

The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889.

THE FISHERY REGULATIONS.

The Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, which it concedes much of what was asked for by the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce...

franchise women, who have come to the point where they have scouted the idea of being allowed to vote and were more bitter in their remarks on the woman's rights men than were the men themselves...

Spedy Trials. In this court yesterday, Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., presiding, John J. Ross, Esq., acting as counsel for the Crown, entered the R. C. pro-atherton...

Little Locals. There were upwards of 190 passengers for the Islander last night. The city council of Tacoma have raised the salmon license from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum...

Public School Board. Victoria's public school trustees held their regular monthly meeting last evening in the police court room. There were present Mr. Charles Hayward in the chair, Mr. Heisterman, Col. Wolfenden, and Dr. Morrison...

Supreme Court. Peters v. McKinnon & Kirkland. Application for interim injunction. The plaintiff owns land fronting on False Creek. The defendants have contracted to purchase the land...

Miscellaneous. Covered with Throwing Sticks 7 years. I have been troubled with this complaint for seventeen years. My head aches, and I am unable to do any work...

Accounts for the month of March. Accounts for the month of March, amounting to \$71.83, were read, and referred to the finance committee for payment, if correct.

At Work. The Printing Committee met and decided on various forms of advertising. A meeting of the printing committee was held in the police court room last evening...

POLITICAL OPINIONS.

We find that several members of the House of Commons are denouncing the 188 provisions of Parliament...

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FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1898. FROM THE DAILY COLONIST APRIL 12. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Telegraphic. The wires were down last evening until about midnight, which accounts for the delay in the publication of the report not being as full as usual.

Tramway Meeting. A general meeting of the shareholders of the National Electric Tramway Company will be held in the Bank of British Columbia building at 8 o'clock this evening.

Watch for the Comet, May 26th. President E. S. Holden, of Lick Observatory, telegraphed from Mount Hamilton at an approximate distance of the comet discovered here March 31 by Prof. Barnard has been computed by Prof. Schaeberle. It is probable that this comet will become 7,000 or 8,000 miles as bright as Venus, with a distance from the sun of about 4,000,000 miles. On May 26 next it should be carefully observed.

Raymond's Excursions. Two or three eastern tourists, the majority from Boston and Philadelphia, comprising one of Raymond's excursion parties, arrived in the city by the Olympian yesterday afternoon. They are guests at the Clarence. They have crossed the continent by the Northern Pacific, and spent several days in Southern California, where they saw the sights and beauties of Victoria, the party will go to Vancouver, and start for the east by the C.P.R.

The Coast Survey. The United States coast survey steamer C. P. Patterson sailed from San Francisco yesterday afternoon. She will touch at Port Townsend to land on board there 10,000 feet of lumber which is to be used for building signal stations to assist officers in their triangulation work. The Patterson will also stop at Departure Bay, where she will take 180 tons of coal. Work will be commenced at Cape Farnham, where the survey was discontinued in 1887.

Excitement on the Kenna Highway. The steamer Vancouver Highway encountered a gale in the straits of Juan de Fuca on Thursday evening. The storm broke the guys of the smoke stack, and it broke in two, falling and striking the whistles. This kept the whistles tooting as though they were bewitched. This, with the fury of the storm, raised a panic among the passengers. A rumor was spread for the life-preservers, and it took the united efforts of the officers to quiet the excited passengers.

A Sawmill for Shalwanigan Lake. A partnership has been formed between Mr. W. Banks, a former resident and prominent business man of Redding, Cal., and Mr. Morris, for a long time foreman of the Chemsunus sawmill, under the firm name of Morris & Banks. The project is erecting and operating a sawmill at Shalwanigan Lake, and expect to secure the right to cut timber around the lake within a mile from the shore. The area there is of good size, and with the practical knowledge of their business possessed by both members of the firm, there is no doubt but what they will turn out lumber unsurpassed anywhere.

The Electric Light. A portable machinery for the increasing and renovation of the city electric light has been shipped from Toronto. The Sperry plant will be installed, and all lamps will be changed to the present type and spars. There will also be thirty-five additional lights, which will be chiefly individual. The Drush lights as at present will be changed to the new electrician is of opinion that when the changes are made the large engine will be able to supply all the power necessary to drive the lights, and at present, the small engine is also used. When the new lights are in working order, it is expected that the cost of operating will not be increased in the slightest, and that which is to be reported of a meeting held in a corner of this settlement on the 2nd of March last, concerning Mr. Geo. Turner for the road in which he has laid out roads in this vicinity, therefore we, the undersigned bona fide residents and property owners of the vicinity of the road, wish to state that the above report is a base calumny upon Mr. Turner; that the meeting was not a representative one; and that we have every confidence in Mr. Turner, and are perfectly satisfied with the roads he has laid.

The Flapjack at San Francisco. The San Francisco Call of Monday says: No man-of-war has visited this port ever had so many visitors on board as the USS Albatross, which arrived on Sunday. Owing to the courtesy of Admiral Heneghe, the vessel was open to inspection, and from noon until the curtains of night were drawn, the Albatross was open to the public. The ship was a magnificent sight, and the crew was in high spirits. The ship was a magnificent sight, and the crew was in high spirits. The ship was a magnificent sight, and the crew was in high spirits.

The Anderson-Stratton Collision. The steamboat inspectors at Seattle have rendered their decision in the inquiry into the collision between the steamers Geo. E. Starr and Eliza Anderson. The decision exonerates Capt. N. G. McAlpin, of the George E. Starr, and reprimands the captain of the Eliza Anderson, Capt. E. G. Baughman, of the Eliza Anderson, as it is held that he was to blame for the collision. The commissioners held that if Capt. Baughman had held his course, he should have done, and as he had a right to do, no collision would have occurred. If he had reversed his engines instead of going ahead, no collision would have occurred. Another error was in trying to pass to the port instead of to the starboard of the Starr. For these reasons, the collision was held to be the fault of the Eliza Anderson, and his license as captain is revoked.

The Latest Burial Case. A few evenings ago one of the city policemen on his rounds in the vicinity of the office of the Dominion Express Co., on Government street. It was only a little noise, but quite enough to attract the attention of the police. The noise was a soft, low, steady hum, and it was coming from a box in the back room of the office. The policeman was called in, and he found a large number of packages were stored, was found a tame fox, which had eaten its way out of the box in which it had been confined, and was confined in a cage for a few days. The animal was again confined to its box, and left in undisturbed possession of the office, and the mere mention of the fox is still sufficient if mentioned in the presence of the policeman or the express agent, to cause angry

LITTLE LOCALS.

The books are now being placed on the shelves in the public library, and the papers and magazines on the reading table. The library will be opened in another week.

Steamer Bocowicz arrived at three o'clock yesterday afternoon from the north, with a cargo of furs, and the passengers. On her way down, the Bocowicz was beached at Nanaimo and had her bottom scraped and a few necessary repairs made.

The pictures to be presented at the matinee on Saturday afternoon will cover the greater portion of the stage space. The panorama is one of surprising interest and beauty and should be seen by all.

Port Townsend Customs Irregularities. At Port Townsend, on Wednesday afternoon, the grand jury voted to return indictments against Herbert F. Beecher, ex-special agent of the treasury, against Quinlan A. Brooks, ex-collector, and Wm. M. Harned, who has served as special deputy for a number of years. It is not possible to state what charges the indictments are based on, nor the number of counts. The grand jury is composed about equally of democrats and republicans. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the above officials, and it is alleged that large defalcations have been discovered. It is believed the accused officers will be arrested to-day.

Elford Milley. On Tuesday, at Maple Bay, Mr. John P. Elford, of the well-known contracting firm of Elford & Sons, was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Francis, second daughter of Alfred G. Lilley, Esq., Rev. Mr. Leasky officiating. The ceremony was held at the residence of the bride's parents, and in the presence of the immediate friends of the high contracting parties. A numerous array of guests were present, and were received by the bride from her many friends. The happy couple are arriving yesterday's train, and are receiving numerous congratulations.

Funeral. The funeral of the late George Montebio took place yesterday afternoon from the Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Pagarat streets, where the funeral services of the order were performed. There was a very numerous attendance of the members of Vancouver's Grand Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., the B. C. Pioneer Society and the many friends of the deceased. The cortege was headed by the band of the Victoria Rifles, and followed by the members of the order, the usual music for the day. The following were pallbearers: Peter Steele, W. Hayes, J. Patterson, G. A. Smith and J. E. DeVolvo and D. Sheehan.

Salmon Scarcer in the Columbia. The outlook for cannermen on the Columbia seems rather discouraging. They have more boats, nets and traps in the water than in any former year, but the catch is very light, being from nothing up to five fish per boat. The river is low and the water clear, so no day fishing can be done, as the salmon avoid the nets. It is a foregone conclusion that there will be no froshet in the Columbia this season, and old fishermen say that without a freshet there never was a fair catch of trout there are of good size, and with the falls of the Willamette is so far much larger than the catch in the Columbia.

The Electric Light. A portable machinery for the increasing and renovation of the city electric light has been shipped from Toronto. The Sperry plant will be installed, and all lamps will be changed to the present type and spars. There will also be thirty-five additional lights, which will be chiefly individual. The Drush lights as at present will be changed to the new electrician is of opinion that when the changes are made the large engine will be able to supply all the power necessary to drive the lights, and at present, the small engine is also used. When the new lights are in working order, it is expected that the cost of operating will not be increased in the slightest, and that which is to be reported of a meeting held in a corner of this settlement on the 2nd of March last, concerning Mr. Geo. Turner for the road in which he has laid out roads in this vicinity, therefore we, the undersigned bona fide residents and property owners of the vicinity of the road, wish to state that the above report is a base calumny upon Mr. Turner; that the meeting was not a representative one; and that we have every confidence in Mr. Turner, and are perfectly satisfied with the roads he has laid.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An adjourned meeting of the city council was held last evening in the city hall. Mayor Grant presided, and the members of the board present, with the exception of Ald. Wilson.

On motion of Ald. Harris and Kelly, the council went into committee on the report of the drainage committee, and after a long session, adjourned at 10 o'clock.

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SUPREME COURT OF B.C.

Between Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada, Plaintiff; and Hugh Keefe, Defendant.

Case, J. Injunction—Obstruction in tidal waters of public harbors. B. N. A. Act.

This was an application on behalf of the Dominion Government to restrain the defendant from driving piles into the bed of False Creek, Burrard Inlet, or from any way interfering with the navigation of, or placing any obstruction in the tidal waters of the said creek. The defendant has been driving piles into the bed of False Creek, and the plaintiff has applied to the Provincial Government for leave to purchase part of the bed of the creek.

The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Keefe, contended that the defendant's action was an obstruction of the navigation of the tidal waters of the said creek, and that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction to restrain the defendant from driving piles into the bed of False Creek, Burrard Inlet, or from any way interfering with the navigation of, or placing any obstruction in the tidal waters of the said creek.

The defendant's counsel, Mr. Keefe, contended that the defendant's action was an obstruction of the navigation of the tidal waters of the said creek, and that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction to restrain the defendant from driving piles into the bed of False Creek, Burrard Inlet, or from any way interfering with the navigation of, or placing any obstruction in the tidal waters of the said creek.

The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Keefe, contended that the defendant's action was an obstruction of the navigation of the tidal waters of the said creek, and that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction to restrain the defendant from driving piles into the bed of False Creek, Burrard Inlet, or from any way interfering with the navigation of, or placing any obstruction in the tidal waters of the said creek.

The defendant's counsel, Mr. Keefe, contended that the defendant's action was an obstruction of the navigation of the tidal waters of the said creek, and that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction to restrain the defendant from driving piles into the bed of False Creek, Burrard Inlet, or from any way interfering with the navigation of, or placing any obstruction in the tidal waters of the said creek.

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THE PROSECUTION OF BOULANGER BY THE SENATE.

The Duke of Nassau assumes the Regency of the Duchy of Luxembourg—German Influence in Samoa.

The Kaiser's Visit to England. London, April 11.—The Kaiser's visit to England, which was expected to be a short one, has been extended to a month.

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CABLE NEWS.

The Peruvian mail steamer, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, experienced the roughest trip on record. The Assembly of New South Wales, by a vote of 45 to 26, has decided in favor of payment of a fixed salary to the members.

Chas. Phillips has left Belleville for British Columbia, where he proposes to engage in missionary work among the Indians.

Ambrose Lepine and Michael Dumais, prominent in both Irish rebellions, are going to Paris to star in the wild west show.

At the Kingston assizes on Tuesday Bliza Jane Fugh received \$750 from George McGowan for breach of promise of marriage.

Malcomb & Sons' woolen mill at Brantford was damaged by fire, on Wednesday to the extent of \$10,000, covered by insurance.

Sir George Stephen will sail from Liverpool on Saturday on the Etruria. It is believed that Hon. Mr. Chaplain will also be a passenger.

George Hagus, manager of the Merchants Bank, Montreal, denies the rumor that he has been asked to enter the Dominion cabinet as finance minister.

George Chase, a crippled veteran of the civil war, was sentenced to five years in the state prison at San Francisco for robbing a street car of \$1.30 last month.

Alexander Koil, of Wolf Island, Kingston, Ont., went out on the ice to fish, when he was carried by a gale and frozen to death.

Edward Corley, of Belleville, brother of Henry Corley, M.P., a member of the House of Commons, was killed in a railway accident near Glasgow, a widely known and very popular man, is dead.

Despatches from Spain announce heavy gains of the coak, interrupting the coal trade, and causing a great deal of damage. A number of wrecks are reported.

Francis Coates of Albert, Minn., a farmer named William Jenkins was crushed to death by a heavy boiler, which fell upon him while he was digging for it for the purpose of repairing it.

Jonathan Maxon, aged 70, fell from the Oregon express near Chico, Cal., and was killed. A through ticket for both the Oregon and the Wichita, Kas., was found on his person.

Aid. Frankland, the well-known coal-dealer of Toronto, has been notified that the shipments from Toronto to English markets during the coming season will reach 60,000 tons.

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SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to noon of Saturday, 12th inst., for the purchase of the dwelling-house and outbuildings now standing on the property known as the "Windings," adjacent to Government House.

The purchaser will be required to remove the buildings from off the premises before the 10th day of May next.

W. S. GORE, Chief Commissioner-General. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., April 12, 1898. ap-12

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The purchaser will be required to remove the buildings from off the premises before the 10th day of May next.

STEAMER ISABEL.

On and after Monday Next, April 16th, the Steamship ISABEL will run as follows: ONWARDS AT FULL RATES: Monday, 12 noon, Victoria to Nanaimo. Tuesday, 7 a.m., Nanaimo to Comox. Wednesday, 7 a.m., Comox to Nanaimo. Thursday, 7 a.m., Nanaimo to Comox. Friday, 7 a.m., Comox to Nanaimo. Saturday, 7 a.m., Nanaimo to Victoria.

For freight or passage apply on board, Feb 23.

ALKAHI LAKE AND CLINTON, from the 1st July next, as described in the notice on this office on the 9th instant. Separate tenders will also be received on the same date for the conveyance of mail on a week all the year round, on the route from Victoria to Alkali Lake, and from Alkali Lake to Clinton, and vice versa, in a vehicle of the contractor's choice, and the contractor will be required to furnish a vehicle of the contractor's choice, and the contractor will be required to furnish a vehicle of the contractor's choice.

MAIL CONTRACT. Showing the Dates and Prices of Carriage of Letters, News Papers, and Other Matter, for the Year 1898.

SPRING ASSIZES. (On Vancouver Island.) Victoria, Monday, 20th May. Nanaimo, Tuesday, 4th June. (On Mainland.) New Westminster, Wednesday 1st May. Victoria, Monday, 2nd June. Clinton, Monday, 14th Oct. (On Mainland.) Richmond, Monday, 29th Sept. Clinton, Wednesday, 25th Sept. Kamloops, Monday, 7th Oct. Lytton, Monday, 14th Oct. New Westminster, Wednesday, 13th Nov. (On Vancouver Island.) Victoria, Monday, 29th Nov. Nanaimo, Tuesday, 3rd Dec. ap-12

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1889. AT HIS POST.

Our readers will, we are sure, peruse with pleasure Mr. Prior's manly speech which we publish in this issue. It is just what such a speech ought to be. In a few crisp sentences he proved to Parliament that Victoria has claims on the Government which it cannot in justice refuse to acknowledge. The House of Commons is impatient of provincial disagreements, and it is not slow in expressing its disapprobation when the member of a province proclaims and diffuses expatiating local grievances. This Mr. Prior well knew, and he consequently, in a lively manner, and by reference to facts which are not denied, and which cannot be denied, proved to the representatives of the people of the Dominion that the stores which have been circulated in disparagement of Victoria are egregiously and stupidly false, and that it would be both wrong and unjust in the Government to neglect the interests of a city of such commercial importance and which contributes so largely to the Dominion revenue. The land grant, considerable as it is, will not constitute a monopoly, as the Council wish to make the people believe it to be. Every alternate section of even the railway belt will belong to the province, and the whole region opened up by the road outside of it will be as it is now the public domain. But it will then what it is not now, available for settlement. The Council will not succeed in frittering away any one by its land grant bugaboo.

THE VANCOUVER WISEAGRES.

The resolution passed by the Council of the Vancouver Board of Trade relative to the Canada Western Railway project is a brilliant production. The Council appears to be emulous of the fame acquired by the three tailors of Tooley street. Its members evidently believed that as soon as it was known at the Capital that they were opposed to the construction of the Western Railway the Legislature would be paralyzed and would drop the railway bill like a hot potato. By the way, in Mayor Oppenheimer's number of the Council if it is the atmosphere of Vancouver has had a very singular effect upon his intellectually. When he was in Victoria he was one of the most earnest, and apparently most sincere, advocates of the Bute Inlet route. He believed that a railway from Tote Jeanne Pass to Bute Inlet would have a wonderful effect in developing the resources of British Columbia. He has a short residence in Vancouver worked such a change in him that he is now ready to throw obstacles in the way of the construction of a road which he at one time believed would be the making of the province!

The Council of the Vancouver Board of Trade declare that they view with alarm the proposition to grant an immunity of "land" in the way of the Canada Western Railway. Why? Because there is not sufficient assurance of the ability of the applicants to complete the contemplated road. The Council ought to know that they cannot build the road that they will not get the land! No one of the land is to be granted until the work of construction is commenced, and the company undertaking to build it can give satisfactory security for the completion of the road. No railway, no land grant, are in effect the government's terms. The wiseness of the terminal city declares also that the request of the applicants for a land grant should be refused because there is no data to prove that the undertaking is possible. It surely might occur to them that if it is not possible to build the road, the land will remain as it is of little more use to the Province than if it formed part of the surface of the moon. Men blessed with an ordinary share of common sense would not dream of protesting against a project which could never be carried out either from the incompetency of the projectors or from the natural impediments that lie in the way of its completion. If an enterprising company in Vancouver city applied for a charter to run a line of balloons to the north in Victoria to call a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade to protest against the scheme.

The third objection of the Council is the only one that contains the slightest glimmering of sense. They say that the Legislature should give no encouragement to the proposals to build the railroad through the northern part of British Columbia, because there is not sufficient assurance that it is required by the necessities of the province. If the eyes of the Council were not blinded by their stupidity regard as self-interest, they would see at a glance that the interests of the province do require that the region through which the projected railroad is to run be opened up as soon as possible. One would be tempted to doubt the sanity of the man or the honesty of the man who would say to any man of common sense is self-evident. By far the greater part of this extensive region is of no use to any one, and it must remain so until it is opened up; and the only way to open it up is by a railroad. The Government cannot build a railway through it, and it would not be wise for it to undertake the project even if it could. It has been proved that Governments are very poor railway builders and railway operators. But it

AMERICAN NEWS.

Ohio Coal Operators Complain of Western Competition. Details of the Great Storm on the Atlantic Coast. A schooner ashore at False Cape and another ten miles below. The steamer was wrecked on the rocks, and the crew were rescued. The schooner was wrecked on the rocks, and the crew were rescued.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The State department officials were very reticent to say what about the report that no vessels are to be sent to Samoa until the result of the Berlin conference is announced. There is little doubt, however, that both governments are already considering an agreement. It is understood that the proposition to leave Samoa was made by Germany and the United States and just as they were after the treaty was signed, the German and American plenipotentiaries, came originally to the Berlin conference, and the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the British government in London, and the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the British government in London, and the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the British government in London.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The state department has learned from Lieut. Adams, U.S.N., that the schooner "Albatross" was wrecked on the coast of the island of Hawaii, and that the crew were rescued. The schooner was wrecked on the coast of the island of Hawaii, and that the crew were rescued.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The secretary of the Interior, Mr. H. M. Stanley, has announced that the land grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway will be made in alternate sections of even the railway belt will belong to the province, and the whole region opened up by the road outside of it will be as it is now the public domain.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Amendments to the New Postal Regulation Bill. The Two-Cent Drop Letter Rate Will Apply to Victoria.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate passed a bill prohibiting the sale of fire-arms to minors. The bill was passed by a vote of 75 to 15.

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DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

A Prize Fight in Seattle on Sunday Even in a General Row in Which Pistoletta was the Winner.

On Sunday last a most disgraceful affair took place in Seattle, in which a prize fight was held. The fight was between Pistoletta and another man, and Pistoletta was the winner.

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WESTMINSTER NEWS.

The Barque "Misty" Sighted heading for Seattle. The schooner "Albatross" was wrecked on the coast of the island of Hawaii.

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FROM THE WEST COAST.

Three of the Crew of the Schooner "Jan" Died of Cholera. The schooner "Albatross" was wrecked on the coast of the island of Hawaii.

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IN VICTORIA'S DEFENCE.

Col. Prior Makes an Able and Manly Speech on Victoria's Position—And Suggests that She Receive Better Treatment in the Estimates.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

The Salmon Agreement. WASHINGTON, April 10.—There was no news from the Pacific coast this morning.

The salmon agreement was discussed in the House. There was no news from the Pacific coast this morning.

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THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST.

Are you going to Buy a Spring Suit? IF SO, EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

OUR \$15.00 Scotch Tweed Suits ARE UNEQUALLED IN VICTORIA.

GILMORE AND McCANDLESS, 35 JOHNSON STREET. Telephone Call 568.

Down-town Wholesalers or Chinese Dealers. Does not profess to be a WHOLESALE Tea and Coffee Merchant.

Whiskey, Gin and Brandy. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. Monday, the 13th day of May, 1889.

PUBLIC AUCTION. The following lands, namely: Lots One (1), Thirty-two (32), One hundred and twenty-eight (128), One hundred and thirty (130), One hundred and forty-six (146), and One hundred and forty-eight (148).

ROYAL MAIL. Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY. Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Prospects with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Guy, M.D., and others.

CENTRAL SOCIETY VINEYARD PROPRIETORS COGNAC. A SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY'S RENOWNED BRANDIES. Sole Agents for British Columbia.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889.

INSTITUTIONALISM IN JAPAN.

People on this side of the Pacific are desirous to know how the Japanese are using their political power and privileges. According to the Yokohama papers received by the "Pacific," they have begun their political education well. They take an interest in elections as do the more advanced races of the east and west, and appear determined to live up to their constitutional opportunities. In an election that took place some time ago at a place called Kanazawa the electors were divided into two parties by a well-defined line. They discussed the issues of the contest very much as we do in this part of the world. They abused each other with great vigor, and when opponents met in the street from words they sometimes proceeded to blows. "The feeling of antagonism," says the Japan Gazette, "reached its height on the 27th ultimo, when some of the supporters of the opposite party, and their threatening attitude caused the members who were on the premises to flee. The election proceeded with their work of destruction, and smashed the windows, the doors, the tables, the chairs, and everything that was destructible." This is a mode of political discussion not unknown on this continent. The Japanese, no doubt, will progress and outgrow these rough methods in time and become civilized in the art of canvassing. We expect before very long to hear of hallooing, stuffing, bribing and the other practices to which practical politicians in our free countries resort with such success, being in vogue in Japan. People who take interest enough in politics to fight at elections will not be long in learning how to use all their privileges as free and independent electors. It does not appear that there was much harm done by this outbreak of political excitement, but it was regarded as anything more serious than a lively episode of the contest.

We find, too, that in Japan as in Canada, leading politicians have commenced to educate the people from the platform. Count Ito and Count Kuroda, eminent Japanese politicians, made public speeches and had them reported in the newspapers. Their audience was composed chiefly of officials, and there appears to be an uncertainty whether the speeches were intended for their instruction solely or for the whole body of the electors. The ministers exhorted their hearers to keep clear of party politics. This was excellent advice for public officials, but for electors generally it may not be altogether appropriate. In politics men naturally divide into parties, and it is no party politician, though he may be a very good and a very wise man, never seems to make much headway. How awkward upon an unpractical and a human nature in Japan—instance the election fight—is very much like that which is seen everywhere else, it is not likely that the exhortations to avoid partyism will be generally regarded.

Economy in the expenditure of public money was the other leading theme of the speeches of the Japanese politicians. In this the speeches resemble those of our own politicians. The platform is always an advocate of economy. His talk of retrenchment and of judicious expenditures. His reforms are always going to take place. It is astonishing to see how prudent and how economical politicians out of office are, and it is equally astonishing to observe how they soon forget their promises and their good resolutions when they are in power. These new constitutional Japanese statesmen show that they have to give an account of their stewardship to the people, intend to be very saving and keep the expenditure within bounds. When they find a score or two of the representatives of the people in their ante-chambers every morning when Parliament is in session, each wanting something requiring the expenditure of public money in his district, the ministers may wish that they had said so much to the people about economy. It is very interesting to see what principle the electors are held office, whether they are to be nominated by the Mikado and to remain in office during his pleasure, or whether they are to hold office only so long as they can command a majority in Parliament. Their dislike of party government and their advice to their hearers to eschew partyism leads us to believe that their tenure of office is not to depend upon the will of the representatives of the people.

An article in one of the papers shows us that the Japanese parliamentary system is very different from ours. Among the candidates for seats in Parliament are a large number of public officials. No fewer than twenty-four government officials are soliciting the votes of the free and independent electors. They belong to all the departments. With a solid phalanx of Government officials at their back and with an opposition can do. The Gazette very properly advises the electors not to vote for these officials. But it is not likely that the inexperienced Japanese electors have any idea of the folly of filling their Parliament with men who are dependent upon Government for the means of existence. They will have to learn, by painful experience that men have an uncontrollable tendency

THE HEROES OF TO-DAY.

Stanley's letter reads like a chapter taken from a sensational romance. The journeys through the wilderness infested by hostile savages, the dangers that were met, the difficulties that were overcome, and the hardships and privations that were endured, are so different from the ordinary experience of ordinary men in the ordinary walks of life that they seem like pictures drawn by a powerful and vivid imagination rather than realities in the lives of men of our own race and in our own day. The courage, the fortitude, the patience, and the heroic perseverance displayed by these explorers and their indomitable leader, must fill the oldest and least enthusiastic admirer with admiration. What these men suffered and achieved proves that the race of heroes is not extinct in the world. Nothing seemed to discourage them. Having found Emin Pasha after a journey of such unexampled danger and hardship, one would think that Stanley would be content to rest. But he does not know what rest means, and he is also eager without fear. He retraced his steps, found Tippu Tib and the men whom he left as re-enforcements leaderless and disorganized. But he did not even then consider his work half done. He commenced his third journey to the westward, which separated him from Emin Pasha, trying this time a new route. The loss of life was lamentable and the suffering from hunger and fatigue and disease dreadful. But none of these things dismayed Stanley. He faced them all resolutely and his companions appear to be as fearless as he is himself. It is to be hoped that these adventurous men have not toiled and suffered in vain, but that the results for Africa and humanity will, in some degree, be commensurate with the great sacrifices that have been made. Emin Pasha appears not to have been in any immediate danger. He has established himself in Central Africa. He has evidently planted a colony there which has grown and flourished. A community in which there are two thousand women and children must have enjoyed some degree of peace. How the ten thousand which form the community founded by Emin Pasha can lead through the wilderness which Stanley fought his way through with such loss of life and so much suffering is a problem which we may well have "worried" Emin Pasha and Henry Stanley. The rescue of Emin Pasha since he has been visited by Stanley and the remains of his expedition appears to be as difficult as ever.

Mr. Beaven rose to a question of privilege yesterday. He was annoyed at an article in The Colonist on the minerals in the 30 mile belt question, which has just been decided in favor of the province. In the article Mr. Beaven and his followers were represented as having opposed the appeal to the Privy Council as fruitless, and as having declared that the blundering of the Government in casting the provisions of the settlement bill had lost the province the minerals. Mr. Beaven showed that he was not in the House last year when the matter was brought up, and claimed that he had always shared the view taken by the attorney-general. Hon. Mr. Davis corroborated this statement, and it only remains for The Colonist to admit its error so far as Mr. Beaven is personally concerned. But not so with regard to the rank and file of the Opposition. They were very pronounced on the subject. On the 8th of February, 1888, Mr. Humphreys in the House, on consideration of the speech from the throne, said he hoped the lawsuit would be dropped, as he thought that it would be decided against the province. He moved that the following words be added to clause 12: "That we include the province in the case of the ownership of the precious metals within the railway belt may result in the rectification of a serious ministerial blunder, involving a serious public loss." Mr. Grant in seconding the amendment, "thought that the Government were culpable for not having taken precautions against any dispute about the ownership of the precious metals being raised." The mover of the amendment, and Mr. Grant, the member for Cassiar, rated the Government soundly for their alleged blunder. Although the amendment was voted down by a very large majority, the appeal to the Privy Council was frequently the subject during the same session, of the gibes and sneers of the Opposition. Mr. Beaven, we think, should have held his tongue better in hand. He should not have permitted himself to assume the extremely nonsensical and unpatriotic stand they did without taking them to task, and his failure to rise in the House at the first opportunity in depreciation of his followers' heresy laid him practically open to the charge which the THE COLONIST brought against him. His silence in that instance, as in many others, was believed to give assent to the views of those who preferred to represent him on the floor of the House. If a man were judged by the company he keeps, Mr. Beaven would stand convicted of the accusation preferred against him by THE COLONIST. But he has established a political ally and is entitled to at least the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

AN ALIBI. Mr. Beaven rose to a question of privilege yesterday. He was annoyed at an article in The Colonist on the minerals in the 30 mile belt question, which has just been decided in favor of the province. In the article Mr. Beaven and his followers were represented as having opposed the appeal to the Privy Council as fruitless, and as having declared that the blundering of the Government in casting the provisions of the settlement bill had lost the province the minerals. Mr. Beaven showed that he was not in the House last year when the matter was brought up, and claimed that he had always shared the view taken by the attorney-general. Hon. Mr. Davis corroborated this statement, and it only remains for The Colonist to admit its error so far as Mr. Beaven is personally concerned. But not so with regard to the rank and file of the Opposition. They were very pronounced on the subject. On the 8th of February, 1888, Mr. Humphreys in the House, on consideration of the speech from the throne, said he hoped the lawsuit would be dropped, as he thought that it would be decided against the province. He moved that the following words be added to clause 12: "That we include the province in the case of the ownership of the precious metals within the railway belt may result in the rectification of a serious ministerial blunder, involving a serious public loss." Mr. Grant in seconding the amendment, "thought that the Government were culpable for not having taken precautions against any dispute about the ownership of the precious metals being raised." The mover of the amendment, and Mr. Grant, the member for Cassiar, rated the Government soundly for their alleged blunder. Although the amendment was voted down by a very large majority, the appeal to the Privy Council was frequently the subject during the same session, of the gibes and sneers of the Opposition. Mr. Beaven, we think, should have held his tongue better in hand. He should not have permitted himself to assume the extremely nonsensical and unpatriotic stand they did without taking them to task, and his failure to rise in the House at the first opportunity in depreciation of his followers' heresy laid him practically open to the charge which the THE COLONIST brought against him. His silence in that instance, as in many others, was believed to give assent to the views of those who preferred to represent him on the floor of the House. If a man were judged by the company he keeps, Mr. Beaven would stand convicted of the accusation preferred against him by THE COLONIST. But he has established a political ally and is entitled to at least the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

THE POLICE. To THE EDITOR:—The writer signing himself "Citizen" would appear to have something more than the efficiency of the police force in view in writing to you. It would seem that he is the champion of the James Bay men, whom "Citizens" think should have a further out in his hours of work, and also should be made the chief of the police force. It is indeed singular to see Canadians with respect to a purely Canadian matter appealing from the decision of their own representatives to the representatives of men who know nothing and care less about Canadian domestic disputes.

There is in the British House of Lords, an element which does not raise that body in the esteem of the nation, and of which the right-thinking peers are ashamed. This element is composed of hereditary legislators, who have shown by their conduct that they are unfit to do the work of legislation. There are, as it is only too well known, among the members of the House of Lords, men who are a disgrace to the peerage. They have had bad lives and some are not fit to associate with honest men. Such men are clearly not fit to sit among the

legislators of the nation. This is evidently the opinion of Lord Carnarvon who has introduced a bill providing for the cancellation of the writ of summons of any lord who may have been found guilty of felony or misdemeanor in any court of the United Kingdom, or who in any proceedings of such court may have been proved guilty of discreditable conduct inconsistent with his character as a member of the House of Lords. Upon the cancellation of the writ the peer will cease to be entitled to sit in the House, or to vote or to make a proxy during the then current session of Parliament, and until the Queen sees fit to direct that the writ be revived, his attendance will be dispensed with at any future session of Parliament. There are some peers who have never been condemned by a court of justice, but are not fit to sit among the legislators of the nation. Some way should be found for cancelling their writs also. But the Earl of Carnarvon's Bill is good as far as it goes.

A CHINESE REVIEWER.

In the April number of the North American Review is an article by a Chinese scholar. Its title is "The Chinese Must Stay." It is well written. Yan Phau Lee knows how to use the English language effectively. He is argumentative and astute, and he has learned how to write in a way that makes out a strong case for the Chinese and he does not spare the Americans who declare that the Chinese must go. Here is a specimen of his style. In answer to the objection that the Chinese are a standing menace to Republican institutions on the Pacific coast and the existence there of Christian civilization he says: "That is what I call a severe reflection on Republican institutions and Christian civilization. Republican institutions have withstood the strain of 13,000,000 of the lower classes of Europe among whom may be found anarchists, socialists, communists, nihilists, political assassins, and cut-throats; but they cannot endure the assaults of a few hundred thousand of the most peaceful and the most easily governed people in the world. Christianity must have had its greatest power, for, having subdued and civilized one-half of the world, it is now powerless before the resistance of a handful of Chinese. To the charge that Chinese corrupt the morals of the citizens of San Francisco, Yan Phau Lee's reply is peculiarly cutting. Here are a few sentences: "How serious a charge this is we cannot realize until we get all the facts. Just imagine California, the most virtuous of all the states, and San Francisco, the most virtuous of all the cities lying helpless under the upstare of Chinese immorality! Have you ever been in San Francisco? Unless you can endure Paradise, Eden-like purity, you would better not go there. Why, the Sabbath stillness in that city is simply appalling."

It will be seen from this that Chinese cheap labor is getting even into the reviews and higher literature of the states. But it must be confessed that there is a Chinaman that is not child-like and blind, but one who has a lot of virility about him and who is ready to strike back. The whole country around Billings, Dakota, is being devastated by prairie fires. Many farmers have been burned out and much live stock destroyed. The schooner Illinois sprang a leak forty miles off Winnetka, N. S., and was wrecked on the shore. The crew were saved after drifting in an open boat for two days. Five weeks ago a Swiss named E. F. Pelti was caught in a storm of lightning and was killed. He had been in the country for twenty-five days, food being conveyed into his stomach by a tube. A sailor named Gray, while attempting to swim ashore from H.M.S. Swiftnote in San Francisco harbor, was drowned. Five men deserted since the vessel started for that port. James Berryman of Walla Walla, W. T., has sued for \$15,000 damages for injuries sustained by his little boy, John, who was run over by a train last summer, causing him to lose his right foot and left hand. The report of the death of King John of Abyssinia, grandson of King George III, who died in 1872, and his wife, has been received from Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in February. They were making towards Zambesi with several thousand men, women and children and 6,000 tons of ivory. On Tuesday night, at Winnipeg, a man named Ernest, who had been too intimate with another man's wife, dined with her and she, dressed in a coat of feathers, and ran him out of town. The Transfer Conference of the Methodist Church met at the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on Friday. Rev. J. J. Leach was transferred from Bay of Quinte conference to Calgary, and Rev. W. D. Wisner from Niagara to British Columbia. A delegation of about 100 persons from the province of Ontario, headed by Hon. Chas. F. D. Robinson, with a view of getting a \$2,000,000 bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec, or a guarantee of 4 per cent. on three million dollars for 25 years. Rev. Charles Sumner Hurd, lately of the Unitarian chapel, Boston, submitted to the conference on Friday a resolution in regard to the wages. They adopted a uniform rate of 70¢ per ton, but the indications are that the operatives will not accept this rate and that there will be a general strike. The railway coal mines of Western Pennsylvania met in convention at Pittsburgh on Thursday and took a strong stand against any reduction in wages. They adopted a uniform rate of 70¢ per ton, but the indications are that the operatives will not accept this rate and that there will be a general strike.

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