimates that Mrs. Robson will accompany him to the East, where she had not been since coming out in 1864. The Premier stated that he hoped to be back in about a month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

Opinion of an Expert on the Great Kootenay Country.

Mr. John Miller, of Glasgow, Scotland, is at the Driard. He arrived in Victoria yesterday from the Kootenay mining district, where he had examined a number of properties with a view of making extensive investments. He represents a great deal of Scotch capital, and is an expert whose opinion is regarded highly. He spent over a month in the district, which he pronounces a great mining country, but one that will require a great deal of capital to develope. There are many excellent prospects, especially in the Toad Mountain, Warm Springs and Whitewater creek districts, but there has been but little develpment work. The Silver King mine, owned by Hall and others, is a very fine claim and is undoubtedly very rich. It is on the market, but is held at an exorbitant price.

Mining speculators from Butte, Helena and other American mining camps, are up in the Kootenay country, and every miner that has a prospect hole seems to think he has a bonanza. Mr. Miller says that the ore is abundant, but will probably run a low grade as the miners get deeper.

The great difficulty is lack of transportation facilities. Freights are very high and everything else in accordance. Mr. Miller will return to the mines in about three weeks to prosecute his examinations further before returning to Scotland.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Nicholles & Renouf—For leave to amend statement of defense. Ordered to strike out a paragraph and amend as requested. George Jay, jr., for plaintiff, Eberts & Taylor for defendant.

Re. W. Lee, deceased—Leave to amend title and execute conveyance. Granted. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for the applicant.

The Key Stone.

REGULAR action of the bowels is the key-stone of health. The use of B. B. B. insures it and cures constipation, dyspepsia, etc. Miss F. Williams, 445 Bloor Street, Toronto, writes: "Have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and pain in the head with great success. I improved from the second dose."

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Installation of Officers of Milton Lodge, No 311—Enthusiastic Meeting.

The installation of officers of Milton Lodge, No. 311, Sons of St. George, took place in St. George's Hall, Bastion street, last night, G. W. President W. E. Ottaway officiating.

The new officers are as follows: Thomas Bradbury, W. President; W. Greasley, Vice President; John Howard, Secretary; J. C. Richards, Treasurer; S. H. F. Robinson, Messenger; L. Leigh, Assistant Secretary; J. D. Shallard, Assistant Messenger; E. J. Foster, Chaplain; A. E. Wilson, Inside Sentinel; W. Kent, Outside Sentinel; W. Ottaway, Rep. to Grand Lodge. Before adjourning, Mr. Jno. F. Norris was elected an honorary member of the Order, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a neat speech.

AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Child a Mass of Raw, Bleeding Sores. Miraculous Cure by the Cuticura Remedies.

A face, from the hair to the neck on both sides, a raw mass of bleeding sores; two little hands and arms in the same condition; a body, around the waist of which was a broad band of bleeding eruptions, and from the hips to the tips of her toes the skin was so raw as to be absolutely sickening to the sight.

Said Mrs. H. A. Stout to me: "I have tried everything suggested to me on my little daughter, who has been so afflicted almost from birth. I have had three doctors experiment on her, but she seemed to be getting worse every day. I was almost distracted. Every night I had to bandage her all over, and tie mittens on her hands to prevent her from digging the raw flesh with her fingers. Mr. Faulkner said he believed that CUTICURA REMEDIES would cure her. He offered to bear the expense. At that time she was worse than I had ever seen her, and there seemed no prospects of recovery. CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP have wrought a miracle. To-day her skin is smooth and fair, and I believe she has entirely recovered." The above is true in every particular, and I refer to Mr. C. W. Woolever, druggist.

J. ROSS FAULKNER, Danville, N. Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

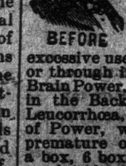
The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

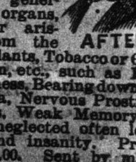
☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded.



IS SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.



A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY
COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
fno28-dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres (640) of land situated on Sechart Channel, Barclay Sound. Commencing at a post on the main shore opposite Canoe Island, thence eighty chains West along the shore of said channel, thence eighty chains North, thence eighty chains East, thence eighty chains South to the place of commencement.

GEORGE BYRNES.
Victoria, B. C., May 31st, 1891. je12-8t-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase six hundred and forty acres of land, situated on Sechart Channel, Barclay Sound. Commencing at a post on the main shore opposite Canoe Island, thence eighty chains East along the shore of the said channel, thence eighty chains North, thence eighty chains West, thence eighty chains South to the place of commencement.

FRED. J. CLAXTON.
Victoria, B. C., May 31st, 1891. je12-8t-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT thirty days after date we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for timbering purposes the following described lands, situate in Alberni District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia:

Commencing at a post about 40 chains West of Alberni Canal, on Nahmint River, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains to post.

Commencing at a post on River at lower rapids, thence west 60 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence north 30 chains to post.

Commencing at a post about four miles from Alberni Canal, thence south 30 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence east 60 chains to post.

Commencing at a post on a small stream emptying into the Southwest Arm of Sproat Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to post.

Commencing at a post above Nahmint River, thence east 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 80 chains to post.

Commencing at a post about two and a half miles above the Lake, thence south 20 chains, thence east 200 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 200 chains to post.

Containing in the whole 1,200 acres, more or less.

je5-1m-w D. CARMODY & CO.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BLACK JACK QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, (LD.), BARKERVILLE, B. C., 22nd May, 1891.

THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE following described stock, on account of assessment levied 6th January, 1891, the amount set opposite the name of the delinquent shareholder as follows:—

C. Hageman, Certificates Nos. 173, 178, and 180, 181; 2,000 shares—$40.

And in accordance with law, so many shares of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at Barkerville on Saturday, the 14th day of June, at 2 o'clock, p.m., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

WM. H. PHELPS.
m29-w-2t Secretary

THE DEAD PREM

Arrangements Made
Public Funeral
Wednesday.

Private Services Will Be
Earnscliffe This
Morning.

The Remains Embalmed
Cast Taken of the
Features.

Lengthy References t
Deceased Statesman in
Churches.

The Body to Lie in State
in the Parliament
Buildings.

OTTAWA, June 7.—In every chur
city, to-day, lengthy references we
to the deceased statesman. Arran
were made to fire minute guns in e
in Canada, Wednesday, during the
of the funeral. The ex-Cabinet M
this afternoon, when Sir John T
arrived from Montreal, whither he
to visit his little daughter, who is
ously ill, decided to give the Premie
funeral.
Queen Victoria, to-day, cabled
ernor-General that she was deeply p
learn of Sir John's death, which
garded as a great loss to Canada
Sovereign. Her Majesty extende
felt sympathy to Lady Macdonald.
It is understood that the Gover
eral has not yet summoned anybody
a Ministry. Sir Hector Langevin
night, he thought it extremely unlik
Lord Stanley would take any action
ing the Ministry until after Si
funeral.
NEW YORK, June 7.—The Hera
tawa dispatches state that the re
Sir John from the control of affair
Dominion has created anxiety co
his successor that is not confine
Conservative party alone. Th
thoughtful of the party are filled w
concern, while the premonitions of
ous times pervade the public mind.
not so much the questions of tr
tariff that are causing public anxie
eager inquiry for a competent leader
are questions coming up upon whic
ious passions, already excited,
touched off into an explosion and
strife.
There is also a fast developing
of the French race. Plans are alre
for establishing another French
upon the northern portion of t
tinent. This element Sir John wa
able to keep in check, though it
every effort of his resourceful mi
many drafts upon the public treasury
opinion is now stronger than e
neither party of the government c
longer harmonize the different
ments. The French people have
prosperous, and, with fine advanta
education, the younger generation is
ing more restless and chafing un
restraint which they consider confin
natural ambition. To their strong
prejudice is added a difference of
Their choice for leader is Si
Thompson, who is a Roman Cathol
Protestant element want Sir
Tupper, and in case that gentlem
presses a wish to remain in England
it is said he has hopes of appointment
peerage, the second choice of that
the party is said to be Hon. Ma
Bowell, Minister of Customs, and
Orangeman in Ontario. Thus, at th
outset, a bitter contest is predicted
said that Sir John expressed a wish
the last campaign that Tupper should
successor, and he is said to be the ch
the party in all the provinces except
If he will take up the tangled co
affairs where Sir John left them off,
in all likelihood be the next leader
party. Closely connected with Sir J
all affairs of state, he is better pre
probably, than any other man in the
to meet the emergencies that must ar

MOURNING FOR THE PREMIE

OTTAWA, Ont., June 7.—Ottawa is
of mourning to-day. Everywhere we
signs of the general sorrow felt at th
which the nation has sustained in the
of Sir John Macdonald. Flags were
at half-mast from all the public bui
and many private houses. The flag
floating at half-mast over the United
consulate.
The remains of the dead leader we
balmed this morning. The officia
gramme of the funeral arrangements
follows: The body will be privately r
from Earnscliffe to the parliament buil
and lie in state there from 10 o'clock
day morning till the hour of the fu
The state funeral will leave the parli
buildings at 1 o'clock Wednesday afte
for St Alban's church, and thence t
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THE DEAD PREMIER

Arrangements Made For a Public Funeral Wednesday.

Private Services Will Be Held at Earnscliffe This Morning.

The Remains Embalmed and a Cast Taken of the Features.

Lengthy References to the Deceased Statesman in the Churches.

The Body to Lie in State To-day in the Parliament Buildings.

OTTAWA, June 7.—In every church in the city, to-day, lengthy references were made to the deceased statesman. Arrangements were made to fire minute guns in every city in Canada, Wednesday, during the progress of the funeral. The ex-Cabinet Ministers this afternoon, when Sir John Thompson arrived from Montreal, whither he had gone to visit his little daughter, who is dangerously ill, decided to give the Premier a state funeral.

Queen Victoria, to-day, cabled the Governor-General that she was deeply pained to learn of Sir John's death, which she regarded as a great loss to Canada and the Sovereign. Her Majesty extended heartfelt sympathy to Lady Macdonald.

It is understood that the Governor-General has not yet summoned anybody to form a Ministry. Sir Hector Langevin said, to-night, he thought it extremely unlikely that Lord Stanley would take any action regarding the Ministry until after Sir John's funeral.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Herald's Ottawa dispatches state that the removal of Sir John from the control of affairs in the Dominion has created anxiety concerning his successor that is not confined to the Conservative party alone. The more thoughtful of the party are filled with deep concern, while the premonitions of troublous times pervade the public mind. It is not so much the questions of trade and tariff that are causing public anxiety as an eager inquiry for a competent leader. There are questions coming up upon which religious passions, already excited, may be touched off into an explosion and intense strife.

There is also a fast developing ambition of the French race. Plans are already laid for establishing another French republic upon the northern portion of this continent. This element Sir John was always able to keep in check, though it required every effort of his resourceful mind and many drafts upon the public treasury. The opinion is now stronger than ever that neither party of the government can much longer harmonize the different race elements. The French people have become prosperous, and, with fine advantages for education, the younger generation is growing more restless and chafing under the restraint which they consider confines their natural ambition. To their strong racial prejudice is added a difference of religion.

Their choice for leader is Sir John Thompson, who is a Roman Catholic; the Protestant element want Sir Charles Tupper, and in case that gentleman expresses a wish to remain in England, where it is said he has hopes of appointment to the peerage, the second choice of that wing of the party is said to be Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and head Orangeman in Ontario. Thus, at the very outset, a bitter contest is predicted. It is said that Sir John expressed a wish during the last campaign that Tupper should be his successor, and he is said to be the choice of the party in all the provinces except Quebec. If he will take up the tangled course of affairs where Sir John left them off, he will in all likelihood be the next leader of the party. Closely connected with Sir John in all affairs of state, he is better prepared, probably, than any other man in the party to meet the emergencies that must arise.

MOURNING FOR THE PREMIER.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 7.—Ottawa is a city of mourning to-day. Everywhere were seen signs of the general sorrow felt at the loss which the nation has sustained in the death of Sir John Macdonald. Flags were flying at half-mast from all the public buildings and many private houses. The flag was floating at half-mast over the United States consulate.

The remains of the dead leader were embalmed this morning. The official programme of the funeral arrangements is as follows: The body will be privately moved from Earnscliffe to the parliament buildings, and lie in state there from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning till the hour of the funeral. The state funeral will leave the parliament buildings at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon for St Alban's church, and thence to the station, whence the body will be conveyed to Kingston. The body will lie in state at the city hall, Kingston, until Thursday noon, when the interment will take place.

SORROW OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

LONDON, June 7.—All the newspapers speak in eulogistic terms of Sir John Macdonald, and express the deepest regret at his death. The Daily News says his death is a loss to the whole empire, and if he was not exactly a great man he did great things. He contrived to postpone some of the most searching questions of colonial policy. Therefore his death is likely to produce far-reaching changes.

Deep sympathy is expressed for Lady Macdonald, and messages of sympathy and condolence are pouring in from every quarter of the globe.

AT EARNSCLIFFE.

OTTAWA, June 8.—In the great dining-hall at Earnscliffe, the remains of its late master lie, most impressively disposed. The casket stands on a pedestal in the centre of the room, and all the appointments are most impressive. The hangings are violet and white, and their arrangement took till nearly midnight, and, when all was done, the metallic case with its precious burden was carried down stairs from the room in which the Premier passed away, and placed upon the catafalque, and there the remains will lie until to-morrow morning, to be viewed by the members of the sorrowing household and a few personal friends, including the members of the Cabinet. Lady Macdonald has borne up bravely, but the strain upon her endurance has been extremely severe. Her vigil by the bier of the departed statesman was shared, last night, by Mrs. Hugh Macdonald, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, another niece, and Mrs. Marjorie Stewart.

The route of the funeral procession, on Wednesday, is as follows: From the Parliament Buildings via the western drive to the main entrance; across Wellington street to Metcalfe; down Metcalfe to Maria; by Maria and Theodore to King; along King to Daly avenue, and thence to the church porch. This route will be on foot. After the church services, in carriages along Daly avenue to Cumberland, along Cumberland to Rideau; along Rideau to Wellington, along Wellington to Queen street and the C.P.R. depot. The order of procession, as far as completed, is as follows: Eight Dominion policemen abreast, eight dragoons, mounted, abreast. Members of the Cabinet will act as pall-bearers. The casket will be carried to and from the hearse at the railway station in Kingston to the City Hall, and at the cemetery, by eight members of "A" Battery. At half-past nine o'clock, on Tuesday morning, services will be held at Earnscliffe, conducted by Rev. Dr. Bogart. The casket will be borne from the house to the hearse by eight members of the Dominion police, who will also carry the body from the hearse to the Senate Chamber. Major Sherwood will have charge of the arrangements.

The Conservative Members of Parliament met last night, and decided to have the Common's Chamber appropriately decorated with emblems of mourning as a tribute to the departed chieftain. A committee composed of whips, was appointed to carry out this arrangement, and to-day members of it waited upon Lady Macdonald offering a floral wreath from the Commons, to be placed upon the bier. It is likely the members of the Commons and of the Senate will attend the state funeral in a body, wearing distinct badges and headed by their respective speakers.

Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, of Toronto, the celebrated sculptor, took a cast mask of the Premier's face on Sunday. The mask was most successful, and the sculpture from it will prove most life-like. The mask is to be the private property of Lady Macdonald, but will be at the disposal of the sculptor, who may be selected by the Government to make a statue of the late Premier. The bust, etc., will have to be taken from a photograph, as the body was so emaciated as to fail to convey a life likeness of the statesman. The process of taking the mask may be interesting. The face was first covered with soap and then with sweet oil to prevent any of the hair on the cheeks or temples from adhering to the plaster. Powdered and calcined plaster of Paris, mixed with spring water to the consistency of cream, was then laid on to the thickness of from half an inch to an inch, and permitted to solidify, when it was removed. [Here the line broke].

PULPIT UTTERANCES.

Sir John Macdonald's death was alluded to, but from few of the city pulpits on Sunday. The Venerable Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, referred to the death of the Premier in an eloquent and feeling manner, at the morning service. His services to Canada and his life were discussed at length, and his record held up as worthy of the emulation of the young.

At the St. Andrew's Roman Catholic pro-cathedral, no mention of Sir John's death was made. Bishop Lemmen's will, however, refer to it in his sermon next Sunday.

Rev. Archdeacon Scrivens, of St. James' Episcopal Church, devoted his sermon to an appropriate eulogy of the dead statesman. The choir sang a memorial hymn, and the Archdeacon in his address alluded most feelingly to the life and character of Sir John Macdonald. He dwelt at length on the character of the deceased, and the manner in which he had devoted his life and services to his country. He held up his character as a fitting example to the young men, and said that the world was better for having such a man.

At Christ's Church Cathedral no mention was made of the Premier's death. Memorial services will be held, however, on the day of Sir John's funeral. The Right Reverend Bishop Hills will conduct the services and preach the funeral oration.

Rev. M. L. Rugg, of the Cavalry Baptist church, alluded to the death of Sir John in a feeling and eloquent manner, and called the attention of the congregation to his great services to Canada and the loss that the nation had sustained.

The knowledge of Sir John's death was not brought to Rev. Mr. Smith, who occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, in the absence of Rev. P. McF. McLeod, until too late to preach a funeral discourse. He, however, alluded to it at the evening services, and the organist played the Dead March in memory of the late statesman.

Services at the First Presbyterian church, yesterday, were devoted to the Sabbath school scholars, and on that account Rev. Dr. Campbell did not make more than a passing allusion to Sir John's death.

At the Pandora Methodist church the Rev. Coverdale Watson announced the death from his pulpit, but made no other allusion to it. Rev. Mr. Jenns, of St. John's church, and Rev. J. H. White, of the Gorge road Methodist church, also made brief reference to his death in their sermons.

Rev. W. D. Barber, pastor of St. Saviour's church, delivered an eloquent panegyric, yesterday, on the dead Premier. In the morning he made an illusion to his death, and had the choir render appropriate selections. In the evening the hymn for the dead was rendered, and the rector preached an eloquent sermon on the life and services of the deceased. His discourse was listened to with close attention by a very large congregation.

Very impressive music was rendered at St. John's church, yesterday, on the new organ, at the opening of both morning and evening services, in memory of Sir John. Mr. Hookaway was the organist.

OTTAWA, June 8.—The grief at the death of Sir John A. Macdonald is unparalleled. Business in this city is practically suspended, and will be until after the funeral.

The members of the cabinet met at Sir Hector Langevin's house, last evening, and decided on a state funeral. The casket will remain in the Senate chamber until 1 o'clock Wednesday; then the remains are to be taken to St. Albans church, where the funeral service will be read by Rev. Mr. Bogart, the rector, and, from the quaint stone church, where the Premier used to worship, the body will be borne to the Canadian Pacific railway depot, whence it will be transported by special train to Kingston. From Wednesday night till Thursday at noon, the remains will lie in state at Kingston. They will then be carried to Cataraqui cemetery. At Kingston the remains will be taken charge of by Mayor Drennan, the City Council controlling the arrangements. The Senate Chamber has been hung with draperies of a most imposing character, the arrangements for the decorations having been entrusted to Beullac, the well known decorator, of Montreal. In the great dining hall, at Earnscliffe, the remains of its late master lie, most impressively disposed. The Premier lies in his uniform, that of an Imperial Privy Councillor. The casket stands upon a pedestal in the centre of the room. In all the apartments the hangings are of violet and white. The arrangement took till nearly midnight Monday, when all was done. The metallic casket, with its precious burden, was then carried down stairs from the room in which the Premier passed away, and placed upon the catafalque. The casket in which the departed statesman lies is of rolled steel, finished in rosewood graining, with silver rods extending the full length, alongside a full glass top cover, bound along the edges with solid silver in the form of wreaths and leaves. The lifting panels are fastened with solid knobs, the lifts themselves being in the shape of a wheel surmounted by a pair of golden wings, emblematic of the wings of time. The interior of the coffin is upholstered in satin of the purest white and fastened with white silk cords. The lid bears this inscription:—

"John Alexander Macdonald,
Born 11th January, 1815:
Died 6th June, 1891."

The shell in which the casket will be enclosed before being lowered into the grave is of plain oak, polished and finished with silver handles. At Kingston the casket will be hermetically sealed.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

The Ottawa City Council met, Monday morning, and passed resolutions of condolence. Lady Macdonald has decided to attend the funeral. Her Majesty the Queen cabled to His Excellency the Governor-General, yesterday, desiring him to express the deep sense of the loss sustained by the Dominion and the Sovereign in the death of Sir John Macdonald. Lord Knutsford, Secretary of the Colonies, also cabled a message of condolence; and from Sir Charles Tupper, now in Vienna, came a telegram of sympathy.

THE COMMONS IN MOURNING.

OTTAWA, June 9.—Within five minutes after the doors of the Commons opened, Monday afternoon, the galleries were packed to suffocation. The walls of the chamber had been draped with the emblems of woe. The chair occupied by Sir John Macdonald was covered with black crape, as well as the desk. On the desk reposed a pillow of white roses, carnations and smilax, with the words "Our Chief."

Sir Hector Langevin, minister of Public Works, with the tears streaming down his face and in a voice quivering with emotion, said it fell to his lot, as the oldest privy councillor, to announce that our old chief was no more. By Sir John Macdonald's death, Canada had lost her greatest statesman, a great patriot and a man whom any country in the world might be proud of. For nearly fifty years he had participated in the public affairs of this country, and put his whole soul into the work of confederating the scattered provinces of British North America, in order to furnish a right arm to the Empire and a great highway to the British Eastern possessions. His love of Canada was equalled only by that he bore the Motherland which gave him birth. He (Langevin) had spent half a life with Sir John, as follower and friend. Now that the chieftain was dead he had lost half his life. He moved, seconded by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, that, in the opinion of the House, the mortal remains of Sir John A. Macdonald should be publicly interred, and that this House will concur in giving to the ceremony a fitting degree of solemnity and importance.

After the question had been put, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, the Opposition leader, arose and delivered a beautiful eulogy of Sir John Macdonald. He fully sympathized with the emotion felt by the Conservative party at the loss of their leader, whose career has been one of brilliancy and lustre. Those who had not believed in Sir John A. Macdonald's policy, took a full share of the grief in what undoubtedly was a great national loss, in many senses. Sir John Macdonald was Canada's most illustrious son, her foremost citizen and statesman. The place he had filled in Canada was such that now it seemed one of our institutions had suddenly given way. The career just closed was one of the most remarkable careers of the century. It was impossible to say what the final judgment of history would be upon it, but the features of his life alone were covered with ineffaceable glory. For a knowledge and art of governing men, he was fitted as few men in any land or age were. He (Laurier) was only too glad to forget his faults and remember only the great services performed for Canada. He trusted the grief which filled all hearts, to-day, would be coupled with the determination of Liberals and Conservatives alike, that, although the great man of the country might pass away, Canada shall and will live.

Davin delivered a brief eulogy, and the resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Sir Hector Langevin moved that the House adjourn until Wednesday.

Hon Wilfrid Laurier said it would be preferable to adjourn from day to day, in order to be apprised of the progress made in the formation of a new administration.

Sir Hector Langevin stated he understood His Excellency would not send for anyone to undertake the task of forming a Ministry till after the funeral on Thursday.

Upon this announcement being made, the motion was allowed to pass without dissent.

In the Senate, the leader, in a brilliant panegyric, described Sir John Macdonald as a man of transcendent ability, who had devoted his whole life and his whole energies, with a singleness of purpose, to building up the Dominion and constituting it a great nation. Although living amid great opportunities for amassing wealth, he had died a comparatively poor man.

Senator Scott, leader of the Opposition, paid a tribute to Sir John Macdonald, saying he had impressed upon the constitution of this country broad and liberal views, and had done more to allay sectional feelings than any other man in this country to-day. To Sir John Macdonald, more than any one else, the country was indebted for the harmony now prevailing between the different nationalities.

After a few observations from Senator Tasse, the Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

SIR JOHN'S WILL.

The Premier has left a will, which will be read after the funeral. It is stated that he was not greatly endowed with this world's goods. Twenty years ago, the Conservative party presented Lady Macdonald with a testimonial of $65,000, which was invested then in her behalf. Outside of this, the family only possessed Sir John's salary and indemnity of $9,000 a year; but he entertained liberally.

Mr. Dewdney is one of the trustees under the will, and is the guardian of Mary Macdonald, the invalid daughter. Already the idea of a national memorial has been promoted, and undoubtedly Parliament will vote the money for a statue to be erected in the Parliament grounds.

The Governor-General met the late ministers in council this morning, when arrangements were finally completed for the body lying in state. Upon authority it was stated that His Excellency has not yet sent for any person, to attempt the task of forming a ministry.

LYING IN STATE.

Sir John Macdonald's body was removed to the Senate Chamber, this morning, at 5 o'clock. Relays of Conservative members of the Commons will keep guard day and night until the funeral, a detachment of the local militia assisting. All the arrangements have been completed for the funeral, which promises to be the most striking pageant ever witnessed in Canada. The Canadian Pacific sent out a gang of men, to-night, to heavily drape all the stations on the line between here and Kingston. They will convey the remains by special train, also the senators and members by special train on Thursday morning.

Differences of opinion exist relative to the wisdom of the Governor's action in delaying sending for some one for the purpose of forming a ministry. English precedents for and against the delay are adduced, but some urge promptitude, as the present is rather a critical time. His Excellency is now without advisers, and, it is said, complications might arise at any moment, for instance, the Behring's Sea question.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

MONTREAL, June 9.—The Gazette, in a leading article, this morning, on the political situation, says: "There is, naturally, a good deal of speculation on foot as to the future leader of the Government. In some quarters, influential, the opinion prevails that no material change in the personnel of the Cabinet ought to be attempted during the session, it always being a difficult and inconvenient thing to reconstruct at such times. If this view, which has much to commend it, prevails, as is possible, Abbott may be asked to accept the Prime Ministership for the time being, thus allowing ample opportunity before the close of the session to shape the political future. It is generally believed here that Abbott will be called upon, immediately after Sir John Macdonald's funeral, to form a Government."

OTTAWA, June 9.—A private funeral service, according to the rites of the Church of England, was held at a late hour, last night, at Earnscliffe, Rev. J. J. Bogart officiating. All the members of the family were present. Telegrams of sympathy continue to pour in. Among the messages of condolence which came over the wire, yesterday, from all parts of Canada and Europe, were those from Madame Albani, Sir Somers Vine, Mr. John Dyke, of Liverpool, Sir A. T. Galt, of London, Mrs. Laurier, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, from many of the Liberal and Conservative associations in Canada, and from Archbishop Tache. Another graceful tribute comes from the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ontario.

Thousands crowded the streets when the remains were removed by six Dominion policemen to the Senate Chamber, at five this morning. The Upper House has been converted into a suitable mortuary chamber. At ten o'clock the Governor-General arrived. He first looked at the remains, as he passed through the chamber, and deposited a wreath of roses and ferns on the casket. The Governor-General was accompanied by his staff. Then followed the members of the late ministry, and afterwards came the general public. Thousands have already paid their last respects, and enormous crowds blocked the entrance. Special trains are arriving every hour. After the adjournment of the House of Commons, yesterday, a meeting of Government supporters was held in the caucus rooms. Sir Hector Langevin was in the chair. It was decided to send Lady Macdonald a letter of condolence, to be signed by all the members of the House and Senate of the Conservative party. A committee, consisting of one member from each province, was appointed to draft the letter. It was also decided, on motion of Dr. Ferguson, seconded by Dalton McCarthy, that all members of the Conservative party should go into mourning for 30 days.

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

Montreal La Presse, Hon. Mr. Chapleau's organ, gives the following as the probable changes in the composition of the new ministry: Premier and Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson; Railways and Canals, Hon. Mr. Chapleau; Inland Revenue, Hon. Mr. Costigan; Finance, Hon. Mr. Foster; Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Chas. Tupper; Postmaster-General, Mr. Haggart; Interior, Hon. Mr. Dewdney; Agriculture, Mr. Burgess; Militia, Mr. Kirkpatrick; Secretary of State, Mr. Ouimet; President of the Council, Mr. Ives; Public Works, Mr. McCarthy. Langevin is to be Lieut.-Governor of Quebec; Caron, High Commissioner in London; Carling, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Sir Chas. Tupper to be Commissioner for Canada in Washington.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

OTTAWA, June 9.—Fifteen thousand persons saw the remains of Canada's great statesman, to-day. The person entrusted with the removal of the Premier's remains to the Senate placed the casket-draped stand in such a position that the public passing through could be able to look upon the long admired form once more without difficulty or danger of a crush. At the head of the casket was placed a table, on which rested the insignia of the various orders which had been bestowed by a grateful monarch upon Sir John during his life as a recognition of his high and valuable services. The floral decorations exceeded 200, including a beautiful pillow from British Columbia. The deceased statesman lay, almost as natural as in life, dressed in the uniform of the Imperial privy Council, blue with gold lace, his sword by his side, and his cocked hat across his breast. Soon after the remains were placed in state, the first batch of Members of Parliament went on duty; also the military guard. At 10.15 o'clock the Governor-General arrived with his staff. Lord Stanley bore in his hands an immense wreath of white roses and maiden hair fern, the last loving tribute of respect from himself, which he reverentially laid on the casket. The card bore the words: "In loving memory, from Stanley of Preston and Constance Stanley." One long, lingering, sorrowful look he bestowed on the sage councillor, whom in the recent period of his life and power Lord Stanley learned to value, and then silent, with mournful step and downcast head, he passed out of the chamber.

The Ministers entered in pairs, according to seniority, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. McKenzie Bowell walking first, deeply affected. A short period was given for the Senators and Members to pass through, and then the general public was admitted. An immense crush succeeded, but owing to the excellence of the arrangements, there was no confusion. All the arrangements were completed to-day. In addition to the legislative bodies, the military, national and friendly societies, will turn out.

Attorney-General Davie will represent British Columbia. Deputations are coming from the far west, Winnipeg, Toronto and Halifax, hundreds of Montrealers are coming. A car-load of flowers arrived to-night. The corporation of Toronto is coming in a body. The stores, public buildings and dwellings will be draped in the habiliments of woe. Members and Senators will go to Kingston by special train on Thursday morning. Sir Casimir Gzowski has been commanded by the Queen to represent her at the funeral.

The Imperial Federation of Britain has asked permission to raise subscriptions for a national memorial to Sir John Macdonald. There is nothing new in the political situation. The Governor will not take action until Thursday or Friday. It is absolutely unknown whom he will send for. The feeling is that Abbott should be appointed for the present and no change made in the personnel of the Cabinet during the session, but have a general reconstruction afterward.

MONTREAL, June 9.—It is understood the Canadian Detective Service agencies are arranging with the Dominion Government for guarding Sir John's grave.

TORONTO, June 9.—The London correspondent of the Globe cables that in private circles there is a belief that Sir Charles Tupper is almost certain to assume control of Canadian affairs, either now or before next session. The correspondent adds: "Sir Charles is still at the Vienna Congress, which has not yet finished its labors. He has been officially notified of Sir John's death, but until now no news that he has made any change of plans has been received."

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Graving Dock and Other Tenders—Protests by Mr. Connolly and Others.

Adverse Dividends Affecting Hudson Bay Stock—Movements of the North American Squadron.

The McGreevy Scandal.

OTTAWA, June 4.—The Privileges and Elections committee met to-day. Michael Connolly, of Larkin, Connolly & Co., was on hand with the two cases of books he refused to hand over yesterday. "Will you allow me to have that book for examination?" asked Chouquette, M.P. "I will not," replied the witness, at the same time tucking the book under his arm. Sir John Thompson then moved that a sub-committee be appointed to report to the House the facts of the refusal. Mr. Gobeil, Deputy Minister of Public Works, identified the names of the correspondents on an interesting document from P. Baskerville, ex-M.P.P, for Ottawa, respecting the tenders from Easterbrook & Co. for the Esquimalt graving dock. The writer protests against the decision reported to him to have been arrived at to call for new tenders, and protested that although the tenders, Starrs & Shanly and Baskerville & Co., are both Irish Catholic firms, there was no collusion between them as to the tenders. The letter bears an endorsement by Sir Hector, directing that Mr. Baskerville be informed that new plans and specifications must be called for. When the new tenders were received Messrs. Starrs and Shanly were considered by the department to have tendered too low, and accordingly the award was made to the lowest, Larkin, Connolly & Co.

The North American Squadron.

HALIFAX, June 4.—The North American squadron leaves the West Indies for Halifax, on the 9th inst. Prince George will be here on the Thrush.

Hudson Bay Co's Stock Depreciating.

TORONTO, June 4.—A cable message from London says there are rumors of the adverse dividend affecting Hudson Bay stock.

Two Children Outraged.

TORONTO, June 4.—James Bailey, aged 19 years, and Wm. Thompson, aged 15, were arrested last night, charged with ravishing two seven year old deaf and dumb twins, named Maud and Minnie Tyrell. One of the children was terribly injured. Upon examination this morning Thompson was discharged. Bailey pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years imprisonment, and to receive 15 lashes.

THE OWEN
ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO
(HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.)
Incorporated June 17, 1887, with Cash Capital of $50,000
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71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.
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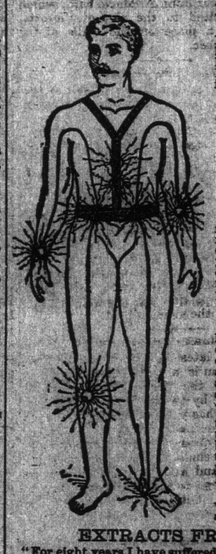

Electricity as Applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances
Is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity. It has, does and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed. Rheumatism cannot exist where it is properly applied. By its steady, soothing current, that is easily felt, it will cure

Rheumatism	Liver Complaint
Sciatica	Female Complaints
Spinal Diseases	Impotency
General Debility	Constipation
Neuralgia	Kidney Disease
Lumbago	Varicocele
Nervous Complaints	Sexual Complaints
Spermatorrhea	Epilepsy or Fits
Dyspepsia	Lame Back.

RHEUMATISM.
It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has utterly failed to afford relief in rheumatic cases. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians recognizing this fact, are availing themselves of this most potent of Nature's forces.
RESTORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.
As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible blemishes. To erase these evidences of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Body Battery. Rest assured, any doctor who would try to accomplish this by any kind of drugs is practising a most dangerous form of charlatanism.
WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
to show an Electric Belt where the current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells. Other belts have been in the market for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured and sold than any other makers combined.
ELECTRIC INSOLES. Dr. Owen's Electric Insoles will prevent Rheumatism and cure Chilblains and Cramps in the feet and legs. PRICE, $1.00 SENT BY MAIL.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS.
"For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and am now out of pain and growing better daily and in my 75th year. Can confidently recommend the Owen Belt when everything else fails." A. Menzies, Niagara Falls.
"Having some knowledge of electricity and its power, and having used other belts prior to my use of yours, I can say that it is the best I have ever worn." Jas. Blair, Port Dalhousie.
"Am much pleased with belt; it has done me a great deal of good already." J. Sergerim, Galt, Ont.
"Saved my life when I had muscular rheumatism." Mrs. Caroll, West Market St.
"Your Electric Belt cured a violent attack of sciatic rheumatism of several months' standing, in eight days." Jas. Dixon, sen., Grand Valley, Ont.
"Have been a sufferer for years from nervous headaches and neuralgia. After trying one of your belts am more than satisfied with it. Can knock out a headache now in fifteen minutes that used to keep me in bed for days." Thomas Gales, Crawford Street, Toronto.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS.
Our attention having been attracted to base imitations of "The Owen Electric Belt," we desire to warn the public against purchasing these worthless productions put upon the market by unprincipled men who, calling themselves electricians, prey upon the unsuspecting by offering worthless imitations of the Genuine Owen Electric Belt that has stood the test of years and has a continental reputation.
Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen, embossed in gold upon every Belt and Appliance manufactured by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co. None genuine without it.
The cheap so-called Electric Belts advertised by some concerns are perfectly worthless as a curative power and dear at any price. A genuine Electric Belt cannot be manufactured and sold at cheap prices. Send six cents for illustrated catalogue of information, testimonials, &c.
The Owen Electric Belt Co., 71 King St. West
[Mention this paper.] TORONTO. feb-w

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TO THE EDITOR:
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,
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G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor.
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Or any other Garden Requisites, send for my Catalogue.
I have the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT on the Pacific Coast.
HEALTHY PLANTS, FRESH SEEDS, FINE TREES.
Everything of the Best. Remember the Address,
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, December 6, 1864.
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PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION
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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

THE ANNUAL SAANICH PICNIC
Will take place on
Dominion Day, Wednesday, July 1,
AT THE
Agricultural Park, South Saanich,
Picnic under the auspices of the Saanich Agricultural Society.
☞ Take notice the Picnic will be held at the Agricultural Park, and not at Sandhill Creek as formerly. m31-td-d&w

FOR SALE—200 acres, at $10 per acre, 8 acres improved; good house; all fenced; water front. Terms, $100 cash; balance, 7 per cent. HULL BROWN, Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island. ap10-w-2mo

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DOMINION	do	May 20
BEAVER	do	May 13
ANCHOR	(From Montreal to Liverpool)	May 21
WHITE STAR	(from New York to Glasgow)	May 13
CUNARD	(From New York to Liverpool)	Every Saturday
INMAN	do	Every Wednesday
GUION	do	Every Saturday
		Every Tuesday
		Every Wednesday

Passengers are booked by these and all other lines crossing the Atlantic at the lowest rates.
Fares—Cabin, $40 and upwards; intermediate, $25 to $40; steerage, $30.
Purchase ocean tickets from local agent. He sells at very lowest rates, and great advantages are derived therefrom.
Baggage shipped through to steamer. Round trip tickets on sale at greatly reduced and are available for twelve months.
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MAIL CONTRACT.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 29th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from the 1st July next, on proposed contracts for four years in each case, each way between Metchosin and Victoria once per week, on horseback or in a vehicle at the option of the Contractor; and Millward and Morley twice per week, on foot or in vehicle at the option of the Contractor; and Quadra and Wharf twice per week, on foot or in a vehicle at the option of the Contractor; and Salt Spring Island and Wharf at Vesuvius Bay twice per week, conveyance to be at the option of the Contractor.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Millward, Morley, Metchosin, Colwood, Victoria, Quadra, Comox, Nanaimo, Salt Spring Island, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, 17 April, 1891. ap24-3t-w

HOTEL TO LEASE.

THE HOTEL AT COLWOOD TO LEASE for a term of years, with good will and fixtures; doing good business; good opportunity for the right kind of man. Apply to Arthur H. Peatt, Colwood. m27-1m-w

ANXIOUS TO COME IN.

President Oakes of the Northern Pacific Will Visit Victoria, to Discuss Railway Connection

His Company is the Only One Giving a Favorable Reply to the Committee of the Board of Trade.

After a storm comes a calm. The last meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade at which the question of railway connection was the topic of debate, was one of the most animated in the history of the Board; yesterday's meeting on the same subject was just the reverse.

Vice-President T. B. Hall, who filled the chair, in the absence of Mr. Ward, called the Board to order at 3 o'clock, there then being present the following members: H. C. Beeton, F. J. Claxton, T. Lubbe, J. C. Bales, E. A. McQuade, Major Nicholles, D. R. Ker, R. H. Swinerton, C. E. Mallette, H. Croft, Ald. Holland, W. H. Ellis, J. Hutchinson, F. Elworthy, A. B. Gray, and A. L. Belyea.

Having briefly explained the business of the day, which was to receive the report of the railway committee appointed in April, the chairman requested that the report be read. It was as follows:—

VICTORIA, B.C., June 3rd, 1891.

To the President and Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed at the adjourned quarterly general meeting of your Board, held April 10th, to communicate with the transcontinental lines now or shortly to be completed to the neighboring coast, for the purpose of ascertaining the best terms upon which transcontinental (all rail) connections with Victoria can be obtained by means of ferry-boats, or (bridgework), via Seymour Narrows, beg to report that in terms of your instructions we communicated as following, to the representatives of transcontinental lines, viz., T. Lubbe, Esq., for the North American and Victoria; Chas. Wilson, Esq., for the Canadian Western Central; W. C. Van Horne, Esq., for the Canadian Pacific; T. F. Oakes, Esq., for the Northern Pacific; Leland Stanford, Esq., for the Southern Pacific; Sidney Dillon, Esq., for the Union Pacific; James Hill, Esq., for the Great Northern; to whom we addressed the following letter:

VICTORIA, B. C., April 23rd, 1891.

SIR:—At an adjourned quarterly general meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade, held on the 10th inst., it was resolved that a committee be appointed by the Council of the Board, to communicate with the transcontinental lines now, or shortly to be completed, to the neighboring coasts, for the purpose of ascertaining the best terms upon which transcontinental (all rail) connections with Victoria can be obtained by means of ferry-boats; or (bridge-work) via Seymour Narrows; and the committee having been duly appointed by the Council, they have instructed me to ascertain whether you are prepared to make any proposals with this object in view.

The corporation of this city has indicated its willingness to support any well devised scheme for extending railway facilities to Victoria, and will give due consideration to any recommendations which may be made by this Board.

If you have any proposal or suggestion to make, the Board will be happy to take it under consideration, with other proposals, which they are inviting from the different railway companies having business connections with this port.

Any proposal or suggestion which you might make in this connection should be of a definite character, and should state clearly to what extent the proposed service would be made, and the earliest date which could be relied upon for the completion of such extension.

As the committee is desirous of reporting to the board, and through the board to the Municipal Council, in accordance with this resolution, not later than June 1, prox., I shall esteem it a favor if you will have your reply to hand one week prior to that date, in order that the matter can be dealt with accordingly. I have, etc.

(Signed) F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

We also addressed Alexander Dunsmuir, Esq., president Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railroad Co., as follows:

SIR,—At an adjourned quarterly general meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade, held on Friday, 10th inst., the matter of railway construction and extension to this city was very fully discussed, and a special committee was ordered to be appointed by the council of the board to communicate with the different railway companies contemplating the extension of their service; and with that object I now address you for the purpose of ascertaining definitely whether you have any proposal to make which will give Victoria city all rail connection with the mainland, in conjunction with your existing railway system or otherwise; and if you should be prepared to furnish such railway service in connection with a transcontinental line, I would be favored by your stating the proposed service accordingly, the date at which you would guarantee it being in operation, the nature of the maintainance of the service, and the conditions you would require from the city of Victoria.

As the committee have arranged to report to the Board, and through the Board to the Municipal Council not later than the 1st June prox., I shall be favored by your giving detailed reply one week earlier than that date.

The Corporation of Victoria has indicated its willingness to favorably support any well devised scheme for railway extension which would tend to benefit the interests of the city, and the committee are confident that the report of this Board will have its due weight with the Corporation in considering the question generally.—I have, etc.,

(Signed) F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

A copy of the former letter addressed to the different railway companies was enclosed with this communication.

The following answers were received:—

35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, May 4th, 1891.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary British Columbia Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22nd ultimo, touching the matter of ferry connections with your city; and in answer beg to say that it is my purpose to visit the Pacific Coast some time near the close of this month, when I will investigate the subject, and if ferry connections are found feasible, will make your people a proposition in behalf of this company.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) T. F. OAKES,
President, Northern Pacific R.R.

40 & 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, May 6th, 1891.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary, British Columbia Board of Trade.

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of April 15th, in relation to a connection with Victoria by means of ferry-boats, etc., by the transcontinental railroads of the United States.

In reply I have to inform you that I have referred your communication to our vice-president, at Omaha, Mr. S. H. H. Clark, requesting him to correspond with you in relation to the matter. Mr. Clark has full authority in all such matters, to represent our Board of Directors.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) SIDNEY DILLON,
President, Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OMAHA, May 14th, 1891.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary, British Columbia Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to inform you your esteemed favor of April 24th, 1891, to President Sidney Dillon, has been referred by him to the writer.

To be entirely frank in this matter, am obliged to state I am quite ignorant of the proposition which is the subject of your communication to Mr. Dillon, therefore must be largely guided by the advice of my associates, who are more familiar than myself with the situation; accordingly have submitted all the papers to our traffic manager, Mr. Mellan, who advises that, in his judgment, it would not be good policy to incur any special expenditure in the direction you mention, hence feel our company cannot at this time entertain the proposition.

Desire, however, to express to you our heartiest thanks for your kindness and friendship in our behalf.—Yours truly,

(Signed) S. H. H. CLARK,
Vice-Pres., The Union Pacific System.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 2nd, 1891.

F. Elworthy, Esq., British Columbia Board of Trade;

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 24th ultimo. The undertaking proposed is a little too large for consideration by this company at present.—Yours truly,

(Signed) JAS. J. HILL,
President, Great Northern Railway Co.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 29th, 1891.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary Board of Trade, Victoria.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of 23rd inst., my company is ready, at any time, to connect with any transcontinental railroad, provided that satisfactory arrangements can be made for transporting their cars into this city.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ALEX. DUNSMUIR.
President E. & N. Ry. Co.

No replies were received from Mr. Lubbe, nor from Mr. Wilson, representing the Canadian Western Central, nor from L. Stanford, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, nor was a reply received from W. C. Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, but at a personal interview accorded by that gentleman to the Board, he intimated that the Canadian Pacific Company would not entertain the subject of constructing a steam ferry to Vancouver Island in connection with their system.

Having carried out the instructions given us, your committee respectfully request to be discharged."

The report upon motion of Messrs. Nicholles and Claxton, was received: and the committee was discharged.

MR. BEETON remarked that it was plain nothing could be done with any line but the Northern Pacific. It would be well to wait, now, before making any further move, and see what President Oakes had to say.

MR. KER advised that a committee be appointed to wait upon President Oakes when he reached Victoria.

VICE-PRESIDENT HALL thought that the securing of railway connection was now the work of the City Council: the Board had done its duty and it was now time for the aldermanic board to step in.

MAJOR NICHOLLES observed that as a result of the committee's enquiries no other scheme had been suggested than that outlined in the by-law already presented by the City Council.

Mr. A. B. GRAY offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. H. C. Beeton, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that this Board, after having communicated with the representatives of the various trans-continental lines of railway, and with Mr. A. Dunsmuir, and after having received several replies, learns with satisfaction that there is a prospect of the securing all-rail connection with the Northern Pacific, by means of a steam ferry, and trusts that in the impending interview between President Oakes and the Council, a satisfactory arrangement will be concluded."

A copy of the committee's report and of the resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the City Council, and the meeting adjourned.

The secretary is anxious to secure copies of the Board's reports for 1879 and 1880, and any member having these would confer a favor by presenting them to the Board, to complete the files.

SALMON IN GLASS.

New Method of Packing the King of Fish.

Several prominent citizens were treated to an illustration of a new method of salmon packing at the office of Morrow, Holland & Co., on Broad street, yesterday afternoon. The process is the invention of S. M. Okell, of Manchester, England, formerly a wholesale merchant and importer of canned salmon.

Mr. Okell first commenced his experiments 12 months ago, and yesterday, in the presence of several well-known gentlemen, a glass jar of hermetically sealed salmon was opened. The fish was found to be fresh and delicious, and in every manner the process was successful. It is the intention of Mr. Okell to put up several hundred cases of salmon in glass jars and ship to England, with the view of creating a demand among the middle and upper classes or salmon packed in this manner.

The new method of preserving the finest fish of the Pacific waters met the approbation of Mr. Beeton, the agent for British Columbia in England, Mayor Grant, D. R. Ker, of the Agricultural Society, and other prominent gentlemen. Mr. Okell stated that there was a great deal of English capital willing to invest in the idea. It is his purpose to establish a preserving plant in Victoria, which, this summer, will be devoted to the preserving of various small fruits, such as plums, berries, pears, etc., in glass jars, and next season to pack salmon in glass on an extensive scale.

The Oak Bay tramway line will be opened with due ceremony on Dominion Day.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Cyclone Wins the Three-quarter Dash in 1.14¼—Four Reasons Given For Refusing Watts' Protest.

McLean and Peterson Still Playing for Terms—Half-mile Race at Driving Park.

THE TURF.

The Kent races, which opened Wednesday, with fair weather and a fast track, have already demonstrated the superiority of the kite-shaped course. One Victorian, Cyclone, came well to the front the opening day, as the appended summary of the events shows:—

Trotting, 2:26 class, purse of $400—Entries: Bishop Hero, b.g.; Joe Kenney, b.g.; Blondie, ch. s.; Harry Howe, br. g.; Hylas Boy, b.g.; Susie S., s. m. First heat—Joe Kennie won in 2:26¼, Hylas Boy second, Blondie third. Second heat—Blondie won in 2:21¼, Hylas Boy second, Susie S. third. Third heat—Bishop Hero won in 2:27, Joe Kenney second, Susie S. third. Fourth heat—Bishop Hero won in 2:26, Blondie second, Joe Kenney third. Fifth heat—Blondie won in 2:25¼, Bishop Hero second, Susie S. third. Sixth heat—Joe Kenney failed to start. Bishop Hero won in 2:26¼, Blondie second.

Three-quarter mile dash; purse of $300—Entries: Rosebug, ch. g.: Regal, b. g.; Jim Murphy, b. g.; Cyclone, b. s., Malcolm, ch. s. Cyclone won, Malcolm second, Rosebug third. Time, 1:14¼.

Pacing, free-for-all, purse of $600—Entries: Rosie C., br. m.; Tommy Lynne, b. g.; Gold Medal, b. g.; Mink, b. c.; C. W. G., pinto g.; Sorrel Frank, s. g. First heat—Rosie C. won, Gold Medal second, Tommy Lynne third. Time, 2:20¼. Second heat—Tommy Lynne won, Gold Medal second, Rosa C. third. Time, 2:20¼. Third heat—Gold Medal won, Rosie C. second, Tommy Lynne third. Time, 2:24. Fourth heat—Rosie C. won, Tommy Lynne second, Gold Medal third. Time, 2:23¼. Fifth heat—Rosie C. won, Tommy Lynne second, Gold Medal distanced. Time, 2:23.

THE OAR.

Peterson, yesterday, telegraphed from San Francisco to Mr. Frank Campbell that he would accept McLean's challenge, published in the COLONIST, to row for $1,000 a side. The San Franciscan asks $200 for expenses, and is willing for the race to take place in Victoria.

J. A. Murray, of Vancouver, telegraphed, yesterday, a challenge to row Bush or Deasy, for $100 a side, at either Vancouver or on Shawnigan Lake.

Bush announces his willingness to row either McLean or Murray, for any reasonable amount. As McLean has claimed to be three minutes faster than any other man on the Coast, Bush wants him to give one minute in a three-mile race, and also to row in an outrigged skiff, Bush to use a shell. The Victoria oarsman claims that there is only twenty seconds difference between skiff and shell on a three-mile course.

At their final meeting to consider the protest entered by oarsman Watts, of Vancouver, the regatta committee yesterday instructed the general secretary to forward the following communication to the secretary of the Burrard Inlet Rowing Club of which Mr. Watts is a member:

New Westminster's four-oar crew have issued a challenge to any four-oar crew in Victoria for a race for $400 a side. They seem to forget that Victoria's fast men are amateurs.

Frank Campbell telegraphed to Peterson at San Francisco, yesterday, that McLean has already deposited a forfeit of $250 to guarantee his willingness to make a match for either $1,000 or $1,250 a side, the race to be rowed in skiffs on the Fraser. The Westminster man is unwilling to allow any expenses, but is very anxious to make a match. If Peterson rows in anything like his old form, McLean will feel much less frisky after a race with him.

A telegram was received from Peterson, last night, stating that he would accept McLean's latest challenge and row on the Fraser, if $150 was allowed for expenses, or would grant the Westminster man the same amount to come to San Francisco.

This committee, after consideration of the above protest, find that Mr. Watts has no grounds for a protest, for the following reasons, viz:—

1st. That Mr. Watts entered no protest formally against rowing the course he was instructed to row, previous to starting by the starter, Mr. Brodick.

2nd. That before leaving his boat after the race, he entered no formal protest, which is necessary, as no protest can be entertained after his leaving his boat after the race.

3rd. That he did not finish the race, or go over the race course as instructed by the starter; i.e., did not cross the line at the finish.

4th. That Mr. Watts was well aware of the fact that the original conditions governing the race for the cup were changed, as he rowed in a 20 foot boat, whereas last year the limit of length of boat was 18 feet.

Finally, In view of the above facts, it is to be hoped the protest will be withdrawn for the sake of good sport, and with the view of further cementing the amicable relations existing between Vancouver and Victoria, it is sincerely trusted the matter will be dropped at once. Trusting that a man from Vancouver will next year try to wrest the cup from its Victoria holder,

We beg to remain, yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN G. COX, JAS. H. SEELEY, C. BOOTH, Committee.

THE WHEEL.

Westminster bicyclists, who went to Nanaimo for the Queen's Birthday sports, are grumbling at the treatment accorded them by the home club. All the races were supposed to be open, but when the visitors came to enter they were refused permission. The Y.M.C.A.'s were evidently determined to keep their prizes at home, though their action does not appear to have been at all sportsmanlike.

Lawrenceson, the provincial champion, is in town.

Simpson is anxious to make a match with Norgate, and will take almost any offer.

LACROSSE.

The "Primroses," whose ranks contained more than one Victoria club player, put on a good game with the second twelve of the Victorias, at Beacon Hill, yesterday. T. Cusack captained the Work Estate team, and W. Dempster looked after their opponents. The ball was faced off at 2 o'clock, and at once travelled towards the Victoria's goal, where it remained for three minutes only, and then went spinning through the flags from the stick of T. Johnson.

McNeill took the second game, for the Victorias, in 20 minutes; Hardy scored next for the Primroses, in fifteen. Then Miller evened up by taking the fourth game for the second twelve. The fifth, sixth and seventh games went to the Victorias, who thereby captured the honors. Good play was done by the home and defence of both teams.

SUMMARY.

1. Primroses by Johnson	3 min.
2. Victorias by McNeill	20 "
3. Primroses by Hardy	15 "
4. Victorias by Miller	10 "
5. Victorias by McNeill	10 "
6. Victorias by F. Cullin	15 "
7. Victorias by Barnswell	8 "

The next scheduled match in the provincial championship series is set for June 13th—Victoria vs. Westminster, at New Westminster. An effort is to be made, however, to secure at least one week's postponement of the game, owing to the sickness of several of Victoria's best men.

The Athletes, of St. Catharines, Ont., are again champions of Canada, having defeated Toronto and Brockville, each in four straights, the game with the former lasting 25 minutes, actual playing time, and the Brockville match consuming three-quarters of an hour.

CRICKET.

VANCOUVER VS. VICTORIA.

This match took place at Beacon Hill park, yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a very easy win for Vancouver. The visitors went to the wickets first and opened rather badly, two wickets going down for 20, but on Lawrenson and Yolland becoming associated, the whole aspect of the game changed, and it was not until 68 that Yolland was disposed of for an excellent 27. Lawrenson, however, saw three more wickets fall before being clean bowled by Reed. His innings was a really good one, although he gave one or two hard chances, which were not accepted, and his score of 72 materially aided Vancouver in their victory. McKay contributed 15, but the other wickets were obtained without much difficulty, Coleman carrying out his bat for a well earned 28.

Victoria opened most disastrously, five wickets falling for five runs. A short stand was then made, but soon fell through, and the whole innings closed for 27. Victoria thus had to follow on, and with the exception of Goward and Irving the second innings was a repetition of the first, five men being sent back for nothing. The innings closed for 27 again, thus leaving Vancouver winners by an inning and 137. For the visitors, Deane carried off the bowling honors, his analysis showing the extraordinary figures of five wickets for two runs; while for Victoria Walley took four for 29. Appended is the score.

VANCOUVER.

S. Saunders, b Perry	6
K. G. Clinton, c Reed, b Pooley	19
J. Lawrenson, b Reed	72
F. Yolland, c Irving, b Reed	27
E. B. Deane, b Walley	4
E. Griffiths, l.b.w	3
H. J. Walten, b Reed	7
G. Coleman, n.o	28
E. Mahon, b Walley	1
H. H. McKay, c Pooley, b Walley	15
W. Miles, b Perry	4
Byes	6
Leg byes	4
Wides	2
No balls	2
Total	191

VICTORIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. F. Pooley b Miles	0	not out	0
H. J. Martin b Griffiths	2	b Deane	2
F. W. Thomas b Miles	0	st Mahon	2
B. J. Perry l b w	2	st Mahon	0
E. M. Marshall b Miles	9		0
W. A. Ward c Deane b Miles	1	st Mahon	0
N. P. Snowden c Deane b Griffiths	4	b Deane	1
A. Reed b Miles	0	st Mahon	0
C. P. Woolley b Griffiths	5	b Deane	0
P. Æ. Irving b Miles	4	b Deane	10
A. S. Goward, not out	0	b Deane	8
	—	Byes	3
		Leg byes	1
Total	27		27

VICTORIA VS. THE DOCKYARD.

This match was played at Esquimalt, yesterday, in pleasant weather, and was won by Victoria by an innings and forty runs. Scroggs, Crackwell and Schwengers bowled well for Victoria, and Goepel and Medway for the Dockyard. For the city eleven, Wootton, Green and Jones played well and made some very good boundary hits. Luxton, going in at the ninth innings, kept up his wicket and made a good 14 not out, Dowlen, who was with him at the wicket, being splendidly caught by Excell at mid on. Bahamah and Medway batted well for the home team. On the 20th, the Victoria Second Eleven hope to play a combine team of the Nymphe and Pheasant. Following is the score of yesterday's match:

VICTORIA, 2ND XI.

E. S. Innes, b Medway	21
H. F. Hewitt, b Medway	0
A. Scroggs, b Lawrence	5
M. Cracknell, b Lawrence	0
H. Jones, run out	23
Rev J. W. Green, c Macauley b Goepel	13
C. Schwengers, b Medway	0
S. Y. Wooton, s Lawrence	26
H. Walby, b Goepel	3
A. P. Luxton, not out	14
W. E. Dowlen, c Excell b. Goepel	11
Byes	2
Leg byes	3
Total	121

H.M.S. PHEASANT AND DOCKYARD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Macauley c. Wotton b. Scroggs	0	T. Innes s. Schwenger	0
Lawrence c. Jones b. Cracknell	6	Macually b. Cracknell	1
Bahamah run out	2	A. Lawrence b. Cracknell	6
Medway, do.	3	D. D. Bahamah b. Cracknell	19
P. D. Goepel b. Hewitt	0	J. Medway run out	12
F. Ferris b. Scroggs	2	P. D. Goepel c. Cracknell b. Schwengesr	2
V. Innes b. Scroggs	1	F. Ferris b. Schwengers	0
Dawes run out	1	V. Innes b. Scroggs	2
H. C. Excell c. Green b. S roggs	0	H. Dawes b. Scroggs	3
G. Silk b. Scroggs	0	H. E. Excell not out	0
F. Innes not out	3	G. Silk b. Scrogg	0
Byes	5	Byes	4
Leg byes	1	Leg byes	2
Wides	4	Wides	1
	28		53

THE GUN.

The Union Gun club held a very interesting shoot at Peoria black birds, yesterday afternoon, at the Driving Park. The average shot was 64 per cent, a splendid one, considering that many of the contestants are new beginners, who have not yet had much practice. The best shooting done was by H. N. Short, F. Higgins, A. R. Langley, J. C. McLeod and Charles Todd, the highest score being sixteen.

FOOT RACE.

About 30 people witnessed the half mile race between Thomas Watson of this city and Isaac Saunders of Oregon, at the Jockey Club track yesterday afternoon. There was no betting, and very little interest was taken in the race, the day being entirely too cold and windy. The men scored for a start and got away together shortly after 3 o'clock. Saunders took the lead and maintained it to the finish, winning easily in 2.08. Both men were in perfect condition, but the outcome of the race does not by any means convince Watson's friends that Saunders can beat him. The match was for stakes of $100 a side. John B. Jones was selected as referee.

THE OAR.

Frank Campbell has notified McLean of Peterson's offer to row him for $1,000 a side, but no word had been received from him at a late hour, last night. Peterson is willing to take $150 for expenses if he comes to British Columbia to row, or will allow McLean $200 if the latter goes to California. McLean insists on the match being rowed on the Fraser River or Shawnigan Lake, but is unwilling to allow Peterson anything for expenses.

HERE AND THERE.

McNeill is now handling before him in the sulky a lively young gray, which he says will hold his own with many of the most speedy old stagers.

KAMLOOPS ASSIZES.

List of the Cases Tried—A Light Docket—Presentment of the Grand Jury.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

The spring assizes at Kamloops opened on Monday, at 10 a. m., Mr. Justice Walkem presiding, and was brought to a termination on Tuesday evening.

The Crown was represented by Mr. W. H. Whittaker, of Kamloops. Following is the result of the cases on the docket:

Regina v. Thomas Brady—The prisoner was tried on two charges. First, assaulting Convict Guard McLaren; second, escape from the chain-gang.

On the first charge, Brady was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. On the second charge, prisoner was discharged, as the judge ruled that the conviction under which Brady was detained in custody was bad.

Regina v. Geo. Forsythe—The prisoner was indicted upon two charges of maliciously killing cattle at Nicola, the property of Mr. P. McKitrick.

The Grand Jury found no bill in either case, and Forsythe was discharged.

Regina v. Geo. Bouchard—This was a case from the district of Kootenay, in which a change of venue was obtained The prisoner was charged with receiving stolen property, to wit, about 100 lbs of giant powder, the property of the B. C. Smelting Co., at Field.

The accused was very ably defended by Mr. A. L. Belyea, of the firm of Belyea & Gregory, of Victoria, and after an absence of about two hours the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The following is the presentment of the Grand Jury:—

To the Honorable Mr. Justice Walkem.

May it please your Lordship.—We, the Grand Jury, now assembled, desire to report as follows: That we have made a visit to the hospital, which we find retains its hitherto good name for cleanliness, order and comfort to the inmates, and, in our opinion, is a creditable reflection on the medical attendant, the nurse and the directors.

We noticed the improvements to the building, now in course of erection, and were much pleased to see the laying out of the grounds with trees and grass plots.

The gaol, also, which we visited, we consider in a satisfactory condition, and for this state of affairs we believe credit is due to the officer in charge. We desire, however, to suggest the following improvements, viz: the extension of the window overlooking the yard in such a manner as will afford the officer on duty a more commanding view of the prisoners. We think the present accommodation insufficient, more cells being required for the number of prisoners.

With regard to the recent outbreak among the chain gang, we suggest as an improvement the appointing of an additional or assistant guard, more especially when the prisoners are all at work on the outside of the gaol.

We regret the necessity we feel for particularly calling attention to the unhealthy and abominably filthy state of the back yards and closets of some of the hotels, as well as those at the rear of the buildings bordering the bank of the river. We consider the present condition of these parts prejudicial to the health of the people and the growth and reputation of the town. Towards the better carrying out of justice in the neighboring districts, we suggest the advisability of employment of an expert detective, who on the occurrence of any violation of the law might at once proceed to the spot to collect evidence, and assist in the conviction of the guilty parties.

While regretting the loss to the whole district of the valuable and well-tried services of Mr. Hussey, we cannot refrain from congratulating him on his promotion to a more honorable and lucrative post, and while on this subject we embrace the opportunity of welcoming back to our district his predecessor Mr. Tunstall.

In a former presentment we notice a recommendation made that the Grand Jury be, in the future, more largely drawn from the outlying districts, in preference to those from the town of Kamloops and vicinity. We are strongly of opinion, however, that due regard has not hitherto been paid to the fact of the great expense entailed on Grand Jury men coming from a distance of 60 to 75 miles, in a direction where neither railroads nor steamboats exist. In regard to this matter, we think far more attention should be paid by the sheriff to the making of a more equal annual selection of grand jurymen from each of the several surrounding districts.

Your lordship's visit to the Eastern Provinces has been, we trust, conducive of both pleasure and health to Mrs. Walkem and family and to yourself, and we feel proud to learn from your own lips that your desire to return to this Province was sufficient to overcome any wish you may have had to remain amidst old memories.

We sincerely trust the partiality shown for this section of the Dominion may be rewarded with such a measure of health and strength that your lordship may long be spared to administer justice to the surrounding districts.

H. D. GREEN-ARMYTAGE, Foreman.

Kamloops, B.C., June 2, 1891.

SEIZURE OF THE LORNE.

U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Endorses the Seizure—The Straits Not An International Thoroughfare.

Collector of Customs Bradshaw of Port Townsend has received from Secretary of the Treasury Foster a letter dated May 2, approving and endorsing his action in seizing and fining the steamboat Lorne in the sum of $844, for on the 12th April last towing the ship Oriental. The Secretary's decision, among other matters, sets forth that the high seas are not foreign waters within the meaning of the section, and that the mere passing by a tug over an imaginary boundary line into foreign waters and back again during the towing does not bring the case within the exemption of the statute, which relates only to a bona fide necessary towing in foreign waters, as where the towing commences or terminates in such waters, and not to a mere crossing of such waters with a purpose to evade the law, to save distance, or otherwise. The Straits of San Juan de Fuca, it is declared, are not a great natural thoaoughfare or channel of navigation in an international sense; and in view of their situation it is not apprehended that any other nation can make reasonable objection to the jurisdiction of the United States and Great Britain over the entire area. The American vessel was plying from one domestic port to another, and the department is constrained to hold that by towing her the "Lorne" became liable to the penalty imposed. It is added that the records of the department show that the American tug Mogul was seized and fined some months ago by the Canadian customs authorities for having towed a vessel from a place in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, more than three miles from the Canadian shore, but on the Canadian side of the center of the strait, to a port in British Columbia.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

Indications of Another Hitch in the Matter Before It Reaches Arbitration.

The Question of Compensation for the Sealers is Now the Source of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—There is a fair prospect for another hitch in the Behring's Sea matter before it reaches arbitration, and there are obstacles yet to overcome before an agreement can be reached for a closed season. The bill passed by the House of Commons confers authority upon the Queen to issue a proclamation prohibiting British subjects from taking seals during a certain period; but the issuance of this proclamation is dependent upon the disposition of the Queen, or rather of Lord Salisbury. The British Government, it is understood, will insist that the United States shall be pledged to pay British subjects for any losses sustained through deprivation of sealing privileges during the closed season, if the contentions of the United States are not sustained by the arbitration. On the other hand, the British Government will probably agree to pay damages to the American Company in case a different decision is reached. Of course, the President can give no such pledge for the payment of damages, that being a matter that Congress alone can deal with, and Congress not being in session this question complicates the situation, so that it is now doubtful how the matter will be settled.

MANGLED BY A STREET CAR.

Fearful Death of G. H. Pumphrey, Who Falls Across the Track of a Seattle Tramway Line.

The Seattle papers contain the sickening details of the manner in which George H. Pumphrey, manager at Portland, Or., of the Minneapolis Office and School Furniture Company, came to his death by being run over and cut to pieces by the tram cars in that city on Wednesday. The accident occurred at the corner of Second and Union streets. According to all the testimony, Mr. Pumphrey, while attempting to mount a car, slipped and fell between two tracks. Car No. 12 was going up when the motorman saw him fall about 10 feet in front. He was struck on the head by the guard in front of the truck and dragged six or seven feet underneath the truck and the wheels. As soon as the car had stopped it was evident that he could not survive. He strove to move his legs, but they were both broken; an effort to move his arms was also a failure, for one of them was also broken; the twitching of his eyelids showed that he was making an attempt to open his eyes, and he rolled his head to and fro, though it was all cut open. His lips quivered in an attempt to speak, and, at last, he succeeded in faintly articulating the cry: "My God! My God! What's the matter?" Then he again became unconscious, the beating of his heart grew fainter, and at last life passed away from the bleeding mass of flesh and bones. An eye witness thus describes the terrible incident: "Ours was an open car, and a man raised both hands to take hold of the seat in which I was seated when he either slipped or caught his foot on the step of the car, for he failed to grasp the upright, and fell back across the track. I'll never forget the expression on his face when he slipped. Death was written in his features. There was horror depicted in his eyes; he knew he was to be killed, and I put my hands before my eyes to shut out the last scene, which has been a nightmare to me ever since."

NOTES FROM NELSON.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

The party of Canadian Pacific engineers who were ordered to make an exploration trip from Bear Creek station, on the main line, to the head of Kootenay lake, passed through Nelson, this week, on their way to report to the chief engineer at Vancouver. While the following information was not obtained from either of the engineers, it may be considered reliable: Beaver River valley was followed to the summit of the pass between that river and the headwaters of Duncan river. The ascent of the valley is gradual, but the altitude of the pass was found to be 4,500 feet, only about 200 feet lower than that of Rogers' pass, on the main line. Five feet of snow was encountered on the 8th instant, and in descending the valley of the Duncan snow-slides were encountered for a distance of five miles. The summit of the pass is 25 miles from Bear Creek station, and the head of Upper Kootenay lake 65 miles from the summit. The trip from the summit to the head of the lake was made in 10 days. The streams were high, and a day was lost in making the crossing of Duncan river. They ran across a miner named Hall working on a bar on the Duncan. He claimed that he was doing well and that he had taken out good pay last fall. McMurdo district is less than three miles to the east of the route taken, but inaccessible because of the height and steepness of the mountains. The result of the trip may be summed up as: the route, while practicable for a railway, has no special advantages over the present one across the Selkirks.

Now that the snow has disappeared, mining operations are about to be resumed in earnest in Hot Springs district. Ten men are at work stoping ore on the Number One, and a force will be placed on the Skyline on Monday, Scott McDonald, superintendent for the McCune company, arriving on the ground to-day. Mr. McDonald brought part of the working force with him, and expects to be able to run the crosscut to the Skyline ledge with the machinery on the ground. Considerable prospecting is being done, and a number of good finds are reported. A few sales have also been made.

Provided the Dominion Government does not disallow the bill granting a charter to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, engineers will be in the field making preliminary surveys within 60 days. The distance from Nelson to Fort Sheppard is 66 miles, and the estimated cost of the surveys is $15,000.

Work was commenced on Monday on wagon roads in both Toad Mountain and Hot Springs districts. The road in the latter district is under the superintendence of A. M. Wilson. It commences at the United mine and will run to the Number One, thence toward the Skyline. This route gives general satisfaction. In Toad Mountain district, work was resumed where it was left off last fall. Winslow Hall is superintendent, with "Bob" Yuill and "Dan" Dunn as foremen. Over sixty men are already employed, and the number will be increased from time to time. Cutting the right-of-way has reached a point about 4 miles from Nelson. Mr. Hall claims that by the middle of July the road will be in shape to permit machinery being hauled over it.

The building for the Whitewater Mining Company's mill will be completed by Tuesday of next week, and is pronounced a first-class structure of the kind. The machinery for the mill was placed on the cars at Nelson and run down this afternoon to the Whitewater company's platform, opposite Ward's crossing. It will be packed thence to the mill-site by Wilson & Perdue's train. The mine is said to be looking well, and Mr. Goepel of Victoria, who is an owner in the property, says he hopes to see the Whitewater sending out gold bullion within 60 days. The company have put in a platform and chute opposite Ward's hotel and have acquired that property along with the ferry from the Wards.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

Carmody *vs.* Glover *et al.*—Motion to set aside writ, and all proceedings. Order made to set aside service of proceedings on defendant. Eberts & Taylor for plaintiff, Bodwell & Irving for defendant.

Gray *vs.* McCallum.—Order made for an affidavit as to documents. Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff, C. E. Pooley for defendant.

Lawrence *vs.* Richards.—Order made to examine S. J. Pitts, and to employ a stenographer. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for plaintiff, Thornton Fell for defendant.

Ex parte William Lee, deceased.—Application that A. Lee, the administrator, be empowered to carry out the agreement of sale made by his brother and to recover balance of purchase money. Adjourned to 7th inst.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

Seeley vs. Morse—Motion to stay proceedings pending appeal to the full court. Granted on payment of costs, plaintiff giving an undertaking to refund if required. The conveyance of the property is to be deposited in court. Eberts & Taylor, for plaintiff; Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, for defendant.

Bank of Commerce vs. Nicholles & Renouf—Plaintiff applies for a week in which to deliver reply. Consented to by defendants. Yates & Jay, for plaintiffs; Eberts & Taylor, for the defendants.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Recent Rains of Benefit to the Crops—The Sugar Refinery Running at its Full Capacity.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER, June 6.—Reports from all over the district say that the recent rains have done an immense deal of good to the crops, which in some places were beginning to suffer somewhat from the drouth.

R. Llewellyn, the diver, and assistants, are now engaged in making an examination of the water mains across the narrows. He will be called upon to give evidence in the coming arbitration.

The sugar refinery is now running to its utmost capacity, and some large sales have been made. Yesterday the Islander took aboard several carloads, and another large consignment was shipped by her to-day.

A. M. Beattie goes over to Victoria tomorrow to complete arrangements with the Government for the big land sale which he is to conduct in the timber reserve on the west side of Capilano creek, on the 9th of July.

The Bellingham Bay railway, which connects with the C.P.R. Mission branch at Sumas, will be opened for traffic in a few days.

THE CASE OF THE ITATA.

She is to be Libelled and If Not Found Guilty Will Then be Released.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The case of the Itata is not yet in the custody of the Department of Justice, and will not be until that vessel reaches San Diego, Cal. The usual course, Attorney-General Miller said, to-day, will then be pursued. The vessel will be libelled, and the case tried in the courts. If she is found guilty of having violated the neutrality laws, she will be confiscated; if not, she will be released. The same course is now being pursued with the Robert and Minnie.

CITY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting to Consider the By-Laws and the Report of the Sewerage Committee.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night, His Worship the Mayor in the chair, a full board being in attendance.

The first business was to consider the report of the Sewage committee, held over from March last, relating to the appointment of an inspector of sewerage works. The report recommended that Mr. J. B. Harrison be named to the position.

After some discussion the report was adopted, the Sewerage committee being authorized to appoint assistant inspectors to act during the progress of the work.

The Street Commissioner By-law was read a second time and finally adopted.

A resolution was passed instructing the clerk to communicate with President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific Railway, inviting him to meet the council at his convenience, on the occasion of his visit to this city, in order to discuss the matter of transcontinental railway connections with the city.

The matter of house connections along the sewer line, and of requiring parties building houses to indicate by tracing on map the location of their sinks, and file such map in the office of the Sanitary Engineer, was left in the hands of the Sewerage committee with power to act.

The council adjourned at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE ZAMBESI.

With Fourteen Hundred Tons of Freight for Victoria—May Unload at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf.

The first steamer of the new line from China, established by the Peninsula & Oriental Steamship Company, the Zambesi, arrived at 9 o'clock, last evening, and dropped anchor off the outer wharf. She has on board 1,400 tons of freight for Victoria, and a fair passenger list, and 85 Chinese in the steerage.

The Zambesi left Yokohama, May 22nd. Captain Ramsay, the pilot, boarded her off the outer wharf, and has instructions from the agents, Davidge & Co., to bring the ship into the inner harbor, if possible. She is drawing 20 feet of water, and will be brought to either the outer wharf or Turner, Beeton & Co.'s dock at an early hour this morning.

Winter Sports.

THE gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which requires a reliable remedy like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their relief and cure. Known as reliable for over thirty years. The best cough cure.

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Pages 9 to 12.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Baccarat Scandal—How Will the Churches Treat it To-day is the Question.

The Kaiser's Visit to London—The Empress Will Reside on the Isle of Wight.

Destitution in Berlin—Sale of Valuable Paintings—The Irish Situation Discussed.

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LONDON, June 6.—What will the pulpits say to-morrow? is the question that everybody is asking. There is no doubt as to the respectful silence of the Established church upon any subject involving the misconduct of Royalty, but the Methodists of Wales have already voiced the nonconformist sentiments, and it is likely to be re-echoed in many dissenting chapels on Sunday. Not that the dissenters of England are disloyal to the Crown, the contrary being the fact; but they are growing less and less tolerant of Royal misconduct and like examples. The Queen is always spoken of with esteem at their gatherings. The Prince of Wales, whatever rumors have been abroad reflecting upon him, has always been regarded with respect, because English public opinion takes no formal cognizance of rumors. But it speaks with a stern and sledge-hammer tone upon facts established in a court of justice. It should be remembered that this Puritan sentiment is slowly but surely getting back to the influence which it exercised in the Cromwellian period. The dissenters are resuming the position which they lost when Charles the Second was restored, and it would be a mistake to suppose that the dominant sentiment of Great Britain is represented by the aristocracy. The shrewdest men of both political parties have freely said within the past week, since the evidence of the Prince of Wales, that Sir William Gordon Cumming did, or offered to do, royalty no small service when he sigued that document in order to prevent the scandal, for the scandal will probably have a far-reaching effect. It has been noted that Lord Salisbury, for the past three or four days, has worn a most thoughtful look, as if something was bearing on his mind, and even the pert and ready Balfour has not indulged in his usual sarcasm. The Conservative leaders see the danger in this lifting of the veil from monarchy circles. Gossips are talking about an incident of the trial for which nobody seems ready to offer an explanation. As Mrs. Lycett Green was leaving the witness stand, Gordon Cummings looked up suddenly. Their eyes met, and the lady, who had been remarkably self-possessed, blushed and showed confusion. Gordon Cummings, too, flushed a little, but at once resumed his air of dignity and indifference. Some say that a look and blush told more as to the origin of this remarkable case than all the testimony, that of the Prince of Wales included. Mr. Green is known to be as jealous as he is personally unattractive, and as Gordon Cumming is handsome. And the subject of gossip is whether the Prince of Wales has been a loser by the baccarat habit. In the Marlborough club, where they ought to know, it is said that he has not been; that his profits have in some years amounted to thousands, and that, notwithstanding the extraordinary luck of Gordon Cumming, the prince was ahead about $100 in the two nights at Tranbycroft. Yet as the prince used his winnings the next day, perhaps in some act of generosity for his extravagance, it is not alleged that he gambled for the sordid profit of the thing. It is also said to his credit that he prefers baccarat because the game is so purely one of chance, that nobody can lose for his benefit, as a matter of courtesy, which some wealthy hosts would not hesitate to do. As early as Tuesday last it was stated in these dispatches that the Prince was a personal loser by Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming's cheating, if he did cheat. The London newspapers do not seem to have detected the fact until it came out in evidence, on Thursday. The United Press correspondent had a chance to talk to Lady Brooke, the much talked of beauty, who, while she does not appear as a witness in the case, was actually the torch that started the conflagration, by her taunt to Sir William on his cheating at cards. She is certainly a pretty woman, but if she is the handsomest woman in Europe, as her admirers claim, then the old world is far behind America. It is not true, however, as scores of women at least, equally beautiful, can be counted any day in the Tower, at Madame Tussand's, and other public resorts that attract the sight-seeing middle class. The finest complexions in England are to be seen among the middle class, and in contemplating the galaxy of English aristocratic females at the Gordon Cumming trial, it is not so wonderful that Lord Dunlo and other peers have gone mad over nymphs of the music hall.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO LONDON.

The German Emperor is coming over to England to pose for history. He will not be accompanied by a grand retinue, perhaps because he desires William the Second to be the only figure in the picture. His attendanes will include Baron Von Marschall, the foreign secretary, and the usual suite, but nobody of distinction. While the Emperor is in England, the Empress will reside at the Isle of Wight, not with her grandmother-in-law, but at an hotel. It is said that Queen Victoria and the German Empress have never been on familiar terms, owing to the resentment with which the Empress has treated the efforts of her mother-in-law, Queen Victoria's daughter, to interfere in court affairs. The German Empress means to be the social mistress of her husband's court, and has no liking for his English relative.

DESTITUTION IN BERLIN.

While Royalty is planning excursions and enjoyments, and showing its inner existence in the baccarat trial, Berlin is witnessing misery not equalled in many years. This is partly due to the influx of Hebrew refugees from Russia, and greatly also from the high price of the necessities of life. The municipal authorities are hardly able to meet the demand of the distressed, without giving aid to the incoming exiles from Russian barbarity. Private charity is inadequate to deal with the exigency, although the public appeals to the benevolence of Berliners are made almost daily. The misery of the expelled Jews is indescribable. Most of them are anxious to go to South America, especially Brazil, for which country it is said they have free tickets; but they have no idea of the state of things there, and are almost destitute. A singular feature of the arrivals lately has been the flight from Russia of a number of Roman Catholics along with the Jews. The Roman Catholics are mostly Poles. They report that the persecution of the Jews has been accompanied in Russia by equally severe oppression against the Roman Catholics, whose pastors have in several instances been imprisoned on frivilous charges, the churches are arbitrarily closed, and tempting inducements held out for conversion to orthodoxy.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. John Dillon, in an interview, said the results of the recent bye-elections in England have been most encouraging to the Irish Home Rule party, and those who hope for justice from ordinary constitutional agencies. Nothing will tend more speedily to close the miserable feud in Ireland than a well-found belief in the desire of the English people to do justice to Ireland. Indeed, Mr. Parnell's only argument has been that he, and only he, is strong enough to wrest from the reluctant Liberals of England an adequate measure of self-government. His organs have been loudly proclaiming that the Liberal party, without Mr. Parnell, would be unable to carry the country, and when the apparent reverses fell upon the Liberal party, the Parnellite organs went wild with jubilation. They are now a little sobered although they seem to minimize the meaning of the recent Home Rule triumphs. The Irish people watch with the keenest interest the condition of Mr. Gladstone's health, and when his recent illness was announced it caused very great anxiety, so much depends on that momentous life. The cause of human liberty is safe, after a most critical and trying storm, and we hope the Liberal Leader may live to see the realization of his noblest political undertaking.

THE FORTHCOMING HANDEL FESTIVAL.

Arrangements for the forthcoming Handel festival are now complete. It will be held on Monday, June 22nd. Madame Albini, alias McKenzie; Mr. Ed. Lloyd and Mr. Stamford will be the vocalists The programme will include the following novelties: Chandee's anthem, (95 Psalm); overture to "Simola;" overture to Giul Giustori; minuet from "Birenice;" bouree from the "Water Mosic;" and a "Gloria," for double chorus with double orchestra. The last named of Handel's works is his only chorus with double orchestra, and is believed to have never yet been performed. The original Ms., signed by "G. F. Handel, 1707, 13, Guilio Roma," was burned in the fire which destroyed the library belonging to the well known collection of Mrs. Kerslake, of Clifton, near Bristol. The copy from which the parts have been prepared for the Handel festival, comes from the Colonna library, and was purchased by the Rev. Mr. Goddard, through the agency of the Abbe Sansini. It is now in the possession of Mr. W. H. Cummings, and is presumed to be the only one in existence. Another addinion to the repertory will be the duet, "Caro Piu, amabile Belle," from Guidio Cosan, to be sung by Madame Verdica and Mr. Stanley. The soloists in "Israel in Egypt" will be Madame Nordica, Miss McIntyre, Madame Bellecolle, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Brydson and Mr. Brotherton.

THE QUESTION OF CATECHISMS.

The battle on the catechisms is only beginning. The particular catechism, from which an extract was quoted in the House of Commons on Friday evening, was "A Second Catechism for Children of the Church, issued by the Church Extension Association." The following are a few more of the questions and answers that are contained therein:—

Q—What are those who separate from the Church of England commonly called?

A—Dissenters.

Q—Are there different sorts of dissenters?

A—Yes. Baptists and Independents, Quakers and many others.

Q—Is it wrong to join the worship of dissenters?

A—Yes. We should only attend places of worship which belong to the Church of England.

Q—Why?

A—Because it is the branch of the true church which God has placed in this land.

Sir William Hart Dyke seemed to admit that teaching of such sectarian catechisms might possibly be regarded as a violation of the conscience clause. To use them in villages where the Church of England school is the only school in existence, ought surely to be regarded as a violation of both the letter and spirit of clause 8 of the Education Act of 1870, which requires that education shall be "efficient" and "suitable" for the children of the district.

THE THREATENED OMNIBUS STRIKE.

Late this afternoon the Omnibus Company's directors changed their attitude towards the threatening strike of their employes, and seemed to have suddenly acquired backbone. They refused to meet the men until Monday, as originally agreed, and talked freely to the effect that they would not grant the demands made upon them. They declared that the 'bus men were now receiving the highest wages paid to unskilled labor, and that to ask an advance was ridiculous. The men are not well organized, and have very little money in their treasury, nor can it be said that the public sympathize very strongly with their efforts to secure better wages. The meeting called for to-morrow, to voice the desires of the men, is expected to be largely attended; but it is significant that Burns, Mann and Tillett, leaders of the labor unions, are taking no part in the movement, and the probability is that the mass of working people take the view that the 'bus men are well enough paid to be able to fight their battle unaided.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

The sale of valuable paintings, belonging to the collection of the late Mr. Matthews, was completed to-day. Examples of Millais, Holman, Hunt, Sir E. Leighton and other eminent artists were in the lot, and good average prices were obtained, ranging from 50 to 500 guineas.

FISHING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

The captain of the English cutter Clio has been sentenced at Awrich, Hanover, to six weeks imprisonment for fishing without a permit in waters under the jurisdiction of that district.

A PRUSSIAN ABSCONDER.

Herr Stapefeldt, treasurer of the Ratzburg, Prussia, Savings Bank, has absconded, and a defalcation to the extent of 160,000 marks has been discovered in his accounts.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S GOOD WORK.

The Empress Frederick has caused an old ruin, near her new castle, to be turned into an hospital, and she personally attends the patients therein.

FINE FOREST BURNED.

The royal forest of Neazel, near Guben, Prussia, has been devastated by fire, 1,430 acres being burned over.

Hag. Yel. Oil.

THIS stands for Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the best and promptest cure for all pain, from the simplest sprain to the racking torture of rheumatism. A never failing remedy for croup, ore throat and pain in the chest.

The Orangemen of Saanich are erecting a new L.O.L. hall, directly opposite the agricultural hall.

DEATH AND DESOLATION.

The Sandwich Islands Suffering From a Scarcity of Water—A Famine Threatened.

An Epidemic of La Grippe—People Dying By Scores—The Rice Supply Gives Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The steamer Australia arrived at noon to-day from Honolulu. Just as the Australia was leaving Honolulu, a fire broke out in the government warehouse, and before assistance could be got the smoke and flames were leaping to the sky in volumes. There were 40,000 cases of kerosene oil in the buildings, and the disastrous consequences can be better imagined than described. The contents of the buildings were valued at $25,000. From the deck of the Australia, through a glass, the crowds about the burning structure could be descried, and tugs seen running hither and thither supplying water. To make matters worse, the water supply on the land was very low. The tanks were nearly empty, and the department did not dare use it as every drop was precious. Those on the steamer could see the flames on the island all through the night, although the Australia was 60 miles away.

General plagues seem to have visited the paradise of the Pacific. Hawaii has not been visited by rains for two months. The earth is dry and baked; dead leaves and flowers strew the walks, and disease has been running rife and unchecked through the islands. The people are on the verge of a water famine, and those on the Australia said unless rain fell within a week after the steamer sailed, the drouth would spread death and devastation throughout the little kingdom. In addition to this, there is no rice to be had on the plantations, and the Chinese and Japanese are suffering from hunger. They have been obliged to join the natives in their dish of poi. The Europeans have provisions enough, but what will this avail without water. To add to the general misery, the Japanese steamer Mykerinut arrived at Honolulu a few days before the Australia sailed with 1,800 Japs. A number of these are destined for San Francisco. La grippe is epidemic and marks of the dread disease are seen in all the islands. The natives are dying off from absolute want, and the absence of proper care. The epidemic in particular is raging among the lepers, and nine-tenths of those in the settlement has felt its touch. Sixty deaths were reported at Malokai before the Australia left, and 180 cases were reported on the plantations. Many of the latter are closed down. Several of the Government offices have been closed in consequence of the epidemic, the attaches having been stricken down with the disease. Everywhere is felt the effect of the plague, and the outlook for the island is very serious. There is a scarcity of physicians, and those in Honolulu, attached to the Government and otherwise, are being worked to death, and there is no rest for the nurses, who stick to their work of mercy until they succumb to the grippe.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE

Decobain Heard From.

LONDON, June 3.—Decobain, who fled from Belfast on being charged with an unnatural crime, has written the Conservative elections committee that he does not feel that the Lord points it out to him as his duty to meet his accusers at the risk of life and liberty, nor does he propose swearing against perjured ruffians.

Terrible Storm in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 4.—A fearful thunderstorm yesterday (Wednesday) destroyed thirty-six buildings in this city. Lightning struck and killed two children, and many persons were badly hurt.

Touched Off by Lightning.

BERLIN, June 3. — Lightning to-day caused a terrific explosion at Wasch & Wishaus' dynamite factory at Schlesbusch, near Solingen. Several persons were killed and many injured.

A Hurricane in Italy.

TURIN, June 3.—The wind blew a hurricane in Susa valley to-day. Many houses were wrecked. Nine persons were killed and many injured.

Stipends for Catholic Clergy.

BERLIN, June 4.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet, to-day, the bill restoring to the Catholic clergymen the government stipends formerly allowed, but which were withdrawn, was finally adopted.

The Storm in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 4.—The storm of yesterday proves to have been much more severe than was at first supposed. In addition to the damage inflicted in this city and vicinity, heavy losses are reported in lower Austria, Hungary and Moldavia. The damage in the wine districts was something tremendous, a heavy fall of hail stones aggravated the situation. Many horses and cattle were killed by the lightning, while at work in the fields, and a number of laborers were killed.

Lord Wolseley's Birthday.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The fifty-eighth anniversary of General Lord Wolseley's birth was appropriately celebrated, to-day, by many friends and admirers of the eminent warrior. The General received numerous valuable presents, and telegrams of congratulations poured in upon him from all quarters.

Banished From the Turf.

LONDON, June 4.—The Jockey club has refused to grant licenses to jockeys Alfred White, Thos. Loates, Samuel Loates and Thos. Calder, for betting and owning horses, contrary to the Jockey club regulations. Samuel Loates is also excluded from the Newmarket course, which is tantamount to his banishment from the turf.

To Exclude Destitute Foreigners.

LONDON, June 4.—In an interview, today, with a correspondent of the International Telegram Co., Mr. Louis J. Jennings, M.P. for Stockport, formerly of the New York Times, stated that he had framed a bill for introduction in parliament, intended to exclude destitute foreigners from Great Britain on the same lines as followed by the United States. Mr. Jennings, while in America, studied the legislation on the subject carefully, and thinks that England cannot do better than to adopt the principle of the measures made necessary in the U. S. by the experience of that country with pauper and criminal aliens. He anticipates a great deal of opposition to his measure. The Radicals will not assist him and the government will not take action in the premises. The Tories will not antagonize the attitude of the government. Nevertheless, Mr. Jennings believes public feeling on the subject has reached such a point that he is justified in proceeding independently in his advocacy of the bill, in the hope that the discussion it will arouse may lead to pressure upon the government, so that they will eventually lend their countenance, more or less, directly to the proposed enactment.

The Coercion Act.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour said, in reply to Mr. Nolan, that although he considered the time had come when certain portions of the Coercion Act might be suspended, and especially the clause giving summary jurisdiction, he never meant such action on the part of the government to be retrospective as to remitting the sentences of O'Brien and Dillon.

The Persecution of the Jews.

LONDON, June 5.—St. Petersburg advices state the persecution of the Jews has taken a new phase. The Russian authorities, after having abused, imprisoned and expelled many thousand of the unfortunate race, are now anxious to prove that the Jews are criminals and deserve the punishment inflicted upon them. Therefore the police have seized the books of a number of Synagogues, containing the Jewish records of marriages, and, it is hoped, secured evidence that bigamous marriages are common, and that the Hebrews, after obtaining worthless divorces from Rabbis, have married again, in violation of the law. How far the effort to detect such crimes will succeed remains to be seen.

The Duncan Murder.

LONDON, June 5.—Richard C. Duncan, of Washington, D.C., was committed for trial to-day at Bettwsycoed, Wales, for the attempted murder of his wife. The principal witness against him was Farmer Evarts, who saw Duncan stooping over his wife and touching her face with a handkerchief. The wife was bleeding at the mouth and ears, and appeared dead. The witness lifted the woman up and wiped the blood from her mouth, fearing she would choke. Duncan pointed to a stone covered with hair and blood, and said something about the edge of the rock and his wife falling over. He asked the witness to bring a doctor. The medical evidence was to the effect that the injuries were unlikely to have been caused by a fall, and that, even if Mrs. Duncan survived, it was doubtful if her mental condition would ever again be normal.

London's Omnibus Strike.

LONDON, June 7.—No general or road car omnibuses have been running to-day. The pirates, as independent drivers are called, have been collecting high fares. Socialist Burns, who was arrested for persuading a driver to leave his 'bus and afterward released, will probably be summoned to answer.

Sir John's Monument.

LONDON, June 8.—The Times says that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be Macdonald's enduring monument. "From his death, we must date a new period of doubt and uncertainty."

The Strike on the Clyde.

GLASGOW, June 7.—The strike of shipbuilders along the Clyde has been temporarily averted, and the men have decided to resume work Monday on a promise of the masters not to attempt to force the proposed reduction of wages for the present. The masters admit that they intend to make the reduction about July 1st, and there is no secret in the fact that they yield now only because they expect to be in better shape to carry out the design than at present. The men, however, care nothing about the future, as they feel confident they will be able to show on the 1st of July, or at any other date, that they were too well organized or make it advisable for their employers to announce a cut in wages.

Twelve hundred men are still out owing to a special grievance of their own over the way in which the masters snubbed their representatives. Until they go to work the rest of the men cannot resume, but it is thought this difficulty will be patched up soon.

The Expulsion of the Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—It is semi-officially stated that the Czar, having learned that the Jews expelled from Moscow were brutally treated and not given time to settle their affairs, has given orders to the authorities to observe the ukase which directs that the expulsions shall be effected gradually, in order to enable the Jews to wind up their business.

The Omnibus Strike.

LONDON, June 9.—There is little change in the omnibus strike this morning. Very few 'busses are running. The officials of the companies say they have received 1,400 applications from men desirous of filling the places made vacant by the strikers. None of these men were engaged, however, it being the object of the companies to give the strikers time to reconsider their position and return to work. In order to prevent the horses from suffering, a number of policemen have been detailed to assist the companies in feeding and in other ways taking care of the animals. The "pirate" or "scab" omnibuses are reaping a harvest.

Dynamiters at Work.

PARIS, June 9.—A dynamite cartridge was exploded, this morning, in front of the police station, at Clichy. The station and adjoining buildings were considerably damaged. The outrage is supposed to have been committed by anarchists in revenge for the activity of the police in suppressing their May Day demonstration.

Disabled at Sea.

LONDON, June 9.—The steamer Lake Huron, from Liverpool for Montreal, has been sighted in lat. 53 N., long. 34 W., proceeding under sail, her engines being out of order.

Emigration of Jews.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Hon. W. H. Smith stated that consular advices from St. Petersburg, Odessa and other points, yesterday, confirmed the statement that there was no foundation for the reported wholesale immigration of Jews to England.

The Barings Bros.' Failure.

LONDON, June 10.—The balance sheet of the liquidators of the Barings show that house to be liable for £7,000,000, with assets of £3,750,000.

UNION OF REFORMED CHURCHES.

The Dutch and German Branches Discussing a Scheme of Consolidation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The first business session of the synod of the Reformed church (German) in the United States convened in special session was held here, today. The object of the convention is twofold: First, to receive and take action upon the report of the joint commission looking toward a union of the two Reformed churches, the Reformed church (German) in the United States and the Reformed church (Dutch) in America; and, secondly, to consider a communication from a committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States in regard to the consensus of the creed for the use of Reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system. The report of the joint commission includes the formation of a federal synod. Each denomination entering into the union shall retain its distinct individuality as to power, jurisdiction and right, which is not, by the constitution, expressly delegated to the body hereby constituted. Faith and credit shall be given by each to the acts, proceedings and record of the duly-constituted authorities of the other. For the management of certain common interests of these federated churches an ecclesiastical assembly is to be constituted. To the federal synod shall be committed powers relating to missions, to new educational enterprise common to both denominations, to general superintendence of Sunday-school interests and literature, and to other ecclesiastical matters; also the power of opening and maintaining friendly correspondence with the highest assemblies of other religious denominations, for the purpose of promoting union and concert of action in general or common interests.

ASBURY PARK, N.J., June 5.—The general synod of the Reformed Church in America (Dutch), after consideration to-day, unanimously adopted the report of the joint commission on the proposed union with the Reformed Church in the United States (German).

LONDON WITHOUT 'BUSSES.

Strike Drives the Old Conveyances from the Streets.

LONDON, June 7.—The thoroughfares of London were strangely silent to-day, owing to the absence of omnibuses. There was a plentiful supply of cabs, however, and Londoners accepted the discomfort of the situation with good humor, but on a resumption of business, to-morrow, there promises to be some hearty grumbling.

About twenty vehicles of the road-car company and a few of the general omnibus company's drivers ventured out with "blackleg" drivers, but many of these drivers, after experiencing taunts and jeers, abandoned the attempt after the first journey, and this afternoon the road-car company called in all its cars, leaving the traffic to the occasional cabs, which did a good business at enhanced fares. Railways, river boats and cabs reaped the benefit.

Some strikers cut the traces of two 'busses at Marble Arch and overturned them. The men have abandoned their demand for an increase of wages for the present. The Road Car Company will concede twelve hours, and it is probable that a settlement will be effected to-morrow.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed later in the day at many of the omnibus depots. There were many places where traces were cut and 'busses overturned. The police had difficulty in keeping order among the crowds who sympathized with the strikers. The strikers were generally orderly, only two untoward accidents were reported. At Charing Cross John Burns stoutly resisted the violent attempts of the police to arrest him on the top of a road car, where he was trying to persuade the police to interfere with the driver working without a license. On the police desisting from their violent efforts, Burns followed them quietly to the station, where he was charged with intimidation.

ROAR OF ARTILLERY.

North of Italy Visited by an Earthquake. Three Persons Meet Death.

ROME, June 7.—Lombardy, Venetia and Tuscany, were visited this morning by repeated shocks. The worst shocks occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning. Shocks were also felt in Venice and Milan. The center of disturbance was at Verona. A subterranean noise was heard like the roar of artillery, which was followed by three strong shocks. The inhabitants rushed into the streets in terror.

At Marcenigo three persons were killed, and at Badia Calavena seventeen were badly injured by falling houses and chimneys. At the latter place another shock was felt at 6 o'clock, this morning, and much additional damage was done.

The movements were undulating in character, and were more or less felt over the whole of the north of Italy.

ROME, June 7.—The cities of Verona and Mantua were shaken by an earthquake, today. Many houses were damaged. An invalid was so badly frightened by the shock that she died.

THE VETO SET ASIDE.

Union Theological Seminary Stands by Heretic Briggs, thus Defying the Assembly.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The directors of the Union Theological seminary have met and declared their position on the question of the right of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church to veto the transfer of Professor Charles A. Briggs from the chair of Hebrew to that of Biblical theology. A resolution passed at the meeting this afternoon says that the directors, after having taken legal advice, and after due consideration, see no reason to change their views on the subject of the transfer of Dr. Briggs, and feel bound, in the discharge of their duties under the charter and constitution of the seminary, to adhere to the same. The intent of the veto passed by the general assembly at its recent session in Detroit was that Dr. Briggs should cease to be a professor in Union seminary.

The effect of the resolution alluded to above is that it is the judgment of the directors that the veto was a usurpation of powers never given or intended to be given to the general assembly, and, since the veto was illegal, the appointment stands and Dr. Briggs will continue as professor during the coming year, as during the past seventeen years.

The New Air Ship.

THE new air ship travels 20 miles an hour good time, but none too quick if one wanted Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This peerless, pain-soothing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for sore throat, croup, colds, rheumatism, pains in the chest and back, neuralgia. For external and internal use. Price 25c.

WITH ALL HONOR

The State Funeral of Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

The Funeral Cortege Was The Largest Ever Seen In Canada.

A Fitting Tribute By The People To The Dead Statesman.

Fully Twenty Thousand Viewed The Remains During Tuesday.

The Body Conveyed To Kingston, Where The Interment Takes Place.

The Deceased Premier's Constituency a City of Mourning.

Contents of The Will—The Estate Will Probably Reach $100,000.

OTTAWA, June 10.—The Capital was the scene of intense excitement, to-day. The streets were crowded with people from an early hour. Thousands of prominent visitors arrived on every train, and all the hotels were crowded to excess. In order that every opportunity might be given to the public to view the remains of Canada's dead statesman, the Senate chamber was kept open, last evening, till nearly midnight. A low estimate places the number who passed the bier, yesterday and last night, at 20,000. As the hours rolled on, and the time appointed for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies approached, the excitement increased to a tremendous extent. The entire street in front of the Parliament Buildings was a vast sea of humanity, and the crowd extended across Wellington street; and even the side streets, from Sparks to Wellington, were crowded with the anxious multitude. The scene in front of the entrance to the centre building, at about one o'clock, beggared description. The police force, assisted by the militia, found it almost impossible to keep back the dense crowd.

The Governor-General arrived shortly after 11 o'clock, accompanied by his staff, and entered the building, where he was met by the ex-Ministers. They entered the draped chamber, which was literally covered with floral tributes. Six stalwart policemen raised the casket shoulder high and conveyed it out of the chamber and placed it in the hearse. His excellency and staff followed the remains from the chamber to the hearse. As the casket was placed in the hearse, the large bell in the tower overhead tolled dismally, and immediately hundreds of church bells and minute guns added their doleful music to the strain. This was kept up during the progress of the funeral. The cortege was then formed.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

First came a squad of Dominion police in heavy mourning; a contingent of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards followed on horseback; then came the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and the 63rd Batallion of Rifles; then came the official clergy in their robes of office; then the undertaker, followed by the pall-bearers, composed of members of the late Premier's cabinet; six Dominion police, who acted as bearers came next. Then came the carriages carrying the floral tributes, drawn by four horses; two coaches for the mourners followed: then His Excellency the Governor-General and staff, followed by the Lieut.-Governors of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; the clergy, headed by Archbishop Duhamel, enrobed in purple and black, preceded the ex-members of the late ministry. Hon. Senator Lacoste, speaker of the Senate, preceded the judges and members of the Privy Council. Next the cabinet ministers; the members of Senate followed, and Speaker White and Members of the Commons came next; Members of the Provincial Governments and Assemblies were followed by a band. Then came the Consuls of foreign powers, followed by the deputies of the various departments at Ottawa. The members of the civil service were followed by the law societies, robed in their gowns. The officials of the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. were followed by officers of the militia in uniform. The Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa were followed by the Mayors and Corporations of Toronto, Montreal, Kingston and other places. Then came a host of political clubs, followed by private carriages.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The route of the funeral was through the eastern gate of the Parliament Buildings, down Elgin street to Maria, along King and Daly streets to St. Alban's church, which was beautifully decorated. The *cortege* was the largest ever seen in Canada, truly a noble tribute to the late Premier.

At the church crowds were assembled, but scarcely 600 persons enjoyed the honor of witnessing the religious services. Admission was by ticket, and the favored few included His Excellency, the Judges, Consuls, Cabinet Ministers, the chief mourners, military officers, Senators and members of Parliament. The casket was met at the Daly street entrance by the rector, Rev. J. J. Bogert, and Venerable Archdeacon Lauder, who each wore black cassocks, white surplices and a green stole. The surpliced choir forty in number, lined up in the aisle. After the pronunciation of the benediction, the choir sang Stainer's hymn, "Seven-fold Amen." The singers then left the altar accompanied by the celebrants, and preceding the casket rendered, Bennett's "Nunc Dimittis in F," with beautiful effect. The service throughout was full choral.

The funeral train, which conveyed only the chief mourners and pall-bearers, and a number of members of the press gallery, left the C.P.R. station upon arrival of the casket. Another train will leave at 7 a.m. to-morrow, and arrive at Kingston at 11:30, three and a half hours before the funeral starts from the City Hall. All the societies will be represented at Kingston, but there will be no Masonic service at the grave. Hon. Oliver Mowatt will join the funeral at Kingston.

ARRIVAL AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, June 10.—The special train bearing the remains of the late Sir John Macdonald, arrived here at 9 o'clock, tonight. Accompanying the remains were the Privy Councillors and a few other gentlemen, and representatives of the press. The train bearing the members of the Senate and House of Commons arrived here, this morning. The remains were borne to the City Hall, where, in the public hall, they were placed on a catafalque trimmed with heavy folds of cashmere and with ostrich feathers on the four corners. The City Hall is magnificently draped. The city is in heavy mourning, all the buildings being draped in black. All the stations and engines of the C.P.R., from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are draped in mourning. In every city and town throughout the Dominion bells were tolled during the funeral procession at Ottawa, and where field batteries or garrison guns were stationed, minute guns were fired. To-day is a day of mourning in many cities of the country.

SIR JOHN'S WILL.

OTTAWA, June 10.—Sir John Macdonald's will will not be probated until after the funeral. It was drawn up, some years ago, by Hon. Mr. Abbott, and is said to contain a wish that Kingston should be his last resting place. The estate, though not large, will probably realize $100,000, the great bulk consisting of the testimonial of $80,000 presented to Sir John, in 1870, by the Conservative party, and invested in Lady Macdonald's name.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 10.—The remains of the late Premier were borne another step on the way to their last resting place, this afternoon. From an early hour mourners continued to arrive in town from all parts of the Dominion. Toronto sent deputations numbering over 200, and the Montreal mourners were even more numerous. Scottstown, and the villages in Ontario and Quebec, sent their representatives. All day long the streets were thronged with people making their way to the Senate Chamber, where the body lay in state, until noon. Shortly after 1 o'clock the procession to the church was formed. The marshals who carried out arrangements were Lt. Col. Anderson Todd, Capt. Gourdeau, Capt. Bliss, Chief McVitty and Ins. O'Leary. These duties were made exceedingly difficult owing to the enormous concourse of people. The pall-bearers were Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Foster, Mr. Tupper, Senator Carling, Senator Abbott, Senator Smith, Mr. Costigan and Mr. Aikens. The mourners were Hugh J. Macdonald, M.P.; Hugh Jack Macdonald, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Lieut.-Col. McPherson, Fred White, Joseph Pope, George Sparks and Dr. Powell. St. Alban's church, which the Premier attended for years, was beautifully draped in royal purple.

As the cortege entered the sacred edifice it was met at the door by the officiating clergy, the choir chanting the sentences of the funeral service. Passing up the centre aisle to the chancel, the casket was deposited on the catafalque. Franz Abt's anthem "O Lord Most Holy," was sung by the choir, the solo being beautifully rendered by the youngest member of the choir, Robert Gornuly (a lad of barely 11 years). During prayers the scene was most impressive, and will long be remembered by all who were present. As the hymn, "Now Labor's Task is O'er," was being sung, many were moved to tears. At the conclusion, the "Seven-fold Amen," was rendered, and as the large audience left the building to allow of the cortege being again formed, the choir sang a Nunc Dimittis. Six stalwart constables raised the casket to their shoulders and the organ pealed forth the "Dead March in Saul," and the procession reformed on its way to the Union depot. Soon after it started, lowering skies indicated an approaching thunderstorm, and shortly the rain commenced pouring down in torrents, driving those on foot to take shelter. Despite the downpour, thousands congregated at the station. Reverently the remains were borne to the beautiful car prepared to receive them. Twenty minutes and more were required to place the floral offerings on board, and then

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1891.

ILLIBERAL.

Dr. Milne, in the letter which we published yesterday, directs public attention to the way in which the business of the University of British Columbia is being managed. This University, if it ever goes into operation, must be established and maintained by the friends of education in the whole province. There are some who say that it is an undertaking too large and too costly for the province in its present state of advancement. But, granting that it is possible, by strenuous exertion and great and generous sacrifices on the part of enlightened and liberal British Columbians, to make a beginning in what must necessarily be a small way, the assistance of the friends of education in every part of the province will thenceforth be required. But what does the convocation do at the very start? In the election of the main part of the governing body of the University, it boycotts the whole of the Island of Vancouver. The Mainland members of the Convocation, being a majority, have not permitted that Island to be represented in the Senate by even one member. The whole matter was apparently cut and dried by the Mainland members. Knowing their numerical power, they drew up their ticket composed solely of Mainland men and made the necessary arrangements to have them elected. Those gentlemen, we presume, believed that the people of the Island would be content to abide humbly and thankfully by what the Mainland Senate would be pleased to determine. The only members of the Council which is to manage the affairs of the University allowed to the Island of Vancouver are those over whose appointment the Mainland members have no control.

We have heard a good deal about the liberalizing and broadening influence of what is called the higher education, but anything more illiberal and more narrow and, we must add, more stupidly selfish, than the course which the Mainland members of convocation have seen fit to pursue, can hardly be imagined. And they are all college graduates, and have received the advantages which a college course is supposed to confer. We venture to say that no assemblage of merchants, mechanics, farmers, or men of any calling, who had never even seen the inside of a college, would, under similar circumstances, have acted so shabbily, so meanly, and so injuriously to the business they had in hand as the majority of this convocation of college graduates. Who are they? Is there a man of business among them, or a man of plain, common sense? What could be more egregiously foolish or more detrimental to the interests of the University, which is not yet, even in its infancy, than thus emphatically to tell nearly, if not quite, half the population of the province that they want to have nothing more to do with them than to receive their contributions? Is there a clear-headed man in the province who does not see that the men of intelligence and means and influence who are not permitted to have a voice in the management of the affairs of the University will have nothing to do with the institution? Their answer when they are coolly asked by the Mainland graduates to take a back seat, will, we have not a doubt, be, "No, we thank you."

It is just possible that the Mainland graduates want neither the assistance nor the co-operation of Island men, and that they have taken this way of telling them so. It may be that the Mainlanders want to have the British Columbia University all to themselves, and are ready to accept the responsibility and bear the burdens, which are certain to be the consequences of their exclusiveness. They have acted as if they had arrived at this conclusion. If this is what their conduct signifies, we are pretty sure that there is no one on the Island of Vancouver who will throw the slightest obstacle in their way.

DIED POOR.

We see that some of the Eastern newspapers are directing attention to the fact that Sir John Macdonald died a poor man. All that he had to live upon was his salary and his indemnity as a member of Parliament, which amounted, in all, to some nine thousand dollars. To a man in his position this was a very small income. It is true that the Conservative Party, some years ago, presented Lady Macdonald with a testimonial amounting to sixty-five thousand dollars. The interest on this sum was, no doubt, a welcome addition to the First Minister's income. We gather from what we read that Sir John Macdonald has not accumulated any property. This, to a man who had so many and such great opportunities of enriching himself, by means that are not considered by many dishonorable, will always be mentioned to Sir John Macdonald's credit. He gave his time, his energies and his talents to his country, and he had nothing to spare for mere money-getting. Such poverty as his is in the highest degree honorable. The name he leaves is worth uncounted millions and will live and be honored when the names of those, who have accumulated vast fortunes in his time are forgotten, and when their hoards are lost by unfortunate or squandered by prodigal descendants.

Sir John Macdonald was not a spendthrift. He was too busy a man to be extravagant. He was generous and hospitable, and he despised parsimony, but he was simple in his habits and was the reverse of ostentatious in his expenditure, in matters of dress and equipage. The truth seems to be that he cared very little for money, or for the good things that can be purchased with money. What he valued most was power and position, and in his ability to gain the one, and retain the other, he was not excelled by any statesmen on either side of the Atlantic. But there was nothing sordid or mercenary about Sir John Macdonald.

A FIERCE ATTACK.

The Liberals in Parliament made a fierce attack upon Sir Charles Tupper. They cannot forgive him for the part he took at the last general election. Many of them attribute their defeat, as a party, to the exertions he made in the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario. And as the election returns show he did exercise a very great influence. In the Eastern provinces, where Sir Charles Tupper is best known, and where his word has most weight, the Government's majority was greatest. There is no doubt that the speeches which he made in Ontario had a great effect in prevailing on many Conservatives, whose loyalty to their party was shaken by the misrepresentations and the sophistries of the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity, to vote again for the Old Chief. The revelations which he made of the Grit machinations in Washington, had, no doubt, a very great effect on electors in all parts of the Dominion. The Liberals feel this and they are evidently determined to have their revenge. Their first step was to move the following resolution in Parliament:

"The conduct and language of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner of Canada, in England, in interfering in the recent elections, and in imputing treasonable and disloyal motives to a large proportion of the people of this Dominion, and also in assailing and vilifying the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway company, and in reflecting upon the position of the said company, is a breach of the office he fills, and is calculated to destroy the efficiency of the said office and to injure the credit of the Dominion, besides damaging the very important corporation whose shareholders have invested large sums of money in the work of extending and promoting the railway system of Canada."

We may say here that the last words uttered in Parliament by Sir John Macdonald were in defence of the High Commissioner. He said that it was at his request that Sir Charles Tupper crossed the Atlantic to help him in the late election.

Mr. Laurier, who moved the resolution, was very severe upon Sir Charles, and several of his followers abused the absent man to their hearts' content. Mr. Charles H. Tupper defended his father with great ability. He proved that the High Commissioner's accusations of disloyalty were fully proved by the documents which had been brought to light, and that the mismanagement of the Grand Trunk railway was fully as great as he had depicted. He maintained that it had been clearly proved that the Grand Trunk management had taken an active part in the elections against the Government. He undertook to show that the motion was not supported by facts in many particulars, that it was extravagantly false and extravagantly inaccurate, and that no evidence had been produced to support its statements; and, in the opinion of many, he succeeded in every proposition he had made.

Nothing is easier than to hurl accusations against a man behind his back. If Sir Charles Tupper had been guilty of conduct unbecoming a man in his position, and if what he said and did during the election campaign was injurious to the interests of the Dominion, the proper and the manly way would be to arraign him before some tribunal where he would have an opportunity to defend himself.

The debate on Mr. Laurier's resolution will be regarded by the people as a mere scolding match, which will result in no good to the country and no harm to Sir Charles Tupper. But a formal trial would be a very different thing. Then the decision arrived at would have some weight, and if the High Commissioner had done anything that was either politically or morally wrong he would have to suffer the consequences of his offence.

But the leading Liberals knew well that in accepting Sir John Macdonald's invitation to come over and help him he had not done what can be considered wrong in any sense. The contention that it was not proper for the High Commissioner to take an active part in a political campaign is a matter of mere official etiquette, which no one in Canada regards as important. Sir Charles Tupper knew very well that in taking part in the fray he placed his office in jeopardy. If the Liberals won he could not hold it an hour longer than would be required to appoint his successor. But this consideration had no weight with him. He was ready to cast in his lot with his party and accept the result whatever it might be. In the contest Sir Charles did not go beyond the bounds of fair party warfare. In obtaining and making public use of documents affecting the welfare of the Dominion, that were not intended for the public eye, he can plead the precedent of the Liberals themselves. There would have been no Pacific scandal and no Liberal Administration, if private letters had not been stolen by a tool of the Grits, published in their newspapers and quoted on the stump by their campaigners. Sir Charles Tupper's real offence is, that he was successful, that he was too heavy metal for the little guns, that he had to contend with; and it is just as well for them to make the admission without any more snarling. The Liberal orators will have to talk a long while before they can make the people of Canada believe that it is a high crime and misdemeanor, to expose the treason of the disloyal unrestricted free trade plotters or to denounce the management of the Grand Trunk Railway for meddling in political contests.

*Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P., returned from Vancouver last night.

From The Daily Colonist, June 11.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Going to San Francisco.

Beatrice Atherston, the young woman who was arrested for attempted suicide, has been taken charge of by her sister, who has recently arrived in town, and will be sent to San Francisco, to her friends, by the next steamer.

Changing the Flag.

A correspondent claims that it is impossible for any of the Victoria sealers to change their flags, this year, to that of any other country, the condition of such change being that it takes place in some part of the country to which such transfer is made.

Oakland District.

The residents of this district, and landed proprietors, are called to meet at the residence of Mr. Clarke, on Friday next, at seven o'clock, to discuss the immediate wants of the neighborhood, and take steps to secure the privileges and conveniences bestowed on other municipal districts.

Further Improvements.

Bishop & Sherborne yesterday began the additions and improvements to the police barracks. Among these will be the fitting up of a special room for occupation by the Sergeants, better provision for the sleeping accommodation of the patrolmen, and other arrangements that have been discovered to be absolutely essential.

Trades and Labor Club.

A meeting of the directors of the Trades and Labor Club was held last night, at which a statement was submitted, showing that the institution was making satisfactory progress; that the membership was increasing, and that interest in its operations was augmenting. A hearty vote of thanks was passed and ordered to be transmitted to the Mayor and Corporation for favors received, after which the meeting adjourned.

That "Straw" Ride.

The "Straw" Ride, under the auspices of the young people of the Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian church, came off last night, and was very successful, two heavily-loaded straw carts packed with young people, besides other vehicles similarly freighted, taking the road. They had a very jolly time, and at the place where they stopped for a short time, cakes, ice cream and light drinks were abundantly served.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Messrs. J. A. Lawrence and G. A. McCulloch, of the Chicago candy factory, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Lawrence retiring. Mr. McCulloch will carry on the business as heretofore, assuming sole management. Since Mr. McCulloch's connection with the late firm he has made himself popular with all who have had business dealings with him, and the extensive patronage enjoyed by the Chicago candy factory, in the past, he confidently hopes not only to retain, but to extend.

Cadboro Bay.

At the election of trustees for the local school on Monday next, Mr. Pauline will be elected to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Thistle's retirement. "No better candidate could be nominated" is the opinion of many who take an interest in the school; and at this time particularly, when the interest of parents and pupils must be secured to keep up the required average, since the Oakland district has decided to give its boys and girls a school, and avoid the hills and bad roads to Cadboro Bay and Cedar Hill.

Mrs. Dooley's Chickens.

Residents in the neighborhood of the upper end of Johnson street complain of raids on their chickens by mischievous dogs. Several fine chickens have been killed during the past few days. Yesterday, Mrs. Dooley had a number of Cochin China and other expensive fowls killed. She says the two dogs which she caught in the act of destroying her hen coops, and which she chased away, bore the city license tags upon their collars, and that it would be but right for their owners to restrain them from committing depredations on other people's property.

At Half-Mast.

An inquiry having been made as to what constitutes the half-masting of a flag, in view of the various elevations at which some of the flags have, during the recent time of public mourning, been placed, a Colonist reporter, on making inquiries, was informed that the act of lowering by the width of the flag itself constitutes as much half-masting as if it were run half-way down the longest pole that is ever used. Owing to the extreme height of some of the masts that are employed, this is considered to be the only rule by which anything like uniformity can be approached.

Want to Get Acquainted.

The following letter has been received by Chief Deasy, from C. W. Watts, secretary of the Northwestern Firemen's Association, dated Albany, Or., June 6, 1891:

"In selecting Victoria for the place for holding the association, we had several reasons. One was that the firemen of this side thought it fair that we should cross the line, and, besides we wanted to see your city and country, and become acquainted with your people. We know that your city will make it a success in every particular. As soon as I receive your letter announcing the probable amount we can expect for prizes, I will call a meeting of the board and allot amounts to each. We will leave the programme to your own firemen to select. We desire to make this meeting a success."

An Abduction at Tacoma.

An abduction in broad daylight, almost within Tacoma, forms one of the most exciting stories that city has furnished for many a day. The abductor was J. H. Ramsdell, of Victoria, and the abducted was a four-year-old girl, his daughter. The kidnapping took place on Saturday afternoon on the road leading to Spanaway lake. The story is that of trouble between man and wife. Ramsdell and his wife, who had been living in Victoria, separated a short time ago, and Mrs. Ramsdell came back to her former home, about three miles outside of Tacoma, while her husband remained in Victoria. The couple had three children, and Mrs. Ramsdell brought home with her their little girl, while the elder boys remained with their father. With her little girl and sister, Mrs. Ramsdell went out driving on Saturday afternoon. They went on for quite a distance, when there jumped from a clump of bushes Ramsdell, who seized the horse's head and brought the carriage to a stop. He then said he wanted the child, and without wasting any time he seized the young one and lifted her from the wagon and disappeared, not heeding the cries of the mother.

It is thought probable that Ramsdell had a conveyance near by, and after kidnapping his own child he got into it and drove rapidly away. The parties concerned in the matter would say but very little in regard to it, and Lawyer Sharpstein declared last night that Ramsdell's lawyer had been consulted and that it was the understanding that the matter would be arranged all right. In the meantime, the father has all three of the children.—Tacoma Globe.

Visiting Cricketers.

Chief of Police Sheppard has received a communication from Mr. William Robertson, president of the California Cricketing Association, which represents every cricket club in San Francisco, inquiring as to the practicability of sending a team here to play a series of matches. It is stated that the team would be, in every way, a first-class one, and would make a fine exhibition of the game. The object of the communication is to ascertain if it would be possible, by charging an admission fee to the grounds, or in some other way, to meet the expenses of the trip, the majority of the members not being able to afford the cost. The Association, it is explained, is a young body and has no funds with which to cover the expenses that would be involved, although, it is explained, there are friends of the club who would guarantee the preliminary outlay in the event of arrangement being made. No doubt, the proposal will commend itself to consideration, at least, and it might be that the departure would give added interest to the game here.

RAILWAY CONNECTION.

Proposition to Come Before the Council To-Night—A Delegation From Port Angeles.

Mayor Grant has received a communication from the Citizens' Association, of Port Angeles, requesting an interview with the Council on the subject of ferry connection with Victoria. The Board will meet the delegation some day this week.

The following communication will be read and considered at the City Council, this evening:

VICTORIA, B.C., JUNE 10TH, 1891.

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

GENTLEMEN:—We are authorized by the promoters to submit the following proposition, relating to closer railway connections between the city of Victoria and the railway systems of Canada and the United States.

The promoters, with whom are associated well known railway men, and other capitalists, propose to construct a line of railway from the city of Victoria, through the Saanich peninsula and thence by ferry to a point near Blaine, in the State of Washington, making close connection with all the transcontinental and local railways centering in that part of the State; also connecting with the Canadian Pacific railway at New Westminster and Vancouver.

The great importance of such a railway connection as is here proposed can scarcely be questioned, and in view of the various propositions made to your honorable body to grant large bonuses and guarantees of interest upon large sums of money in aid of the proposed connections, we are instructed to respectfully ask that the city of Victoria grant a cash bonus of $150,000 to said promoters, and provide a right of way through the city in aid of the proposed railway to Saanich upon the following conditions:—

(1.) The whole of the bonus to be expended in construction of the railway line from Victoria to Saanich, one half to be paid when the right of way is procured and grading completed to the satisfaction of engineers appointed by your honorable body; the other half when the road is completed, ballasted and equipped, and a proper wharf constructed for the landing of cars from boats, and all necessary sidings, etc., to the satisfaction of said engineers.

(2) The mayor of the city and one alderman to be members, *ex-officio*, of the Board of Directors of said railway, until the completion of the same.

(3) The city to locate the terminus of the railway within the city of Victoria.

(4) The said company will procure a charter to construct said railway, and we would ask your honorable body to appoint a committee to confer with a committee selected from the promoters, to meet within two weeks. We would respectfully request that you will not take any final action upon any other propositions that may have been submitted to you, respecting bonuses for other railway propositions, until you have had an opportunity of fully considering the present one.

We are, Sirs, etc.,
BELYEA & GREGORY.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Arrival in Victoria of the Irish Patriot—His Object in Coming to the Pacific Coast.

Michael Davitt, the distinguished Irish patriot, and member of parliament from Dublin, arrived last night on the Islander, and is stopping at the Driard. He is accompanied by his wife and children.

In an interview with a COLONIST reporter shortly after his arrival, Mr. Davitt said:

"My visit to America is devoid of any political meaning whatsoever. I left Ireland one month ago to-day, after repeated and urgent requests from my daughter who was solicitous of my health, which had been greatly impaired by arduous political work. I have left behind me all public affairs and do not care to discuss them. Already I have regained to a considerable extent my shattered health, and am feeling in my old form again.

I shall remain in this country until fall, spending most of my time in California, for which State I depart on the next steamer. I came west on the Canadian Pacific because I had crossed the American continent many times by various routes, but never by the Canadian.

"I stopped along at various places, and spent some time in Manitoba, where I have many friends among the Scotch Crofters, who have emigrated to Canada and settled in that section. I shall, on my return to Ireland, go East from this coast, via the Canada route, and will again stop over in Manitoba and visit Edmonton, and other sections where the Crofters have located, for the purpose of examining the country, so as to be able to advise intelligently regarding it, inquiring friends who may desire to emigrate. I do not favor, however, any emigration from Ireland, except that of the Irish landlords."

In response to a question about Irish affairs, and Parnell in particular, Mr. Davitt replied: "That is a matter for Irishmen alone to determine and settle among themselves in Ireland, and it will be settled, too. At the next general election Mr. Parnell will be retired from Irish affairs."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Two Blackened Cans of Powder Found in the Ruins of a Recent Fire.

There now stands on the desk of the chief engineer of the fire department, two blackened cans, which have every appearance of having been scorched by fire. The cans contain nearly 20 pounds of blasting powder, and were found in the ruins of the house that was burned a week ago last Tuesday morning, in Stronachville. The powder was discovered by the carpenters engaged in rebuilding the house, and was brought to the fire station by Chief Deasy. The firemen worked around the building for nearly an hour, and a hole was burned in the floor within two feet of where the powder was placed. If it had exploded, it would have surely blown some of the men to atoms.

Health in Herbs.

HEALTH-GIVING herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulate the secretions, purify the blood and renovate and strengthen the entire system. Price $1 a bottle, six for $5. Less than 1 cent a dose.

HELPING THE CHURCH.

Philharmonic Hall Transformed Into a Scene of Activity and Beauty.

The Young Ladies of St. Andrew's Parish Successfully Inaugurate Their Bazaar.

Pretty girls, crowding pretty stalls and booths that are filled with pretty articles of every form and variety, attracted large crowds, yesterday, to the Roman Catholic bazaar, which was opened at noon in Philharmonic Hall, on Fort street.

The old hall is transformed into a fairy bower. For several days, the young ladies of St. Andrew's Cathedral were busily engaged in the tedious work of arranging and decorating the stalls, and, yesterday, when the Hall was thrown open to the public for its patronage, it presented a lovely appearance. Evergreens in profusion were festooned and draped from pillar to post, and from the sides to the ends of the large room, while hundreds of Japanese lanterns swung from every conceivable point of display, and an endless confusion of bright flowers of every color and shade heightened the brilliant and beautiful effect.

The various stalls were located to advantage, and all of them elegantly and tastefully adorned and decorated with arches of evergreens and flowers. Their various counters were packed high with the beautiful wares that the fair occupants had for disposal to the hundreds of buyers, and so attractive was the entire scene that the bazaar from the opening was a pronounced success.

It is for the benefit of St. Andrew's Cathedral, under the auspices of the young ladies of the parish, who are organized into a society with the following officers, who are directing the fair, aided by a corps of energetic and accomplished assistants: President, Miss S. McDowell; vice-president, Miss E. Skinner; treasurer, Miss Campbell; secretary, Miss Mary McNiff. Owing to the recent affliction sustained by Miss Campbell, she is not participating in this festivity, and her place is supplied by the assistant treasurer, Miss Keenan, who is watchfully engaged in looking after the finances and taking care of the receipts.

The doors of the bazaar were opened at noon, and an elegant lunch was served from then until 2 o'clock by the young ladies. Every delicacy of the season was included in the *menu*, and it received generous patronage. Tea was served from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening. All are solicited to patronize it, and the hours are most suitable for business men. The ladies charge but 25 cents for lunch, but the bill of fare that they provide would soon drive into bankruptcy any restauranter who attempted to duplicate it, even at three times the price. Lunch will be served again, to-day, at the same hours. It is spread in the large ante-room at the front of the hall.

The dining-room is in charge of Mrs. McLean, Miss McGagan, Miss McTeigh and Miss O'Connor.

Entering the door of the hall, the visitor has at once to run the gauntlet of numerous bevies of young ladies, behind stalls stationed at every point. The flower stand is located right in front of the entrance, and the young ladies who preside over it and dispose of the fragrant nosegays and button-hole boquets do a thriving business. It is one of the centres of attraction, and its financial success was assured from the start. The ladies in charge of it are Miss Seavers and Miss Conlin.

The drinking booth is located on the right hand of the entrance. It is in charge of Miss Dolan, Miss Madigan and Miss McNiff. It is the Mecca of the thirsty, and contains plenty of cooling, refreshing beverages, calculated to quench the parchness of the dry, but nothing that would inebriate.

Ice cream is on sale at a pretty little stall, and is dispensed by Miss Burns and Miss Lyons, whose trade was good yesterday, notwithstanding that it was not exactly an ice cream day.

The next stall adjoining is the toy bazaar, filled with plenty of toys and nic-nacks, and attended by Miss Kate McDowell, Miss Dwyer and Mrs. Teporten.

The charming sales-ladies also drive a thriving trade by an enterprising stroke of business. At the end of the toy store, they have set up a wheel of fortune, where the speculative-inclined can tempt the starry-eyed goddess at twenty-five cents a "tempt."

"Round and round she goes, where she stops nobody knows."

The wheel is a great source of amusement, and its devotees seem to think they gain their money's worth at every turn of the wheel. There are no blanks, and the investor is bound to draw a prize at every revolution of the wheel.

The first fancy work booth is in charge of Miss Fanny Beegan, the Misses Hart, Miss Bantley, Miss Keast and Miss Jameson. It contains a very large and handsome collection of articles. Hand-painted tables and placques, necktie holders, pretty toilet articles, etc., ranging in value from a few cents up to many dollars. Some of the fancy work displayed is magnificent, and is all the handiwork of the young ladies of the society. This booth contains a large photograph of Bishop Lemmens, an elegant easy chair and a beautiful centre table, that will be raffled this evening.

At the upper end of the hall, just below the stage, is the counter for the display and sale of plain work. It contains many articles of necessity and general use, and is in charge of Miss Dixon.

Next to it is another stall devoted to fancy work, presided over by the Misses O'Brien, Shaw, Wilson, Lesloius, Godding and Maggie McNiff. One novelty displayed among the many at this stall, is a chamois leather pillow.

Candies and fruits are dispensed from a little floral bower, by Miss Sophie McNiff and Miss Barbara Keast. Business was good all afternoon and evening at this booth.

The afternoon tea was held in a charmingly decorated booth, by Miss Skinner and Miss Keenan.

The attendance both afternoon and evening was very good, and the patrons attracted by the surprising cheapness of the articles displayed on sale, were liberal in their purchases. The ladies will dispose of all articles unsold this evening at auction, but, with the continuance of the liberal patronage already bestowed upon their successful bazaar, it is not likely that many articles will be left unsold to-night.

THE CANTATA.

The children of Mrs. Bridges musical class gave a very interesting and much appreciated rendition of a juvenile cantata, entitled, "Flowers," at the evening entertainment. Mrs. Bridges herself was too ill to be present, and the little ones were managed by Mrs. J. Ahern.

The cantata opened with the boys' chorus, composed of Masters Herman Sehl, Bobby McLaughlan, Jimmy McCanlam, Louis McQuade and Mortimore Bridges. The young misses participating were dressed and adorned to represent certain flowers, and were as follows: Daisies—Mary Kent, Fanny Keith, Murielle Bridges; forget-me-nots—Dolly Sehl, Alice Burgess, Daisy Bridges; lillies—Maggie McNiff, Daisy Seaton, Lizzie Boles; roses—Lizzy Lowry, Anna Wrigglesworth, Ella Whitlock.

Miss Goldyn rendered an excellent vocal solo, and the entire musical programme was a good one.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

FLOUR—Portland roller	$ 6.75
Salem	6.75
Snowflake	6.75
Hungarian	7.00 @ 7.25
Victoria	5.50
Wheat, per ton	40.00 @ 45 00
Oats, new, per ton	45.00 @47.50
Barley, per ton	40 00
Middlings, per ton	28.00@30.00
Bran, per ton	25.00@27 50
Ground Feed, per ton	35.00@40.00
Oil Cake, per ton	35.90@40.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.50
Oatmeal " Saanich	4.50
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs	5.00
" small " "	5.00
" Bayo	5.75
Potatoes (Bonaparte), per ton	35.00
Potatoes (Island), per ton	20.00
Potatoes, New, per lb	1½@2
Tomatoes, per lb	12½
Onions, new, per lb	8
Hay, baled, per ton	20.00 @ 22.00
Squash, per lb	2
Straw, per bale	1.25
Strawberries, per lb	25
Cherries, per lb	15
Cucumbers, per doz	1.25
Apples, Newtown pippins, per bx	1.50
Apples per lb	5 and 8
Cherries, per box	1.50@2.50
Plums, per lb	20
Oranges, per case	2.75 @ 5.00
Peaches, per lb	25
Goo eberries per lb	15
Lemons, California, per case	4.50 @ 5.50
" Sicily, per case	7.50 @ 8.50
Green peppers, per lb	12½
Rhubarb, per lb	4
Asparagus, per lb	8
Celery, per doz	50
Peas, green, per lb	8
Beans, 3 lbs	25
Beans, green, per lb	12½
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.25
Eggs, Island, per dozen	35
" Imported, "	25
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	32½ @ 37½
" fresh, per lb	35
" California, per roll	60to65
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	20@ 25
" California	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 20
" Rolled	14½—16
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard "	11½@15
Meats—Beef "	12½@18
Sides "	10@15
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Lamb, forequarter	1.25
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	16@18
Veal, dressed, per lb	15@20
Tallow	5@6½
Chickens, each	1.00@1.50
Teal, per brace	40
Quail, per doz	2.40
Beef cattle	5@5½
Sheep	6@7½
Hogs	8 @ 9
Calves	7½@8½
Hides "	6@8½
Skins, sheep, each	25@50
Calf	
Fish—Salmon, Spring, per lb	12½
Smoked Salmon	15
Cohoe	00
Cod	8
Black Cod	15
Salt "	15
Halibut, "	10
Miscellaneous	10
Sturgeon	6
Kippered Salmon	15
Flounders, 3 lbs for	25
Smelts	12½
Fresh herrings, per 4 pounds	25
Smoked Herrings	12½
Labrador " per doz	50
Trout	20
Bloaters	
Oolachans, per lb	10

CORRECT ERROR RE V., S. & N.W R. COMPANY.

To THE EDITOR:—A paragraph on the last page of your issue of to-day states that "The city of Victoria has already guaranteed the bonds of the company" (Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway Co.), "to the extent of $500,000, which now asks a cash bonus of the same amount," ($500,000), "in addition to the guarantee of the bonds."

Now, sir, this statement is either an error or a misstatement; and, if the latter, is manifestly designed to injure the V., S. & N. W. Railway Company, and thereby seriously injure this city. If your readers will turn to the "Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway Bonus By-Law, 1889," they will find that the only thing the city did, or intended to do was to grant a bonus of interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the first issue of $500,000 of railway bonds of the company, for twenty-five years. The payment of the bonds, however, was not guaranteed by the city.

Again, if your readers will turn to the DAILY COLONIST, May 14 last, third page, first column, they will find that the application of the promoters of the Victoria, Saanich and New Westminster Railway Co. asked the City Council to grant $500,000 to the company, to be paid over at the rate of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars per mile, as the main line of railway was completed; and that *the city charge no interest on the sum advanced for fifteen (15) years*. That the city be given a second mortgage on the main line of railway between Victoria and New Westminster as security for the repayment of the $500,000 so advanced. At the end of fifteen years, the company to pay back to the city the $500,000 in cash, or in the debentures of the company, bearing four per cent. per annum interest, redeemable within ten years. Such, sir, is the true state, at present, of the financial arrangements completed, or proposed to be entered into, between the V., S. & N. W. R. Co. and the City of Victoria. I trust, therefore, that you will be pleased to publish this note on your last page to set the public right as to the financial relations of the company with the city, and as a correction of what I am willing to assume to be an error in the paragraph to which I have adverted.

A. DECOSMOS.

June 9, 1891.

THE OMNIBUS STRIKE.

Owners Jubilant Over its Apparent Collapse—Two Prominent Leaders do not Speak.

LONDON, June 10.—Although there were 200 road cars running with "blackleg" drivers, last night, and the companies were jubilant over the apparent collapse of the strike, only twenty of the new drivers reported for duty, to-day. The directors of the companies bitterly complain that the men they procure are intimidated, and they censure the supineness of the police in not affording sufficient protection against the strikers. They ask for an officer alongside the driver and two more behind, on every omnibus. Chief Commissioner of Police Bradford has thus far pronounced this request preposterous, and unless he changes his mind, the companies will adopt a policy of masterly inactivity, relying on the scarcity of the strikers' funds. Sutherst, the leader of the busmen, and John Burns, the prominent labor agitator, both of whom are trying to manage the strike, do not speak as they pass by. Last evening Sutherst summoned the strike committee to meet him at the National Liberal Club. They replied that he would have to come to them if he wanted to see them. The wonder is that the strike has lasted as long as it has done, in view of the lack of money and brains displayed.

THROUGH FREIGHT.

"This Side Up With Care" Was Essential To Comfort—The Story of a Piano Case.

Novel Method of Travelling Across the Continent—Who and Where Are The Overland Tourists?

"This box contains one of the PEERLESS KNABE PIANOS, Unequalled in touch, tone and durability of workmanship."

Such is the announcement, in big, black letters, appearing on a piano case of the largest size, which has been accumulating dust in a back corner of one of the C.P.N. warehouses on the wharf, since October last. It came from Toronto, in the usual course of business, consigned to W. R. Wright, Victoria, B.C., and no one gave a thought to it when it was transferred from the steamer to the shed. As the months rolled by, and no W. R. Wright appeared to claim his property and pay the freight bill of $48, the wharf officials began to think that Mr. Wright must be a queer sort of an individual, or else particularly well supplied with pianos, to so neglect his interests. The Post Office staff knew of no gentleman of the name, nor was he to be found in the city, so yesterday morning, Mr. J. W. Griffith, the head of the dock staff, was instructed to open the box, and see what condition the instrument was in.

He encountered no difficulty in executing the first part of the order. The lid of the big box was not even nailed, but apparently had been designed to open like the cover of a trunk. This was a surprise, but nothing to the one met with when the lid was raised. No piano was to be found; but, instead, about as miscellaneous a collection of housekeeping necessaries as could well be found in so small space. There was a double mattrass on the bottom of the box; three or four loaves and a number of crusts of hard and mouldy bread; a carpenter's mallet with a few tools; a neat pair of gentleman's walking shoes, and a pair of lady's slippers, such as must have been the property of some one who cared to have her feet look neat. They were "number twos" only, of the finest French kid, and provided with French heels, too. Then there was a portion of a lady's cashmere skirt, and the scattered fragments of an extensive food supply.

The odds and ends told their own story, and after looking at them in silence for a few seconds, one of the wharfmen expressed the feelings of all: "Well, that's about the smoothest sell I've ever struck."

From the cabin like arrangement of the packing case, it is evident that two people, a man and a woman, have made a long journey, very probably from Toronto here, in it. The box is roomy,—for a box—it is about nine feet long, by five feet six inches high, and three feet and a half wide. By means of holes bored in several places, a supply of air has been ensured, and when safe in the privacy of their freight car, the travellers consigned to W. R. Wright have been able to emerge from their packing-case by simply lifting the cover, which was provided with hinges and snug inside fastenings. Preparations for the overland trip had apparently been made with every regard for comfort, for the back of the box carried enough fancy hooks, for hanging clothing upon, to stock a wardrobe; and "This Side Up, With Care," was not forgotten in the exterior decoration of the portable home.

Who the overland tourists are will no doubt remain a mystery, and until something definite is known of what manner of people they are, everyone has an equal right to his own theory regarding them. Some think it was a case of elopement, far more romantic and original than any rope-ladder affair; others believe that the piano case was the means employed to defeat lynx-eyed detectives, while others still remark, sagely: "The trip's been made on a wager; I'll bet it has."

Hardly one who has examined the box is of the opinion that its occupants were people in very humble circumstances. As two pair of shoes, second-hand, are not worth keeping at a cost of $48, the company here will return the case and contents to Toronto, with the information that the consignee cannot be found.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

CORRIG COLLEGE V. VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Yesterday afternoon, at Beacon Hill park, an interesting game was played between the boys of the above colleges. Considerable interest was evidently taken by the parents and friends of the boys, who, as spectators, enjoyed one of the most gentlemanly games of the season. The respective teams were:

Victoria College—A. Aspland (captain), J. Rithet, R. Harvey, G. Edmonds, H. Pooley, H. Gillespie, A. Gillespie, C. Pooley, N. Musgrave, G. Grahame and P. Rome.

Corrig College—Ray Wilson (captain), R. Green, J. Pemberton, P. Higgins, F. Green, J. Peters, G. Johnston, G. Wilson, J. Wolfenden, W. Pemberton and W. Sloan.

The Corrig boys, who first went to the wickets, finished a very creditable innings with a total of 68, toward which R. Wilson contributed a fine innings of 31, W. Pemberton 11 and J. Pemberton 8. The boys of Victoria College then went in, and finished with an innings of 24, toward which A. Aspland contributed seven. In the second innings, Corrig College knocked up 42, G. Johnston playing a careful innings for 13, and J. Pemberton a hastily scored one of 12. The boys of Victoria College, with 86 to make, then went in for their second innings, which, however, only resulted in an additional 15, thus leaving Corrig College victorious by 71. R. and G. Wilson and R. Harvey did good service as bowlers for their respective sides.

THE GUN.

UNION GUN CLUB.

At a general meeting of the Union Gun club, held at their rooms, last evening, the secretary handed in his report of the last nine practices, which is as follows: General club average, 41 per cent.; best individual average, 66 per cent., showing marked improvement from the score of the first shoot. It is the club's intention to arrange some friendly matches with other organized gun clubs or private teams.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

This evening, after six o'clock, when the workmen employed on the new sewer shall have suspended their labors, the team selected to take part in the rifle matches at Vancouver, on Dominion Day, will hold their first practice at the Clover Point rifle range. Thus far, owing to the drainage works having been prosecuted night and day in this vicinity, it has been impossible for the riflemen to occupy the ranges, but hereafter it is expected there will be no difficulties in their way, and that, by the 1st July, the team will be able to hold their own against any who may oppose them.

THE SERVICE FOR THE [illegible]

Bishop Hills Refers In Feelin[g] To The Life Work of Sir J[ohn] A. Macdonald.

Victoria Mourns For The [illegible] Statesman—Business Susp[ended] During The Funeral.

From Halifax to Victoria, [illegible] Canada mourned her dead. When [the] Capital of the Dominion, the re[presenta]tives of the nation gathered about [the bier] of the departed leader, paying [a] memory tribute of honor and res[pect] ... hearts of the people in this, [the] western city of the land, were wi[th them]. Business was almost entirely s[uspended] during the state funeral; the school[s] and public offices were deserted; a[nd from] almost every flag-pole in the city t[he Cana]dian flag floated half-mast high.

The tolling of the bells in the [illegible] Christ Church cathedral summoned [the pub]lic thither at 11 o'clock, to take [part in] special memorial services. His [Lordship] the Bishop of Columbia preached[;] [the ven]able Archdeacon Scriven read the [lessons] and Rev. Arthur Beanlands to[ok the] prayers, while other of the cl[ergy of] the diocese had places in th[e chan]cel. The altar, pulpit and [reading] desk were draped in blac[k] decorated with white roses. [illegible] hymns, very appropriate, were sun[g by the] surpliced choir, under the directi[on of Mr.] Herbert Kent, and Mr. Pauline pr[esided at] the organ, playing before the [service] Chopin's funeral march, and on it[s conclu]sion, the Dead March in Saul. On [the con]clusion of the sermon, which appea[rs] hereunder, the congregation joined [in sing]ing the well known hymn:—

"Now the laborer's task is o'er,
Now the battle day is passed,
Now upon the farther shore,
Lands the voyager at last.
Father in Thy gracious keeping,
Leave we now Thy servant slee[ping]."

The sermon, which was attentive[ly listen]ed to, was as follows:—

Dear Friends and Brethren:

We are met to-day in sympat[hy with] the sad scene of the funeral of [the] statesman now proceeding, attend[ed by his] weeping widow and children, s[orrowing] and attached friends and colleag[ues]. [We] desire to unite with them and [the] lamenting multitudes through[out the] Dominion in expressing our sens[e of the] loss we have sustained, and, by th[is] [fun]tion, to pay respect and honor to th[e mem]ory of the departed. Our though[ts have] been solemnized and edified, we t[rust, by] the service in which we have just [joined,] wherein the bright and hopeful v[iew of a] Christian's death has been set forth.

Let me now offer a few reflectio[ns on] the remarkable career of the late S[ir John] Macdonald:

Born 76 years ago, he came in ear[ly life to] Canada, was admitted to the bar [and] and entered public life in Parli[ament in] 1844. During the period of 47 yea[rs, hold]ing many offices of State at variou[s times,] Sir John had more or less partic[ipation in] many eventful circumstances, latte[rly as] the chief ruling mind in all burni[ng ques]tions, such as the rebellion losses, [the secular]ization of clergy reserves. Red R[iver re]bellions, Fenian invasion, threate[ned war] with the States over the Trent affa[ir, called] on in turn for anxious thought and [illegible]. Then important achievements were [accom]plished, requiring years of anxiety, the confederation of the provinces, an[d arrange]ment of relations with the central a[uthority,] the Intercolonial and Canadian Pac[ific rail]ways.

By these important policies, c[arried out] with fore-sighted wisdom, carried [through] in face of difficulties with unwaver[ing pur]pose and brought to a great suc[cess, the] Dominion of Canada has gained a [position] of national proportions and high [promise,] promise, a worthy and honorable [member] and ally of the British Empire wit[h its] millions of people, upon whose [sun never] sets. These are some of [the im]portant events and subjects which [occupied] the active and sagacious mind of S[ir John] Macdonald. But these could not ha[ve been] carried to their successful issue h[ad it] not been in the character of this [great] statesman especial qualities. No do[ubt his] abilities were splendid, but step by [step he] rose through industry, perseveran[ce and] study until trained in such disciplin[e for] participation of public troubles and h[is pro]blems he reached the powerful influenc[e which] he so well exercised for his country's g[ood. The] disposition Sir John had the advan[tage of] being naturally genial and conciliati[ng. He] possessed the clearness of mind to k[now ex]actly when to make a compromise, [to settle] the differences harmoniously with [others. By] this gift he was enabled, greatly to [the ad]vantage of the country, to hold toge[ther in] united action diverse races and cre[eds, in] which he was eminently a peacemaker. [Every] British subject must admire his unf[linching] loyalty to the Crown and attachm[ent to] the Imperial connection. For lo[ng and] faithful service and genuine patrioti[sm the] few honors that the Sovereign be[stowed] were merited, and will remain an h[eirloom] of a family ennobled by a great an[d noble] example. Sir John died at his post, [his busi]ness, his end hastened probably by [the] recent strain of hard work. It has [never] been breathed that he was on[e who] sought to be rich by any means of hi[s many] opportunities. He was unostentatio[us. He] evidently sought to do his duty since[rely be]fore God, entirely unselfishly as to p[ersonal] gain. The memorial motto upon one [of the] greatest of English statesmen, who [served] his country in a similar way during e[ventful] times, will apply to him:

"Do justice, Britons, to his spotless mi[nd,]
Who governed kingdoms, left no wea[lth be]hind."

We may quote the lines also upon [another] great statesman, distinguished for se[rvice in] India, when we think of the peaceab[le and] industrious condition of the native r[aces of] this Dominion.

Let history tell the deeds his wisdom p[lanned,]
His bloodless triumphs o'er a barbarous [land,]
Bright in his hand the sword of justice gl[eamed,]
But mercy from his eyes benignant bea[med;]
And mercy won the cause—the savage [illegible]
Forsook their haunts, and bowed to hi[s com]mands.

And again, showing how like t[o each] other [are] the great and good, the la[nguage] used of a famous warrior statesman, s[lightly] varied, will here apply, in that he po[ssessed]

The singular destiny and merit of [leading] the politics of his country through a[ll] circumstances, and conducting its c[ourse] through the birth of a government, [in] form and principle, until it had settled [down] into a quiet and orderly train.

Such was the great statesman, who[m] the country mourns, but whose mem[ory is] enshrined in the archives of the [British] Empire. England has had many [a] noble and faithful servants, and has [them] now, and will have them again and [again.] They are instruments raised up [by the] providence of God in love and merc[y for] our good. If we remain a God-fe[aring]

THE SERVICE FOR THE DEAD.

Bishop Hills Refers In Feeling Terms To The Life Work of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Victoria Mourns For The Departed Statesman—Business Suspended During The Funeral.

From Halifax to Victoria, yesterday, Canada mourned her dead. When, in the Capital of the Dominion, the representatives of the nation gathered about the form of the departed leader, paying to his memory tribute of honor and respect, the hearts of the people in this, the most western city of the land, were with them. Business was almost entirely suspended during the state funeral; the schools, courts and public offices were deserted; and from almost every flag-pole in the city the Canadian flag floated half-mast high.

The tolling of the bells in the tower of Christ Church cathedral summoned the public thither at 11 o'clock, to take part in special memorial services. His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia preached; Venerable Archdeacon Scriven read the lesson, and Rev. Arthur Beanlands took the prayers, while other of the clergy of the diocese had places in the chancel. The altar, pulpit and reading-desk were draped in black, and decorated with white roses. Memorial hymns, very appropriate, were sung by the surpliced choir, under the direction of Mr. Herbert Kent, and Mr. Pauline presided at the organ, playing before the service, Chopin's funeral march, and on its conclusion, the Dead March in Saul. On the conclusion of the sermon, which appears in full hereunder, the congregation joined in singing the well known hymn:—

"Now the laborer's task is o'er,
Now the battle day is passed,
Now upon the farther shore,
Lands the voyager at last.
Father in Thy gracious keeping,
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping."

The sermon, which was attentively listened to, was as follows:—

Dear Friends and Brethren:

We are met to-day in sympathy with the sad scene of the funeral of the great statesman now proceeding, attended by a weeping widow and children, sorrowing and attached friends and colleagues. We desire to unite with them and with the lamenting multitudes throughout the Dominion in expressing our sense of the loss we have sustained, and, by this function, to pay respect and honor to the memory of the departed. Our thoughts have been solemnized and edified, we trust, by the service in which we have just joined, wherein the bright and hopeful view of a Christian's death has been set forth.

Let me now offer a few reflections upon the remarkable career of the late Sir John Macdonald:

Born 76 years ago, he came in early life to Canada, was admitted to the bar in 1836 and entered public life in Parliament in 1844. During the period of 47 years, holding many offices of State at various times, Sir John had more or less participation in many eventful circumstances, latterly being the chief ruling mind in all burning questions, such as the rebellion losses, secularization of clergy reserves. Red River rebellions, Fenian invasion, threatened war with the States over the Trent affair, came on in turn for anxious thought and decision. Then important achievements were accomplished, requiring years of anxiety, such as the confederation of the provinces, and adjustment of relations with the central authority, the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways.

By these important policies, conceived with fore-sighted wisdom, carried forward in face of difficulties with unwavering purpose and brought to a great success, the Dominion of Canada has gained a position of national proportions and high future promise, a worthy and honorable branch and ally of the British Empire with its 336 millions of people, upon whose flag the sun never sets. These are some of the important events and subjects which engaged the active and sagacious mind of Sir John Macdonald. But these could not have been carried to their successful issue had there not been in the character of this eminent statesman especial qualities. No doubt, his abilities were splendid, but step by step he rose through industry, perseverance and study until trained in such discipline, and in participation of public troubles and hard problems he reached the powerful influence which he so well exercised for his country's good. In disposition Sir John had the advantage of being naturally genial and conciliating, and possessed the clearness of mind to know exactly when to make a compromise, and settle differences harmoniously with all. By this gift he was enabled, greatly to the advantage of the country, to hold together for united action diverse races and creeds, in which he was eminently a peacemaker. Every British subject must admire his unflinching loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the Imperial connection. For long and faithful service and genuine patriotism the few honors that the Sovereign bestowed were merited, and will remain an heirloom of a family ennobled by a great and pure example. Sir John died at his post, in harness, his end hastened probably by a great recent strain of hard work. It has never been breathed that he was one who sought to be rich by any means of his great opportunities. He was unostentatious, and evidently sought to do his duty sincerely before God, entirely unselfishly as to personal gain. The memorial motto upon one of the greatest of English statesmen, who served his country in a similar way during eventful times, will apply to him:

"Do justice, Britons, to his spotless mind,
Who governed kingdoms, left no wealth behind."

We may quote the lines also upon another great statesman, distinguished for service in India, when we think of the peaceable and industrious condition of the native races of this Dominion.

Let history tell the deeds his wisdom planned,
His bloodless triumphs o'er a barbarous land,
Bright in his hand the sword of justice gleamed,
But mercy from his eyes benignant beamed,
And mercy won the cause—the savage bands
Forsook their haunts, and bowed to his commands.

And again, showing how like to each other are the great and good, the language used of a famous warrior statesman, slightly varied, will here apply, in that he possessed

The singular destiny and merit of leading the politics of his country through arduous circumstances, and conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in form and principle, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train.

Such was the great statesman, whose loss the country mourns, but whose memory is enshrined in the archives of the British Empire. England has had many such noble and faithful servants, and has them now, and will have them again and again. They are instruments raised up by the providence of God in love and mercy for our good. If we remain a God-fearing, virtue-loving people, we need not be anxious for the morrow. We have come through many difficulties in the past, our progress and prosperity are certain, for God's word declares that "righteousness exalteth a nation." The work, too, of these leaders remains; they have contributed their allotted part in raising the fabric of their country's greatness, and others following will build upon the foundations so wisely laid. Examples, too, of the wise and good remain, a living impulse, stirring others on to self-sacrifice, faithful service, devotion to country, loyalty to the sovereign, duty to God. The British empire has risen, grown and expanded in extent, wealth and power through such instruments. Let us thank God for these and other gifts, and take note, old and young, that—

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints in the sands of time.

Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

But we have authority infinitely higher than that of the more refined and eloquent of mortal men for inspiration of noble deeds, and the promise of infinitely greater honors and reward than can here be conceived, assured to us in the voice and example of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who is our pattern to copy of fine mottoes, virtue, self-denial, courage, sympathy, above all transcendent sacrifice.

"A new commandment I give unto you that ye love one another, as I love you that ye love one another." "I have given you an example that ye thould do as I have done to you." "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you that where I am there ye may be also."

"He died for all that they which live should not live unto themselves but unto Him which died for them and rose again."

At the conclusion of Bishop Hill's remarks, the choir sang, "The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God and there shall no torment touch them."

His Lordship the Bishop then pronounced the benediction, and the audience were dismissed.

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET.

The City Council Meet and Adjourn After Passing a Resolution of Condolence to Lady Macdonald.

When the City Council met last evening, Wednesday being the regular night of meeting, it was simply to adjourn, after passing unanimously a resolution of condolence, to be signed by the mayor and city clerk and forwarded, with the corporation seal attached, to Lady Macdonald.

The mover was Ald. Smith and the seconder Ald. Richards, the resolution reading as below:

This Council, of the City of Victoria, B.C., extends to Lady Macdonald and family its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement of a loving husband and kind father; at the same time recognizing the great loss to the Dominion in the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, premier, who has for so many years filled that high position with credit to the country and honor to himself.

MAYOR GRANT, in placing the resolution before the Board, said that the least the Council could do was to express its sympathy with the family of the late Premier in the great sorrow that had come upon them. Sir John had been for many years the foremost figure in Canadian affairs, and that Canada had progressed, all would admit, irrespective of party or policy. When the comments upon his career from all parts of the world were taken into consideration, everyone must be forced to admit that Sir John had accomplished something for his country's good; had followed a statesmanlike course, and had displayed abilities which entitle him to an honored place in Canadian history. It was difficult to see how events would now shape themselves. The late Premier was a man of remarkable magnetism, rare tact, and eminent ability as a leader. He had been able to hold together men of many classes, and to make them direct their energies, under his direction, for a common cause, and the result was that numerous works of magnitude had been accomplished during the time he had been at the helm of state. One of these was the Canadian Pacific Railway; and it was something that Canadians could say with pride, that no country in the world could lay claim to a national work of the same character, accomplished in the same time, and with the population Canada possesses. All differences and political hard feelings should be buried in the grave with the departed, and his lifework for Canada together with his personality alone should be treasured in memory.

It is very probable that a public meeting will be held in the City Hall to-night, for the purpose of passing a citizens' resolution of sympathy with the widow of the late Premier.

GORDON CUMMING'S MARRIAGE.

His Bride's Fidelity Saves Him from Financial Ruin—Attitude of the Clubs.

LONDON, June 10.—The marriage of Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming to Miss Garner, of New York, has created the greatest sensation here, and has immensely helped Sir William in the popular estimation. Opinion to-day is more favorable to the Baronet than after the verdict of yesterday, and Sir William and his bride were heartily cheered as they took the train for Scotland. The marriage is a fortunate one for Sir William, to whom the trial has been a great expense. His estates were already mortgaged, though producing sufficient for a reasonable income, but the trial would have reduced him to the greatest straits financially, but for the fortunate devotion of his bride. Contrary to anticipation, there has been no move yet on the part of the Guards or Turf club to act on the case. In the Marlborough, it is said that preliminary action has been taken; but even then it is possible that Cumming may escape without expulsion, as there is said to be a feeling among the Prince of Wales' friends that it will not do to push Cumming too hard.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

je20-tts-d&w

OLDER THAN SOLOMON.

Ancient Tablets Exhumed in the Land of Egypt.

Missives That Were Passed Between the Kings of Jerusalem and Egypt Four Centuries Before the Birth of David.

The Smithsonian institution has just received information of the recent discovery at Tel-el-Amaria, in Upper Egypt, of a number of tablets relating to the history of Jerusalem and dating back six hundred years earlier than any records hitherto known. When it is understood that these tablets of stone are letters passed between the King of Jerusalem and the Pharaoh of Egypt four hundred years before the birth of David, who was the father of Solomon, some notion will be formed of their extreme interest. These letters were written, so Dr. Cyrus Adler told a writer for the Washington Star, about the year 1500 B. C., and cast a great light upon the relations of Egypt at that ancient epoch. This of course was long before Jerusalem was captured by the Jews.

At that time Palestine was a federation of independent cities, each of which, like Jerusalem, was governed by a "prefect"—this word meaning literally "king of a city." Nevertheless, these towns paid a tribute to the Pharoah, and it was in relation to this tribute that several of the letters found were addressed to the ruler of Egypt by the king of Jerusalem, Abdi-Taba. In them he tries to explain, with due respect, that he occupies a more independent position than the other prefects and ought to be treated accordingly. For example, in one missive he says:

"Behold, this city of Jerusalem neither my father nor my mother has given unto me, but the call of a mighty King."

This refers to the ancient custom in Palestine by which rulers were sometimes chosen in consequence of a supposed divine call and without any reference to hereditary law. Having been summoned to his throne by the Deity, Abdi-Taba argued that he should be treated more leniently with regard to tribute. In another of the letters he says:

"Behold, neither my father nor my mother has appointed me to this place, but the mighty King has made me enter into the house of my fathers."

That the "mighty King" spoken of was the Deity is proved by the fact that to Him as authority is referred an oracle inscribed upon another tablet, which says that: "As long as a ship sails upon the sea, so long will Mesopotamia and Babylonia conquer."

The chief aim of the three other letters written by Abdi-Taba is to ask the Pharaoh for military aid against the foreign conquerors invading Palestine, and especially the district of Jerusalem. These warlike strangers he calls people of Habri—in other words, they were Hebrews. It seems hardly probable that the Hebrews as a nation should have invaded Palestine at so early a date, and so it is likely that these were some advanced tribes of Israel which settled down west of the Jordan and made incursions from time to time. In one of his letters on this subject Abdi-Taba says:

"The Habri people are conquering the cities of the King"—i. e., the cities tributary to the Pharaoh—"therefore the King may turn His face to His subjects and send troops. If the troops arrive this year the countries of the King, my Lord, may be saved, but if no troops arrive the countries of the King, my Lord, will exist no longer."

This tremendous "find" at Tel-el-Amaria includes two hundred tablets, largely of Babylonian cuneiform script, which is thus discovered for the first time to have been in use at so early a period in Egypt and Palestine. Many of the other tablets are dispatches of about the same date from prefects of other cities of Palestine to the Pharaoh. Some of the inscriptions are in an unknown language which no one has so far been able to translate. It is funny to think that Solomon himself would have looked upon these tablets as remote antiquities.

THE QUEEN OF HAWAII.

She Is a Dignified, Stately Woman of Education and Experience.

The queen of Hawaii, who has ascended the throne in succession to the late king; is not wholly inexperienced, as she had on several occasions acted as regent in the absence of the king. Indeed, says the Chicago Journal, she was so acting when he died. She rejoices in the name of Lydia Kamehameha Liliuokalani, and was born in 1838. Her relationship to the Kamehamehas, the first kings of the united Hawaiian islands, is through her mother. It is an old native law that legitimacy (or the right to be royal) is derived from the female, and not from the male, as in European countries. The queen, who was poor claimed heir-apparent to the throne on April 12, 1877, is morganatically married, her husband, Lieut-Gen. John Owen Dominis, being a governor of one of the islands. The new ruler is tall in stature and dignified in manner. The new queen is a woman of much strength of character, is intellectual, well read, and, in fact, clever. She speaks English fluently

School Discipline in Germany.

A queer case of school discipline has lately attracted attention in Germany. The teacher of a village school, who carried on the business of extracting teeth to increase his paltry income, utilized his dental skill for the disciplining of recalcitrant pupils. Eight boys were by him deprived of teeth, which he thought they could get along better without than with, as a punishment for gross disobedience. The parents of the pupils caused this odd disciplinarian to be prosecuted for doing bodily injury to their offspring, but the charge was dismissed because the teacher proved by expert medical testimony that instead of harming his pupils he had actually benefited them. This style of discipline, however, has been prohibited.

ARSENICAL POISONING.

The Deadly Drug Is Extensively Used in the Manufactures.

The peculiar character of arsenic and its wonderful power of combination with other substances to produce a great variety of brilliant and enduring colors have brought it into a very extensive use, which has steadily and rapidly increased until it now enters into the manufacture of a very large variety of domestic articles, many of which are worn as clothing or otherwise brought into close contact with those who use them, and there is hardly a household in the country but has more or less of this poison in some form.

There are various articles of domestic use into which arsenic is incorporated, says the Boston Herald. We sleep in bedrooms the walls of which are hung with paper filled with arsenic. Our most beautiful draperies are equally loaded with this poison. We sit upon sofas which every time they are compressed throw into the atmosphere this same poison. We wear clothing containing enough arsenic, if taken into the stomach, to produce a speedy death. Our little children are wrapped in beautiful shawls containing this same death-dealing drug. Their playthings are rendered more beautiful and attractive by this very poison. The papers in which their bon-bons and candies are enveloped are colored with arsenical preparations. Even the utensils in which our food is cooked are sometimes lined with this poison.

Now, if any considerable proportion of arsenic is taken into the stomach at once, its effects are so uniformly severe that suspicion of poisoning is immediately aroused and search is made for the cause of it. But when it is taken very slowly the symptoms are so masked by many surrounding circumstances and conditions that even the most experienced physicians do not discover the cause. The soreness of the throat, the difficulty of breathing, the nausea and vomiting, the pallor and weakness, often are attributed to entirely different causes, and it may be months or even years before the true cause is discovered.

To-day one of the most honored citizens of Boston is lying on his deathbed after two or more years of prostrations and suffering, and it is only within the last few months that it was discovered that he was saturated with arsenic, which his system has been gradually absorbing from long continued exposure to it. The nicer chemical tests of late years are discovering the same condition in many chronic invalids, while every physician has had cases which, resisting all treatment, he has been obliged to send away from home into different surroundings before they could be relieved.

Ought we not, then, to have laws which will protect us from this insidious danger, which is concealed under forms most attractive and alluring? That arsenic is a very important substance in the arts, and may in many cases be so combined as to be partially inert, is very true; yet, as it is often left in a free condition and capable of producing poisonous effects upon the human system, why should it not always, when so offered for sale, be labeled as poison?

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Whisky in His System Burned an Old African Alive.

The supporters of the much-disputed theory of spontaneous combustion have received fresh grounds of belief from the case of Milton Hardcastle, of Baltimore, whose remains were recently found nearly consumed in his shanty on the outskirts of that city, says the Philadelphia Times. Hardcastle was an old negro of unknown age, enjoying a small monthly income left him some years ago by his former owner, Col. Eustace Hardcastle, and which went almost entirely for whisky. It is said that the negro consumed a gallon and a half a day, and would often buy and drink the pure alcohol in large quantities, often for days at a time partaking of no other nourishment. He lived all alone, being of a singularly taciturn disposition, so that it was some days before he was missed, but his shanty was observed to remain closed and search being instituted he was found in his bed burned nearly to a crisp, while the mattress and clothes were only slightly scorched.

The room was in perfect order and no trace of fire was found on the hearth, which was swept clean, and as Hardcastle was known to have been unique among negroes in never smoking the whole affair seemed shrouded in mystery. Dr. Everhardt was called upon by the authorities to make an investigation and gave it as his opinion that it was a case of spontaneous combustion. In this he has been supported by several other prominent physicians, who agree in declaring the circumstances admit of no other explanation.

Foretelling Storms by the Telephone.

The telephone is about to have a new application—that of foretelling storms. A new discovery has been made as to one of the properties of this means of transmitting sound. By placing two iron bars at seven or eight meters' distance from each other and then putting them in communication on one side by a copper wire covered with rubber and on the other side with a telephone, a storm can be predicted at least twelve hours ahead through a dead sound heard in the receiver. According as the storm advances the sound resembles the beating of large hailstones against the windows. Every flash of lightning and of course every clap of thunder that accompanies the storm produces a shock similar to that of the stroke of a stone cast between the diaphragm and the instrument.

Without a Pupil.

The village of Little City, in the township of Haddam, Conn., has a fine schoolhouse which has been without a pupil for two years. Time was when Little City had a prosperous school with thirty children, but now there is not a child in the small hamlet to educate. The cause is a general abandonment of the town by all young men, who seek a better chance in the larger town, while the women remain unmarried.

HOW MUCH FOR A DOG?

Auction Sale of Unfortunate Canines at the City Pound.

Dogs of all degrees, from the well-bred spaniel to the miserable, homeless cur whom everybody kicks, barked out a joyous welcome yesterday at noon, to the small crowd of intending purchasers and spectators, who had assembled at the city pound for the purpose of getting choice bargains in canine flesh.

It was the advertised hour for the regular auction sale of unclaimed dogs, that have from time to time been captured by the officers of the law which permits no untagged dogs to roam the streets of Victoria.

The pound did not contain very many prisoners. There were about eight dogs offered for sale, and the number of buyers was limited to three, each of whom secured a dog. Prices were low yesterday, and the bidding was listless.

The sum realized from the sale was one dollar. In addition to the amount of his bid, each purchaser had to deposit the sum of $2 or $2.50, according to the sex of the animal purchased, to pay for the necessary tag to insure its immunity from the fate from which it had just been mercifully rescued.

Landlord Rawley, of the Vancouver Hotel, secured the best bargain. He bid on a very fine young Cocker spaniel 50 cents, which with the necessary tax of $2.50 brought his total investment up to $3. A fairly good Gordon setter also went for 50 cents, and a bright looking fox-hound pup was secured for the amount of the dog tax, by a young fancier.

The other five unfortunate pups were left to their fate, and will be turned over to the executioner immediately, if not redeemed by their owners.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

A Large Belt of Timber in Quebec Doomed to Total Destruction.

QUEBEC, June 10.—All of the forest along the line of the Lake St. John Railway appears to be doomed to almost total destruction, unless rain falls shortly. The terminus of the railway, at Roberval, on the shore of Lake St. John, to Lake St. Joseph, only twenty-five miles from this city, is one belt of fire, and seems to be sweeping onward through the whole region. All of the woods in the parts surrounding Lake St. John are also on fire. A number of farm houses are reported to have been burned.

TORONTO TRUTH'S

New Spring Bible Competition. No. 22.

In these latter days there have arisen many false schemes and many scores of imitations of TRUTH'S Competitions, but one after another have failed and utterly perished, yet TRUTH remains, and makes good all its promises. Its reputation is now too well established to risk damaging it, and as it has cost a very large amount of money and many years of care and labor to build up, the publisher could not afford to fail in carrying out all his agreements to the letter There are twenty-one divisions of the largest list of bona-fide prizes ever offered and ever actually given away by any publisher in the world. The total value of prizes in the Spring list is about $10,000.00. The lists are so large it would cost altogether too much to give them in detail here. There are pianos, gold and silver watches, china tea and dinner sets, ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles, silver tea sets, silk dresses, books, money, and hundreds of other valuable rewards. You pay nothing for these prizes, as everyone concedes that full value is received for the dollar in securing TRUTH every week for three months. Send one dollar and answers to the five following questions: Where in the Bible are these words first found: 1, GRAIN; 2, CORN; 3, WHEAT; 4, BARLEY; 5, RYE. If your answers are correct and your letters arrive in time you are almost sure to get a reward, as there are so many, and everyone cannot always find correct answers to all these questions. All the five answers must be correct to get any prize, but you will get full value for the dollar in TRUTH if you don't get anything else. If you want to see the list of rewards before sending in your dollar, mail TRUTH ten cents and a copy will be sent you containing the list of prizes. But there have been very few dissatisfied prize-winners in previous competitions, considering that he has given away during the past eight years scores of thousands of prizes. Some people expect a piano for every dollar sent, and are mad if they don't get it. He wishes it were possible to give every subscriber a gold watch or a piano or both, but says it can't be done. Some publishers intimate they will, but nobody can do it for any length of time. Send one dollar and correct answers and you won't repent it; and bear in mind that it is not guaranteed that everybody whose answers are correct will get a prize, but that all the prizes in the twenty-one different lists will be given away. The competition remains open only until the last day of June next, inclusive, after which the prizes will be immediately distributed to the successful ones. Ten days will be allowed for letters to reach TRUTH from distant points after the 30th June. All, however, must be postmarked where mailed not later than the 30th June, or any time between now and that date. Address S. Frank Wilson, "Truth" Office, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

eow-wkly—eos-dly.

The Salvation Army now have a very good brass band in connection with the Victoria brigade.

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Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

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Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

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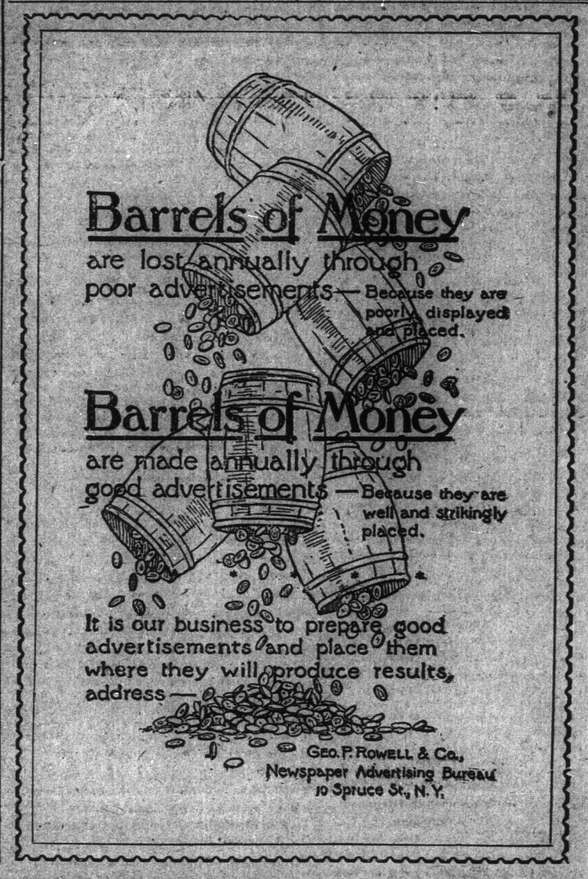

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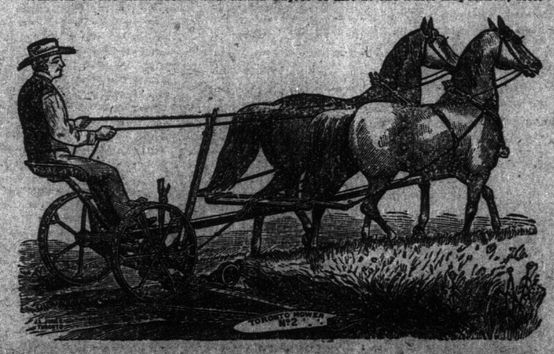

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY
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THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

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Per week (if delivered)........ 25

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Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The McGreevy Scandal.

OTTAWA, June 5.—The Privileges and Elections Committee met again, to-day. Mr. Gobeil, Deputy Minister of Public Works, was the first witness called. He produced various letters—the other documents asked for not being forthcoming, the examination of Mr. Gobeil was postponed. Witness said that these letter had probably not been preserved. They appeared to have reference merely to matters of detail between officers of the department, but he would do his best to get them. O. E. Murphy was recalled. At the outset of his examination a hot dispute arose as to the admissibility of a letter said to have been written by Nicholas Connolly to O. E. Murphy, and which Tarte wished to put in as evidence that witness had been authorized by the firm to offer money to Robert McGreevy to secure his brother's influence. The chairman ruled that the letter could not be read until after the writer had been examined concerning it.

Fell Down a Slate Quarry.

RICHMOND, June 5.—At the slate quarry this morning, a horse attached to a gravel cart, in which was a thirteen year old boy, named Williams, backed over the cliff and fell to the bottom, 170 feet below. Both horse and boy were killed.

Judge Dorion's Successor.

QUEBEC, June 5.—The report is current here that Lieut.-Governor Angers will be named to fill the position of Chief Justice of this province, made vacant by the death of Sir A. A. Dorion.

Down With La Grippe.

HALIFAX, June 9.—All the inhabitants of Magdalen Island are down with la grippe. No fishing is being done.

Bush Fires in Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 9.—Extensive bush fires are reported to be raging in the woods in the districts of Lake St. John, Chicoutimi and the lower St. Lawrence. It is also reported the woods in the vicinity of Mount Quick and along the lower Laurentide railway are ablaze. Ashes fell over this city Sunday and a darkness prevailed, which resembled a total eclipse of the sun.

Crop Reports.

TORONTO, June 9.—Reports received from all over Ontario, and from many points in Quebec, show that the crop outlook at present is not promising. The majority of the reports state that rain is badly needed, the cold and dry weather of May having done much damage, particularly to the spring grain and hay.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Blaine's Health.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 9.—Secretary Blaine seems to be much improved since his arrival here. He goes out every pleasant day.

The American Sealing Contractors.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Attorney-General Miller has decided that the North American Commercial Company shall pay rent for the seal fisheries in proportion to their catch. The basis of the contract limits the annual catch to 100,000 seals. The yearly rent is $50,000, and, as the catch for this season is limited to 7,500 seals, the rent will be $3,750. In addition to the rent, the contractors pay a tax of more than $10 for each seal.

Waterspout in Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—A dispatch from the city of Mexico says a waterspout burst near San Guis Paz, on Sunday, devastating the country for a distance of three miles. It is not known how many lives were lost. Hundreds of people are homeless and destitute.

Murder of a Noted Individual.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 9.—Peter E. Johnson, the Gayhead Indian who saved many lives at the City of Columbus disaster, was murdered, to-day, on Egg Island, in Acquesnet river, about a mile south of Fort Phœnix, Fairhaven, by an unknown man. The police have a good description of the murderer, and he will be arrested in a short time.

A Closed Factory Burned Down.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 9.—The Adrian furniture factory was burned at midnight. The fire started in a pile of shavings and waste in the engine room. The loss, above insurance, is estimated at $20,000. The cause is unknown, as the factory had been shut down for three days for repairs. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Shot for a Chicken Thief.

GADSDEN, Ala., June 9.—Col. R. H. Abercrombie, one of the most brilliant speakers of the state and prominent in politics, was mistaken for a chicken thief while walking in his back-yard, and was shot and instantly killed by his son-in-law, Dr. R. Baker.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Gets the Red Cross.

LONDON, June 7.—The Queen has conferred the order of the Red Cross on Mrs. Grimwood, for heroic conduct at Manipur, where her husband and the British political agent were murdered.

Influenza in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, June 7.—The influenza continues to rage in this city, and despite efforts of the health authorities to discover some method of checking its ravages, it shows no sign of abating.

By His Own Petard.

LONDON, June 7.—After his arrest, to-day, Burns demanded that his prosecution take place under the resolution which forbids anyone without a license to drive a bus. The police declined, on the ground that a by-law permits anyone to drive a 'bus twenty-four hours without a license. If Burns object was to obtain a legal decision which would prevent the employment of "blacklegs," he fell far short of success, and, in fact, put a weapon in the hands of the company. Under the twenty-four hours by-law the company can keep its stages running indefinitely without obtaining licenses for its new men.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Held to Answer For Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Dr. Samuel H. Hall was, to-day, held to answer, before the superior court, in bonds of $5,000, for the murder of Ida Shaddock, of Colusa, who died, it is alleged, from a criminal operation performed by Hall.

Opium in His Hat.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Dennis Gallagher, a fireman on the steamer Umatilla, was arrested this morning while in the act of smuggling two tins of opium ashore. They were concealed under his hat.

Pugilistic.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—George Dixon, champion bantam weight boxer of the world, who is to meet Abe Willis, the Australian champion, at the California Athletic Club, next month, for a purse of $5,000, arrived here this morning from Boston.

The German Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Admiral Valois, of the German fleet, which arrived in port yesterday, has telegraphed to Berlin asking for permission to delay the sailing of his vessel until Monday. Instructions have been received to sail for Chili at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

MONEY IN THE WRECK.

Nearly $20,000 Destroyed in the Straight Lake Accident.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 7.—In the accident to the Winnipeg express on the Canadian Pacific road at Straight Lake, the sum of $20,000, which had been mailed from two banks here to Winnipeg, was destroyed. One package of $10,000 was entirely destroyed, but there was enough of the second bundle to enable the bank to recover several thousand dollars. Who the actual losers will be is not known, but it is likely to fall on the banks shipping the money.

POLITICAL RUMORS.

Hon. Mr. Abbott Spoken of as the Coming Premier—Parliament to be Prorogued as Soon as Possible.

OTTAWA, June 10.—It is now admitted in all quarters that Senator Abbott is to be the future Premier of Canada. He will be sent for by Lord Stanley on Friday. The composition of the new cabinet will be exactly the same as the old one. An effort will be made to secure an early prorogation of Parliament and bring on during the following recess a reconstruction of the Ministry, with Sir John Thompson as premier, and W. R. Meredith, leader of the Ontario party, and J. A. Chapleau of the Quebec party.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The Measure Defeated in the Commons—Settlement of the Question as Far off as Ever.

LONDON, June 10.—The promoters of the "Deceased Wives Sister Bill" took advantage of the fact that a large number of opponents of the bill were at the races, to-day, to attempt to rush the measure through the committee stage by surprise. They were antagonized by a small but determined group of Conservatives, who talked against them, and the result is that, instead of advancing the bill, its friends have rendered it impossible for it to be brought up again at this session, with any chance of its passing. The Government profess neutrality on the question, but secretly encouraged its opponents. These members brought forward the most astonishing arguments. They declared that a bill permitting a man upon the death of his wife to marry her sister was equivalent to a bill to permit incest. Others argued that it was an injustice to the clergy to compel them to act contrary to their conscientious principles in marrying persons bearing such relationship. Mr. Tomlinson, Conservative member for Preston, offered an amendment, that when a wife died her afflicted partner shall send registered letters to her sisters, declaring that he has conscientious objections to marrying any of them, and will therefore not avail himself of the privileges of the new act. The amendment was ruled out of order as trifling with the time of the House. During the debate, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Home Secretary Matthews became involved in a curiously warm discussion over the legitimacy of children born of such marriages in the past, the former contending that the present law is unjust and that its victims are entitled to reparation, while the latter ridiculed that position. The vexed question sought to be settled by the bill, long a burning problem in British politics, seems as far as ever from final adjustment.

The Vancouver Bicycle Club will give $250 in prizes for the following races on July 1st: Five mile roadster championship, (provincial riders); one mile ordinaries (handicap), one mile safety (handicap), two miles open (ordinaries and safeties); and tricycle races.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

Sir Edward Clarke's Speech—The Closing Scenes in the Great Trial.

The Jury Return a Verdict for the Defendant—General Williams Creates a Sensation.

LONDON, June 8.—When the trial of the baccarat scandal case was resumed, to-day, Sir Charles Russell took up his address for the defense, which was interrupted, last Saturday, by the adjournment of court.

Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for plaintiff, then began by saying that it had been common talk that the presence of the Prince of Wales in court during the trial of the suit had been for the purpose of restraining the tongues of lawyers engaged in the case from commenting upon his connection with it. This remark caused a sensation, but it was nothing to what followed. Continuing, Sir Edward intimated that the presence of the Prince would not prevent him from making any comment necessary, saying he (counsel) had a painful duty to perform, and that he intended to perform it honestly and faithfully. His opponent, he continued, had always been careful to allude to him (counsel for plaintiff) as the solicitor-general. He added: "While I am proud of the title, I must remind the jury that I appear in the case simply as an English barrister, and I am engaged to disregard all friendship and watch my client's interest, and comment on the conduct and evidence of one who is the highest in the land."

Sir Edward Clarke, as he uttered these last words, turned squarely around until he faced the Prince of Wales, upon whom all in court then fixed their eyes. The Prince nervously crossed his legs while the audience waited aghast for what was to take place. In several directions there were whispered comments of: "Why, is he going to attack the Prince of Wales?" and all attention was riveted upon the plaintiff's counsel. Continuing, the Solicitor-General remarked that Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the defendant, had said that if the jury found for the plaintiff, and disregarded the document the latter had signed at Tranbycroft, the military authorities would take the matter up, and that Sir William Gordon Cumming's name would be stricken from the army list. "I wish to say in unmistakable terms," exclaimed Sir Edward, raising his voice until it echoed tellingly through the court, "that it would be impossible for the authorities to do any such thing and leave on that list the names of Field Marshals Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams.

His bold statement seemed to completely take away the breath of the audience, and caused by far the greatest sensation of the entire trial. A hushed murmur of astonishment, not unmixed with dismay and some irritation, swept over the court-room. One must thoroughly understand the almost religious worship of royalty which prevails throughout Great Britain to clearly understand the full meaning and crushing significance of the solicitor-general's words, aimed directly at the heir-apparent.

Amidst this storm, the Prince of Wales sat on the bench to the left of the lord chief justice, immovable, not a muscle in his face apparently twisting, leaning his head upon his arm and endeavoring to appear totally unconcerned. After the sensation had somewhat subsided Sir Edward directed his attention to the discrepancies which he asserted existed between the precis drawn up at Tranbycroft, which accused Sir William Gordon Cummings of withdrawing, as well as adding counters to those he had previously staked at baccarat, and the statement in which the Wilson family declared that there was a preconcerted plan to watch Cummings on the second night of the baccarat playing.

Sir Edward followed this with an arraignment of the Wilsons, which was most severe and cutting.

"Yes," exclaimed the Solicitor-General, referring to the Wilsons, "they undoubtedly have money, but even if Sir William Cummings would condescend to take from such a source, I shall not ask the jury to fix the damages beyond a nominal sum."

When the court adjourned for luncheon, the Prince of Wales hurriedly left his seat on the bench, and, contrary to his usual habits of politeness, completely disregarded the humble courtesies of several ladies in his immediate vicinity.

The Solicitor-General, in proceeding, dwelt strongly upon the fact that the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Lord Coventry all passed their opinions on Arthur Stanley Wilson's statement, which the latter had since modified, and upon the fact that the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry and General Williams were satisfied that they had not seen a single suspicious act on the part of Sir William Gordon Cumming. Sir Edward dilated upon the facility with which people imagine things when they have been previously advised of their possible existence, but which never really happen. He said that there was nothing in the accusations against the plaintiff that could not be explained by the system of play Cumming adopted, although the jury was asked to believe that the plaintiff had descended to adopting the tricks of the lowest sharper. The solicitor-general commented sarcastically upon the ornamental position occupied by the head of the Wilson family, who, counsel said, was not consulted throughout the proceedings and apparently had to give way to his son-in-law, Mr. Lycett Green, who was deputed to defend the family honor, "A man of the mature age of 31," said the solicitor general, cuttingly referring to Green, "who rode after the hounds four days in the week. When Green heard the Prince of Wales say, 'Give him another tenner; I wish people would put their stakes in conspicuous places,' he, Mr. Green, came to the conclusion that Sir William had been cheating, and rose from the table full of valiant resolution, but, changing his mind, Green wrote to his mother-in-law in magnificent tones of elevated morality and then returned to the play again and afterwards directed the attention of the Prince of Wales, who was again present, to the affair, and who, without hearing Sir William's version of the occurrence, condemned his intimate friend."

"What were Sir William Gordon Cumming's reasons for signing the document about which so much has been said?" asked the Solicitor-General, looking straight into the Prince of Wales' eyes. "It was," he said, after an effective pause, "to save the Prince of Wales. Among the mass of the people," Sir Edward continued, uttering each word with startling distinctness, "it is well known that a club or inn could be prosecuted for playing baccarat, and in a great part of the community there is a feeling now that this unhappy incident ought never to have been allowed to become known, because the circumstances were those which were at variance with the feeling, with the conscience of the people.

"Then there was the strange and subtle influence of royalty," still more solemnly and dramatically said the Solicitor-General, "and Sir William Gordon Cumming's action in signing that document was due to the influence which has adorned his story, and which has made many do unkingly and dishonoring deeds to save the king, because they gave their honor as freely as they would have given their lives for the interests of the dynasty, or to conceal the foibles of a prince."

A slight ripple of applause, which was promptly suppressed, broke out in the courtroom as the eloquent jurist said the last words in a most touching and impressive manner.

"The document," continued Sir Edward Clarke, with increasing force, amidst almost deadly silence throughout the court-room, "was signed by Sir William Gordon Cumming in order to save the Prince of Wales from scandal. The motto of Sir William Gordon Cumming's family is 'Without fear.' He came into the witness box without fear, confident of a verdict which will wipe this stain from his noble record of service with his gallant regiment of brave soldiers."

Sir Edward said to the jury: "It is too late to undo much of the mischief which has been done." Then, facing the Prince of Wales again and looking the latter directly in the face for about the space of a minute, he continued, in a voice apparently shaken with emotion, "and it may be too late to save the reputation of some people mentioned in this case. [Again turning to the jury.] It is not too late for you to prevent the completion of the sacrifice of this gallant officer."

Sir Edward Clark's speech was regarded as a most eloquent and telling effort, and, as he closed his remarks, there was a burst of applause, cheering and hand-clepping throughout the court, which caused the Lord Chief Justice to shout:—

"Silence! this is not a theatre."

The Lord Chief Justice's call had a decided effect.

The applause stopped, but as Sir William Gordon-Cumming arose from his seat a minute later, and while the Prince of Wales and Lord Coleridge were still on the bench, there was a renewal of cheering and hand-clapping, of which the defendant appeared to take no notice.

The jury, it was plainly evident, appeared greatly impressed with the speech of the Solicitor-General, and as he ended it the remark was heard throughout the court room: "Cumming will get a verdict, or at least the jury will disagree."

The court then adjourned until to-morrow, and the Lord Chief Justice will sum up the arguments and evidence and the case will be given to the jury.

THE BACCARAT COUNTERS.

LONDON, June 9.—It was divulged, yesterday, that the chips produced in court and alleged to be those used at Tranbycroft, were not those actually used by the players. The latter bore the Prince of Wales' plume of three ostrich feathers on the reverse side, but in order to preserve the secret that they were the property of His Royal Highness, a second set was made, identical in every respect with the others, except that the crest was omitted.

A SCENE IN COURT.

LONDON, June 9.—The Prince of Wales was not present this morning when the court, trying the baccarat scandal case, convened. The Lord Chief Justice had hardly taken his seat, when General Williams stepped to the front of the bench and said, his face pale and his voice husky: "My lord; I have to ask your protection. Yesterday, Sir Edward Clarke thought proper"——

Here the Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Clarke, sprang to his feet, and, interrupting General Williams, exclaimed: "I ask your lordship to interfere, and that General Williams should not be allowed to make a statement, as he had not the privilege of doing so."

To this Gen. Williams hotly replied: "I was accused of an abominable charge."

Here the Lord Chief Justice interfered, saying: "I do not remember the expression, but I do not think you can be allowed to speak."

But Gen. Williams persisted in being heard, remarking, angrily: "We were accused of sacrificing an innocent man. This statement was made without evidence being brought forward for his justification."

Lord Coleridge again interrupted the General, remarking with considerable warmth, "I cannot hear any statement from you," and immediately commenced his summing up, while General Williams retired, frowning and greatly disconcerted, to his seat.

The jury was out only 15 minutes, and returned a verdict for the defendant. The verdict was generally anticipated.

LONDON, June 9.—The Prince of Wales, fresh from his week at the baccarat trial, was at the Ascot races to-day, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Cambridge and others. All along the route from Windsor Castle the Prince was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Cumming held a consultation with Sir Edward Clarke, Mr. Gill and his solicitor in the course of the evening, before proceeding home, where he denied himself to all comers.

To-night the members of the Turf club seemed undecided how to act. Personally Cumming is liked, and many are averse to his expulsion.

The division of public feeling upon the verdict will be largely a class division, the aristocrats siding with the decision, while the mass of the public sympathize with Cumming and accuse the judge of gross partiality.

The hissing with which the gallery of the court saluted the verdict was repeated outside by an excited crowd thronging the corridors. Insulting allusions were addressed to the defendants. Mr. Lewis, their solicitor, had to fly for safety to the adjacent chancery court, where he escaped by climbing over a bench.

Sir Edward Clarke's friends fear that the increased distinction he has acquired in the trial will not commend him to the court. The line he took in his allusions to the Prince of Wales is attended with considerable social risk. Lobby reports credit certain ministers with telling Sir Edward that he went too far in his comments upon the Prince.

The political issues of the affair promise speedy development. A group of Radicals in the House of Commons have decided to devise a discussion, with special reference to the Prince of Wales, by motion upon the army estimates.

An indication as to how the religious public view the scandal is given in a speech made at a meeting of Methodist leaders on the suppression of gambling. Mr. Moulton, president of the Wesleyan conference, declared that gambling permeated all classes, and it was time the evil was confronted, else it would ruin society. Prince Hughes was cheered to the echo in saying he took the first opportunity to thank Sir Edward Clarke for his fearless and manly speech. It was ground for bitter regret that the heir to the throne should be given to one of the worst forms of gambling.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S ADDRESS.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, said that if the jury found that the defendant had spoken only the truth, their verdict should be for the defendants; but if the jury thought the charges they made were not true, and that Sir William Gordon Cumming did not do any thing wrong while playing baccarat at Tranbycroft in September last, then their verdict must be for the plaintiff. Continuing, the Chief Justice analyzed at length the evidence given by the plaintiff, which evidence, he said, was well worth their consideration. During another portion of his summing up, Lord Coleridge said the presence of the Prince of Wales at Tranbycroft was a sufficient reason to explain Lycett Green's objection to creating the disturbance in the baccarat room or elsewhere, by calling attention to actions which he objected to on the part of Sir William Gordon Cumming.

The summing up of the Lord Chief Justice during the afternoon was undoubtedly more strongly against Sir William Gordon Cumming than were his remarks during the morning. The afternoon utterances of Lord Coleridge may be said to have amounted practically to instructions to find a verdict against the plaintiff.

Continuing his reference to the Prince of Wales, Lord Coleridge said the Prince was, he presumed, a gentleman, and the instinct of an honerable man was to range himself on the side of his friends. If the Prince did not believe the story, he would have made it a point to show the world that he did not. A military tribunal, the chief justice added, would be a judge of the proceedings with which General Williams and Lord Coventry were concerned for infraction of the rules and regulations governing the army, so with that point the jury need not trouble themselves. He said he did not know why the jury had been informed that it was impossible for the names of the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams to remain on the army list if the name of Sir William Gordon Cumming was eliminated therefrom. This had nothing to do with the case. The jury's verdict could not have the slightest effect upon the military authorities one way or the other, so far as the gentlemen mentioned were concerned.

Lord Coleridge then turned his attention to Sir William Gordon Cumming. He severely criticised the baronet's conduct after leaving Tanbycroft. His conduct, then, according to the chief justice, was not of a nature tending to indicate that the plaintiff was innocent of the charges brought against him.

In another and later portion of the charge, Lord Coleridge, referring to the criticism which had been heaped upon the Prince of Wales since the affair became public for the share he, the heir apparent, had taken in the matter, said that England was not only a free country, but a censorious one. The life of the Prince of Wales, like that of every other person of rank, was continually made the subject of public comment.

"The Prince of Wales," Lord Coleridge added, somewhat pathetically, "goes through many boring ceremonies. What if he did introduce baccarat into that great house?"

In the absence of any portion of the scandal being directly connected with the Prince of Wales, Lord Coleridge could not imagine how any harm could be done to the monarchy, to the prince, or to anybody else, adding significantly, "Though some people might have asked, when they heard of the trouble at Tranbycroft, why did he not read his Bible?" "But," continued the lord chief justice, "nobody was any the worse for a hardworking man who took his pleasures among his friends. Does the jury believe the plaintiff signed the dishonoring document, in which he stated that he had cheated at cards and did this to save the Prince of Wales? Are not the consequences far too great for the cause? Lord Coleridge said in addition that he "could not understand how a man could give away all for which life was valuable and all which made life worth living for." The lord chief justice wound up his charge with the following emphatic remark: "I send you, gentlemen of the jury, to do your duty, and, adapting the noble words of a great man to this occasion, when you pass your judgment upon Sir William Gordon Cumming's honor, I pray you recollect your own."

THE VERDICT RECEIVED WITH HISSES.

The announcement of a verdict for the defendants was received with hissing from the galleries, where the ladies congregated, and upon the part of some of those in the body of the court who were in sympathy with the plaintiff. The court officers had some difficulty in suppressing these marks of principally feminine disapprobation of the verdict. They were, however, eventually suppressed and court adjourned.

When the verdict was announced, Sir William Gordon Cumming to all appearances was the most unmoved man in court. He folded his arms and looked straight at the jury, but otherwise did not move a muscle, his face not showing the slightest trace of emotion. Lord Middleton, his blood relative, however, flushed scarlet and then turned pale. Mrs. Arthur Wilson and Mrs. Lycett Green were evidently badly frightened when they heard the hisses which greeted the verdict. The two ladies stood for several minutes whispering earnestly with their counsel, and then, accompanied by their respective husbands, passed slowly out of the court with bowed heads, nobody speaking to them, and to all appearances objects of much dislike.

"The Wilsons win," as if by magic spread from the court-room to the crowd outside, and from there all over London, and it was again made evident, as the defendants drove away, by the chilling manner in which they were regarded, that popular sympathy was with the plaintiff.

In the meanwhile how different was the greeting extended to the defeated litigant, the unsuccessful plaintiff, Sir William Gordon Cumming. While the defendants were with sinking hearts leaving the court-room, he remained calmly seated in his usual place. When the Wilsons had disappeared the baronet stood up and gratefully, smilingly shook hands with Sir Edward Clarke and others who pressed around him with many cheering words of sympathy for the man whose career was thus blighted beyond all hope. Then, accompanied by Lord Middleton, he walked out of the court by a private exit, followed by the pitying glances of the ladies who still remained in the galleries, anxious to have a last glimpse of the victim of the Tranbycroft baccarat playing.

As the proud-looking baronet and Lord Middleton left the court there was another instance of the different manner in which the general public looked upon the victorious defendants and the defeated plaintiff. Sir William and Lord Middleton were no sooner recognized as they entered the latter's carriage than they were loudly, repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered by a dense, excited crowd. The effect of the verdict in military circles, it is generally understood, is that Sir William Gordon Cumming, lieutenant-colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, will be promptly cashiered from the army and just as quickly expelled from the Marlborough Club, the Guards Club, the Turf Club any any other social organizations to which he may belong.

One of the jurymen, who was interviewed after the court adjourned, said there was no doubt from the first moment the jury retired as to how the verdict would go. Each of the jurymen was asked as soon as he was alone whether he was for the plaintiff or the defendants, and each reply was given without hesitation and immediately: "For the defendants." Juryman Franklin admitted that he sympathized with the plaintiff, but, although he would have liked to have found for the plaintiff he could not conscientiously do so in the face of the evidence. It appeared to him that the jury had made up their minds before the Lord Chief Justice summed up and made his charge.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

LONDON, June 10.—Commenting on the Cummings' trial, the Post says it has no desire to add anguish to the sad ending of a brilliant career, but the fact remains that signing the document rendered it impossible for eminent counsel, however dexterous, to rehabilitate the honor that Cummings himself treats so lightly.

The News says it was really a second affair of the diamond necklace, the accusation being of secondary importance to its surroundings. In our judgment, no other verdict was possible. It was a pity the heir to the Throne was at the baccarat table. The Prince should show a cleanly life to his future subjects. It is grotesque to have the Prince carrying about baccarat hunters wherever he goes, as a Mohammedan carries his praying carpet.

The Telegraph eulogizes the judgment of the court, and urges pity with condemnation. It defends the Prince, although regarding him as indiscreet, but thinks a generous world will forgive him for signing the paper of condonation.

The Chronicle condemns the jury's finding, and the partiality of Chief Justice Coleridge, and says there is no evidence consistent with the hypothesis that Gordon Cumming merely played a well known *coup*. The Chronicle says the verdict means, according to the jury, that Gordon Cummings deliberately cheated his illustrious friend by a trick requiring long, toilsome years of practice to acquire. Cummings is not the first loyal Scot made to feel the ban of the Prince's ingratitude. The paper asks what steps will be taken to vindicate justice in regard to the crime which the Prince compounded by signing a compact with Cumming, or whether the scandal will be forever hushed. The Standard (Tory), says, that if the plaintiff comes out the worst of the affair, it must be admitted that the defendants and their friends are somewhat tarnished.

The evening papers all regard the outcome of the baccarat scandal as a lesson and a warning to royalty, and each proceeds to enforce the teaching after its own manner.

The St. James Gazette expects that, with the advancing years and deepening responsibilities of the Prince of Wales, he will rule his life hereafter with a decorum, sobriety and self-restraint which are required from an English gentleman, 50 years old and a grandfather.

The Star declares royalty must be worthy of its land, otherwise it will perish from its own follies and weakness.

The Pall Mall Gazette caustically remarks that it is absurd to smile at princes playing baccarat, while publicists are given *carte blanche* to play the blackguard.

The Globe says that the chief of English society has evoked a disappointing indifference to his responsibilities, and officers and gentlemen seem callous to the code of honor. This is deplorable, tarnishing, as it does, the good name of English gentlemen.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

How The Story Came Out—"Hell Hath No Fury Like a Woman Scorned."

Effect of The Disclosure On The Heir To The Throne—Handled Without Gloves.

LONDON, June 10.—The Royal party at Ascot, to-day, seemed to assume an extra degree of hilarity, as if to show their indifference to the fire of criticism which has been pouring upon the Prince of Wales and his intimates since yesterday. The Prince himself was the least demonstrative of the group. Outside of this little coterie, everybody was talking of the attacks on the Prince, which have been unexpectedly unanimous in their tone of warning and reproof. The fact that in his examination in Court, the Prince was not asked whether he had divulged the secrets of the precis, while all the other parties to the affair were questioned on that point, is taken as a confirmation of the rumor that the secret did eventually owe its publicity to the careless tongue of his Royal Highness. The story is that the Prince confided the morsel to his favorite, Lady Brook, who in turn, repeated it to a friend of hers, who happened to have been scorned by Sir William Gordon Cummings, and who at once saw in this episode the opportunity for her revenge. Never in history, at least since the Cromwellian period, has the royal home of England been subjected to such general criticism and condemnation in the person of the heir to the thron. The leading newspapers, irrespective of party, in London and the provinces, are united in arraigning the Prince of Wales for the low example he has given the public, and startling suggestions are given currency that the Prince's kind of royalty is not suited to the age and to the people. The nonconformists everywhere are aroused, and next Sunday will undoubtedly witness some of the plainest utterances of the century from the pulpits of Great Britain. The Wilsons are greatly stirred up over the article in the Chronicle, handling them and the Prince without gloves, and they are said to be considering a libel suit. The trial of such a suit would be more interesting than the baccarat case. The author of the editorial sensation in the Chronicle is said to be Mr. Massingham, who was formerly a writer on the Star, and was removed from that paper under the new ownership, on account of his advanced opinions. Those who thought they had got got rid of him when they secured his dismissal from the Star, now find that they only put him in a wider and more important field. The Chronicle had an immensely increased circulation to-day, and even with the extra editions, copies were hard to get. The Wilson's have kept very quiet since the verdict, and Mrs. Wilson is said to have been thoroughly frightened by the hissing she received as she left the court room.

RESIGNED FROM THE CLUBS.

LONDON, June 11.—Sir William Gordon Cumming has resigned from all the clubs. The costs against him, on account of his libel suit, are $5,000.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-w

BIRTH.

VINCENT—In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of F. W. Vincent of a daughter.

DIED.

VENTRESS—In this city, on the 9th instant, of cancer, James Ventress, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 42 years.

PORTER—At Chemainus, on the 1st inst., of Diphtheria, Leiston, aged 7 years, youngest son of G. R. Porter, J. P.

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Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the under-mentioned tract of land in Sayward district:

No. 1. Commencing at a corner post on the west boundary of Messrs. Ross & Maclaren's timber lease claim (known as Lot 51, Sayward district) about 200 chains north of Campbell Lake, thence west about two miles to the eastern boundary of the British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Company's claim, thence following said boundary line in a southerly and westerly direction to its intersection with the 50th parallel, thence east along the 50th parallel about four miles to the south-west corner of lot 102, thence north three miles, thence east 120 chains, thence north about 150 chains to the place of commencement, containing 5,0 0 acres.

No. 2. Commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of Lot 50 with King's Lake, thence west 115 chains, thence south 80 chains to the north-west corner of Lot 51 Sayward district, thence continuing south 220 chains, thence west 300 chains to the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company's claim, thence north to Kings' Lake, thence following the eastern shore of said lake in a northerly direction to the place of commencement, containing about 4,000 acres.

JOHN DAVIDSON.
J. A. STRATHY.

Dated the first day of June, 1891. je2

$30 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Vancouver, about April 16th, a large black retriever dog, answers to the name of "Sweep." Any person returning same to office of this paper will receive above reward: or any person giving information such as will lead to his recovery will receive $20 reward. Address Colonist Office, Victoria, B. C. je12-2t-w

TEA Ch... Fo... ch...
Young Hyson. Write ...
E. H. JAM...
33 FORT ST...

THIRTY-TH...

ASHES TO AS...

The Remains of Sir John ... Are Consigned to ... Grave.

Thousands Assemble at ... Attend the L... Ceremonies.

The Ottawa Citizen Spe... Regarding the Poli... Situation.

His Excellency is Expect... Action in the Ma... To-day

(From our own Correspo...

OTTAWA, Ont., June 11. ... viewed the remains of Sir Joh... donald during last night. At ... morning, the crowd began to ... up to noon the streets, for blo... side of the entrance to the city ... mass of struggling people. T... intense, and not a few women ... moved. The human stream p... hall was remarkable. Old, yo... poor, crowded each other to g... of the dead chieftain. The th... such immense proportions, th... ing arrived on the incoming ... boats, that it was impossible f... to get within the hall, and the ... blocked with the multitude... deputations from political ... county councils, city and town... are here, and asked for position... eight abreast, led the pr... lowed by the amalgamated ba... Battery and the 14th Prince ... Rifles, society men in regalia, ... and Green blending harmonious... solemn occasion. The funer... commenced to move at thre... was a sad and solemn pageant, ... which was never seen ... before. Funeral trains during ... ried thousands of people. The ... plot is prominently situated ... almost be located from passing ... Grand Trunk Railway. At ... Venerable Archdeacon Bedford ... the committal, and amidst te... sands the grave closed over ... remains of Canada's greatest so...

The Citizen, this morning, ... plainly regarding the politic... Self-interest, self-promotion, ... izement must be put aside, and ... men who, to further their own ... one moment jeopardize ... of the Conservative pa... not be surprised if thos... loyal and true refuse to sur... consciences and their privileg... questionable keeping. A few ... now will save much trouble, ... derstanding, much apprehensio... It would counsel firmness, conc... solidation, and, when the tim... come it must, within a few day... be no disagreement, no selfish ... individual aims, but one pote... motive for doing that which is ... lective, not personal, interests. ... A leading politician, speaki... said: Sir Charles Tupper is th... to pull the Conservative party ... crisis. While Sir John Thomp... man, yet, if he became premier ... his remaining a Catholic, and hi... enant from Quebec being neces... Catholic, meant ruin for the p... expected the Governor-General ... tion to-morrow.

VANCOUVER HAPPEN...

Yesterday Observed as One of ... Canada's Dead Premier—Bui... tions—The Coming Celebratio...

(Special to the COLONIS...

VANCOUVER, June 11.—Vanco... joined in the public mourning ... minion, and, as a token of res... memory of Canada's greatest st... the stores, banks, places of b... municipal offices, were closed. ... the fire hall, and one or two of ... churches, pealed forth the sad ... the Premier's last earthly re... being borne to the grave. ... house was closed, and the Ca... draped, hung above the door.

A draft of the plan for the ne... for the Bank of Montreal, has be... here, for the local manager's ... It shows a stone and brick stru... 65 feet, to be erected on the ... erty, corner of Dunsmuir and ... streets. Construction will be ... as soon as possible.

The firemen's teams, and oth... competitors, in the sports, to ... Dominion Day, are actively en... paring for that event.

At last evening's meeting of ... drew's and Caledonian Society ... building was discussed, and ar... are nearly completed for the con... a fine block.

THE CLOSED SEAS...

The United States Government P... Carry Out a Plan for Its E... ment This Year.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Th... ment is actively engaged in pr... carry out a plan for a close seaso... ing Sea, this year. It is under... the force of revenue cutters no... waters is to be supplemented by ... naval vessels at the earliest p... ment. The necessary orders had ... sent out from the Navy Departm... the close of business to-day, and ... cers will not discuss the future ... of the department, but there is ... believe that orders will not long ... There are four vessels at M... ready for sea. The British ... available for service in Alaskan ... few in number. The larger pa...