

The Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1895

AN INTERESTING CASE.

It is generally believed that the newspaper which fairly reports the speech delivered by a public man at a public meeting is safe from a prosecution for libel. It is supposed that if in the course of his remarks the politician should say what is libellous, about anyone he must be held responsible, and not the newspaper which in the course of its business and without feeling of any kind reported the words he uttered. But a decision given by a Quebec judge the other day shows that this impression, though general—and, let us add, reasonable—is erroneous. The man who has the deliberate intention of injuring the reputation of the opponent whom he denounces may go free, while the newspaper proprietor who, without the slightest malice, publishes the libellous words can be punished.

The case is that of Pelland vs. Graham. At an official nomination meeting the Hon. J. A. Oulmet, Minister of Public Works, delivered a speech which contained remarks that Mr. Pelland considered injurious to his reputation. The speech was correctly and in good faith reported in the Star. Mr. Pelland prosecuted Mr. Hugh Graham for libel. "The jury in the case returned a verdict to the effect that the report was a true one and that it was published in good faith and in the public interest, but that the plaintiff had sustained damages by the publication to the extent of \$150, it being left to the Court to decide whether or not the defendants were legally responsible for that amount and the cost." When the case came up before the Court of Review, Graham & Co. were adjudged to pay the \$150 and costs. The ground taken by Mr. Graham was: "I have merely reported what a political speaker has said publicly at a political meeting. I have not thus incurred any responsibility. If you have suffered, address yourself to him whose words I have reported. As far as I am concerned, I have reported what I report their words faithfully. I am protected by the liberty which the press should enjoy in order to fulfill efficiently its sacred and venerable services to the public.

Mr. Graham, it will be admitted, described the position of the publisher of political and other public speeches clearly, effectively and very reasonably, but the Court of Review with one voice rejected the doctrine he propounded. Mr. Justice Jette in giving judgment does not appear to have made any remarks of his own on the position, as a newspaper proprietor and as an advocate of the freedom of the press, taken by Mr. Graham; he simply cited authorities. Chief Justice Dorton was the first authority quoted. In the case of Donovan versus the Herald Company, he said:

"There is a too general impression that the press is permitted to publish all that takes place at public meetings. This impression is ill-founded. A newspaper has no more right to publish an insult uttered at a public meeting, especially when this insult has no connection with the subject of discussion, and has no interest for the public, than an individual would have."

The dictum of Chief Justice Johnson in the case of Marchand versus Moller was next cited. It is this:

"This was an action of damages for libel. The parties were opposing each other as candidates at an election for the Quebec Assembly, and the defendant published the following: 'There can be no doubt that all this was matter of public discussion at the time of the publication; but the essential thing that the defendant omits to allege in his plea is that what he published in the newspaper was true.'"

"There is of course no question here of the right of public discussion. Free discussion does not include falsehood to the prejudice of another, and liberty does not imply responsibility for insult to political opponents. The public can have no interest in being told anything that is untrue."

Palook on Toris says: "The publication is no less the speaker's or writer's own act, and none the less makes him answerable, because he only repeats what he has heard. Libel may consist in a fair report of statements which were actually made, and on an occasion which then and there justified the original speaker in making them."

Finally Odgers, after having shown the falsity of the doctrine which permitted to publish everything with impunity, provided it could be shown that the words pronounced were defamatory, or untrue, said:

"Again, on general principles how can a slander by A be any justification for a subsequent slander by B? Because one man does an unlawful act to any person, another is not to be permitted to do a similar act to the same person. And on page 287: "The consequences of reproducing in the paper columns uttered at a public meeting are most serious. The original slander may not be actionable per se, or the communication may be privileged, so that no action lies against the speaker. Moreover, the meeting may have been thickly attended, or the audience may have known that the author was not worthy of credit. But it would be a terrible thing for the person defamed if such words could be printed and published to all the world, merely because they were uttered under such circumstances at such a meeting. Charges recklessly made in the excitement of the moment will thus be diffused throughout the country, and will remain recorded as a permanent form against a perfectly innocent person. We cannot tell into whose hands a copy of that newspaper may come. Moreover, additional importance and weight is given to such a calumny by its republication in the columns of a respectable newspaper. Many people will believe it merely because it is in print. There is in fact an immense difference between the injury done by such a slander and that caused by its extended circulation by the press.

Those not learned in the law may be a little surprised that the learned judge did not refer to some Canadian statute defining the liberty of the press in this matter of reporting speeches. But there does not seem to be any statute law applicable to the case. Publishers must report speeches at their own risk. When the circumstances under which any of them are published—sent to the telegraph office before the ink on the

sheets is dry, and set up and printed, it may be thousands of miles from where they were delivered, and given to the public a very few hours after the speakers had concluded their addresses, reporting, telegraphing, composing and printing are done so rapidly that careful revision or a search for words that may be injurious to individuals is simply an impossibility. Even in ordinary reporting there is neither time nor opportunity to examine the manuscript or the proofs to find out whether or not some phrase or remark of the speaker may be construed to be libellous. We are glad to see that Mr. Graham proposes to appeal to the highest court to find out whether or not in reporting, which has become an essential part of a newspaper publisher's business, the law of the land extends to him any protection. The Star, in an article on the case, says:

We regard this case as one of supreme importance as affecting the liberty of the press in Canada. If it be the law of the land that a newspaper cannot legally publish a true and faithful report of a speech delivered publicly by such a responsible person as a minister of the Crown, such report being published admittedly in good faith and in the public interest, it becomes of importance not only to the press but to the public that the law should be definitely declared beyond the possibility of cavil or question. We, therefore, propose, as a matter of principle, to carry this question to the final court.

THE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.

Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff resolution was defeated by a majority of forty-six. Last year the Government's majority was fifty-six. Some of the Opposition papers, without giving a fair analysis of the vote, do their best to create the impression that the Government has lost quite a number of supporters. This is not the case. The only Conservative member who voted with the Opposition was Mr. Calvin, a young member from Frontenac. When he discovered the true character of the men with whom he is associated he will be glad to return to the Conservative ranks. As a set-off to Mr. Calvin's defection there is Col. O'Brien, who could not see his way to vote with the Grits on the tariff question.

Quite a number of Conservatives were absent without being paired. This was very careless on their part, as it gave the Grit papers a chance to brag for a day or two; but that is all the harm that was done. The Government's majority in a full House is still fifty-six, not counting the Speaker. After the last general election it was 27, and even this small number was disputed. The result of the bye-elections has been more than double the Government's majority, and yet Opposition partisans have the impudence to crow when after a tedious debate, of which everyone in the House of Commons who had the least sense was weary, their party was defeated by a majority of forty-six.

In order to refresh the memories of a very forgetful generation, we will reproduce a statement of the strength of the two parties as we find it in the Montreal Gazette of the 31st ult.:

An analysis of last night's vote on the budget shows that every member of the Opposition, except Mr. McCarthy, either voted or was paired, while the Conservatives were absent without being paired. Counting Mr. McCarthy with the Opposition and including the Speaker as a Conservative, a full House would, therefore, give the Government a majority of 57, divided by provinces as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Conservative, Liberal. Includes Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, and Totals.

In this classification Mr. McCarthy and Col. O'Brien are counted with the Opposition and Mr. Calvin with the Government. The absentees last night were: Barnard, Boyd, Carignan, Carleton, Corby, Ferguson, (Renfrew), McCarthy (East York), McDougall (Cape Breton), Moloney, McLean, White (Shelburne), and Lariviere. Col. O'Brien voted against the amendment and Mr. Calvin for it.

"PRACTICAL HINTS."

In the Engineering Magazine for June are some very useful practical hints for city officials. One of the articles under this head is entitled "The Ideal City Engineering Bureau," and the other is headed "The Problem of Pure Water Supplies." We recommend both these articles to the earnest and careful consideration of the members of the City Council of Victoria. If they studied them at all carefully they would perhaps be better able than they are to estimate that very busy and exceedingly self-sufficient person "the practical man" at his true value. The paper on water supplies is by a gentleman whose name has a somewhat familiar sound: it is Rudolph Hering. Mr. Hering says quite a number of things that are well worth remembering. He tells us that the quantity of water required by the inhabitants of other watersheds is very considerably, from about 25 to 300 gallons per head a day. In Allegheny, Pa., the consumption is over 200 gallons a day; in Buffalo it is 193 gallons; in Washington, 190 gallons; while in Fall River it is only 29 gallons; in Atlanta 36, and in Providence 48 gallons per head per day.

We had not many months ago quite a lively controversy respecting the way in which the proper quantity of water needed for a city's supply can be ascertained. There was a good deal of talk about the rainfall and some very mysterious things were said about springs. Mr. Hering gives those entrusted with the management of the affairs of cities some very useful hints on these subjects. He lays it down that "all

running water, be it in springs or rivers, has its source in the rainfall." So, then, there is no mystery as to all about where the water in the springs comes from. It has fallen upon the earth in the shape of rain, and when the rain falls short the flow of the springs diminishes, and if the drought continues long enough it stops altogether. In considering the rainfall, Mr. Hering says that we must not make the basis of our calculation the heaviest on record, or even the average of a number of years. He says: "It is frequently necessary to determine with great care the least rainfall in a locality, both for a whole month and for the dry months, because a supply of water must be measured by the quantity of water available in the driest seasons, just as the strength of a chain is measured by that of its weakest link." He says, too, that under favorable circumstances, "we have been able to count on one-eighth to one-third of the mean annual rainfall as collectible; the rest is lost."

Our authority has something to say about filtration. He says: "The most perfect and practical process of purifying water is by slow filtration through sand. . . . The best material is sand of a certain degree of fineness. Its active depth should be at least two feet, and it is found that one acre of sand can purify several millions of gallons of water in 24 hours under favorable conditions so that practically all the bacteria may be removed." Mr. Hering has something, too, to say about pressure. "The pressure," he says, "should ordinarily range from 20 to 30 pounds per square inch." "It is a common mistake," he adds, "to use apparently the motives of supposed economy, to make the pipes or mains too small, to make the pipe four inches in diameter is too small to supply a territory as all extensive. We beg again to refer those interested to the articles themselves. They are plain and without puzzling scientific terms, and are calculated to free the minds of those who read them from erroneous notions on the subjects of which they treat."

A RISING MAN.

Dr. Montague's speech in the Budget debate is spoken of on all sides as a masterly effort. It has been the fashion of the Grits to speak of the Secretary of State as a smart stump orator—a man who can make a clever and telling partisan speech, but that he will never shine in Parliament as a debater. It is now seen that Dr. Montague has been greatly underestimated. He has proved that he can not only expose the weak points of an opponent's speech, and make his inconsistencies appear in a ridiculous light, but that he can discuss political questions in a broad way, that he is a thinker and a reasoner as well as a party fighter.

The speeches which Dr. Montague has made lately have placed him in the foremost rank of parliamentary debaters. He is conversant with the political history of the Dominion and he has shown that he is well acquainted with the public record of every one of his opponents who is worthy of notice. He is also able to make the best use of his knowledge, whether of men or of facts and principles. Such a man so equipped is in a lower of strength to his party and the dread of his opponents. With such an orator the Government side of the House leading Liberals will be very careful as to the statements they make and the arguments they use, for they know misrepresentation will be promptly and tellingly corrected and fallacies and sophistries soundly exposed. The combative instinct is strong in the Secretary of State and he does not seem to know what fear means.

Dr. Montague is comparatively a young man, and his experience of parliamentary life is not great. He will, no doubt, improve and grow more formidable to his opponents as he grows older. There is no doubt a brilliant political career before the Secretary of State if his life is spared. There is no position to which he may not aspire, and appearances indicate that there is no limit to the gifts of the people of Canada that he cannot worthily fill. Those who have come in contact with him in the way of business speak very highly of both his courtesy and his ability. He is beyond doubt one of the rising men.

INSPECT THE MILK.

Attention is being directed to the frequency with which milk is the means of conveying disease to communities. In several towns of the United States outbreaks of typhoid fever have been traced to milk supplied by cows which had access to polluted water. In the town of Stamford, Conn., there were a week or so ago 387 cases of typhoid fever caused by the distribution of milk by one dealer. The persons attacked are of all classes and of every grade of intelligence. Commenting on this visitation the New York Times says: "One of the 387 victims of a milk dealer's carelessness or ignorance in Stamford is a well known physician, who is very ill, and another is his little child. Certain members of the dealer's family had been his patients, and he permitted the dealer to supply milk to his own family in settlement of the account. Thus the child became infected, and, some days later, the physician himself took the disease. Although he visited the dealer's premises repeatedly, his sanitary condition of them—recently known to every body by the health authorities—does not appear to have attracted his attention, nor did it seem to him expedient to inquire whether the milk supplied to his family had been exposed to dangerous pollution or infection. Another victim is the chairman of the city council's committee on health and sewers. A number of facts which have come to the knowledge of the public, both of Canada and the United States recently, point to the necessity of inspecting carefully and continuously not only the milk supplied to a community, but the cows that give the milk,

and the localities in which they are kept. When there is the least ground for suspicion the milk should be sterilized. This can easily be done without impairing the flavor of the milk, and with very little loss of time.

A SANITARY COMMISSION.

The very great facilities of travel for which the present age is remarkable, have brought the different parts of the world closer together. No country can now be said to be isolated, and no country can be considered very distant from any other. It follows, too, that what happens in any part of the world has a direct and almost an immediate influence on other parts. Who, for instance, a few years ago would believe that the sanitary condition of Mecca would have any effect upon, and influence the sanitary regulations of London, New York, Montreal, and hundreds of other cities and towns with which Mecca has no connection that is apparent to the superficial observer. Yet the sanitary condition of Mecca may affect, and that most injuriously, the inhabitants of many countries and cities to which the word Mecca is little more than a geographical expression.

This influence has been recognized by the civilized world in a very appreciable manner. To prevent the spread of disease from Mecca to other parts of the world an International Council of Health has been appointed whose centre of operations is Constantinople. This council has been already at work. It has made regulations which provide that, at the beginning of the pilgrimage season, twelve physicians (four civil and eight military) and two druggists shall be stationed in the holy district—the civil physicians to have charge of the sanitary service and the military surgeons to care for the sick. Drug stores, which were recently opened in Mecca, must be kept open throughout the year. Three sanitary experts have been appointed whose duty it shall be to inspect the food supplied and to prevent them from crowding together. The hospital is a small one and is to be enlarged. A corps of nurses has been or will be organized, and a considerable force of men will be employed to remove refuse matter and do the needed work of disinfection. There are to be barracks at Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca. Both at Jeddah and at Yambo (another seaport) the authorities were a month ago preparing to furnish public supplies of wholesome water, to erect hospitals and establish sanitary services. These holy places to which crowds of pilgrims are drawn at certain hours, are to be cleaned thoroughly and disinfected every day. The following regulation is an important one, because of the manner in which the germs of cholera are disseminated: "Water tanks which have heretofore served all purposes of ablution, washing and drinking, shall hereafter be set aside exclusively for drinking water."

The regulations are not for the sake of the unfortunate pilgrims, although they will be very greatly benefited by them. The Commission has been established and the regulations framed for the purpose of preventing the spread of cholera and other infectious diseases to European countries and countries inhabited by Europeans. For hundreds of years pilgrims have crowded into the holy cities and sojourned there in such a way as to engender dreadful diseases, but as long as those diseases devastated Mohammedan countries alone and decimated the hosts of pilgrims on the home journey, nothing was done to make the holy cities healthy or to ameliorate the condition of the pilgrims. But as soon as it was found that the pilgrims carried the germs of disease to their homes from which it spread to Christian countries an agitation was very properly raised to prevent the pilgrims to Mecca being made the means of spreading cholera. A movement was set on foot to have the holy cities cleaned and to put the pilgrims under strict and sanitary sanitary regulations. It is to be hoped that these regulations will serve the purposes for which they have been made, but it is to be feared that, if their enforcement is left to those not the least important, will be little better than a dead letter. It is singular that the Mohammedans who make frequent pilgrimages to the holy cities, do not seem to be so scrupulous to regard the very first principles of sanitary law.

THE "MARY TAYLOR" REPORTED. The steamer City of Topeka which arrived at Port Townsend from Sitka Thursday, brought the news that the schooner Mary Taylor, of this city, called at Sand Point on May 7 with 376 sealers. The captains, Rush, Perry, Corwin and Bear were at Sitka on June 1 awaiting the arrival of the Grand Irish dispatches; in company with H. M. S. Phœnix they were to sail for Behring sea on Saturday (Friday), the Rush bearing Governor Shakely and Deputy Collector Moore as passengers to Unalaska.

FOR PORTLAND. Says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer: "W. F. Topping, Portland agent for the new Samuels line of steamers to make monthly trips from Portland to the Orient, was in the city yesterday completing arrangements with the Northwestern Steamship Company, operating the steamer Rosalie, to handle all Seattle freight direct from Victoria. The arrangement is that when the company's steamer arrives at Victoria the Rosalie will be transferred without delay, receiving her port long before Portland receives her freight. The first steamer, the Chitagon, is expected to arrive at Victoria on June 15 with a full cargo, a portion for this port. The steamer to follow the Chitagon will be the Alona. The third steamer has not been decided on yet. Mr. Topping informed a reporter that it is not improbable that his line will call at this port direct from Victoria if reasonable inducements are offered by the home merchants. He says the new line intends catering as much as possible to the merchants of this city, and hopes by good service and fair treatment to secure their trade. F. C. Davidge will look after the company's interests on the Sound and Victoria, while Mr. Topping will attend to the Portland end."

HORSE FLESH.

Owing to the application of electricity to street cars and the introduction of the bicycle, horses are going out of fashion. There is little demand for horses in many places, and consequently they are selling at prices which a few years ago would be considered ridiculously low. Owners of superfluous horses are, therefore, looking out for a new market for them. It is suggested that they be sold to the butchers to be consumed by persons who cannot afford to use the high-priced meats [with which the market is now supplied]. Horse flesh has for some time been used as an article of human food in several of the cities of Europe. It is said to be both well-flavored and nutritious. To such an extent has horse flesh been used in Germany that the price of the class of horses consigned to the butcher has been raised and horse flesh can no longer be sold at the old cheap rate, about seven cents a pound. It is said that the United States can supply the world with horse flesh—in an edible condition. Consul Tingle (of Brunswick), in his report says: "Horses can be raised in the West much cheaper than cattle. They can be slaughtered as easily, or they can be shipped alive across the sea much more easily than cattle, and can be sold either on the hoof or dressed at a price certainly not greater than 7c a pound, which the German workman has hitherto paid. Owing to the fact that the ordinary passenger in rail or steam travel loses retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by Dean & Oryden."

Belief in six hours. Distressing Epidemic. Blinding disease spread in six hours by the Great Eastern American Kidney Cure. This new remedy is a great success and called on thousands of exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It restores retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold in Victoria by Dean & Oryden.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Programme for the Opening Race Meet at the Oak Bay Under Track.

Gossip of the Baseball World—Promise of Exciting Sport at the Traps.

Programmes and entry forms were issued yesterday for the first annual race meet of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club, with which the new three-lap under track at Oak Bay is to be formally opened on Saturday, the 29th inst. The race card contains ten events, and prizes to the value of \$450 are offered. The track, which is now rapidly approaching completion, is one of which wheelmen and the Oak Bay park company may well be proud. It is carefully built, of broken rock foundation, coarse cinders and fine red cinders screened, with a final top dressing of salt to hold it firm, moist and smooth. The track is an even third of a mile in length on the inside and thirty-five feet wide on the homestretch—the widest racing patch on the Pacific Coast. The width gradually narrows to twenty-five feet at the start and the corners are banked in the most scientific manner to secure the maximum of speed and safety. The banking, grades and surface are the three especially commendable features of the Victoria track, which is especially modelled upon the celebrated Springfield track—the fastest in the world.

If Coast records are not lowered when the speedy men of the Northwest come together on the Victoria chasers, more than one will be sadly disappointed. This season the local club will pin their hopes upon Bradley and the "red bird," the other promising trackmen being Frank E. Alley (who has just received a handsome Stearns racer), S. P. Moody, Thomas G. Moody, Jr., Ernest A. Wolf, Thomas Kavanagh, Justin Gilbert, Thomas A. Johnson and Frank Penwill, which all have a dozen others yet to be heard from.

The programme for the opening meet includes the following: One mile novice, one prize; quarter mile open, two prizes; half mile for provincial riders only, two prizes; one mile, three minute class, two prizes; three mile handicap, three prizes; one mile open, two prizes; and five mile beam race for a \$75 trophy, three riders from each club to constitute each team. These events are all for class A, while for class B men, of whom there are many on the Sound, although as yet none in British Columbia, there are: Half mile open, two prizes; one mile open, two prizes; and three mile open, three prizes. Trial heats will be run off in the morning, and entries are to be in the hands of the club secretary by Tuesday, June 25, at latest.

This will be the first race meeting in British Columbia since the adoption by the C. W. A. of the two class amateur rule. THE HARRIS HANDICAP. Entries for the ten mile handicap race at Beacon Hill for the Harris cup are required to be made to the donor of the cup by Thursday next, while the heat is to be contested on the 22nd. The handicap is limited to five minutes and the race is open to all amateur wheelmen of Victoria city or district.

THE "YELLOW BELLOW." One of the famous "yellow fellows," manufactured by E. C. Stearns & Co., was received by Messrs. Wait & Co. yesterday, and has attracted considerable attention among wheeling enthusiasts. The general verdict is that it is the best of its kind, wheels yet seen, while the "yellow fellow" barrel hubs and large bearings are details of construction that guarantee a marvel of speed and rigidity. The wheel is a "special" guaranteed for road and track use, and weighs 20 1/2 lbs.

POLO.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE. The Victoria Polo Club, which has now commenced active work for the summer, is this summer under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and his numerous thirty active members. At a recent meeting of the club it was decided to play on Tuesdays and Fridays as soon after "office hours" as possible, and the secretary, Mr. F. W. Galpin, invites any gentleman who may desire to join the club, to send his name to him at the office of the B. C. Land and Invention Agency. The subscription is \$5 for the year, and there is no entrance fee. The next game is to be played one week from to-day.

THE GEM.

It is altogether probable that Messrs. C. W. Minor and F. S. Maclure will in the very near future meet in a special match to determine which shall possess the handsome chronometer offered by Mr. J. A. Vignoe of the Mount Baker Hotel for the highest aggregate score at the Queen's Birthday tournament. At the time a mistake was made in tabulating the scores and Mr. Minor was announced to have won with a score of 53. Later on it was discovered that Mr. Minor's score and Mr. Maclure's were each 50 points, and another meeting is therefore rendered necessary. Mr. Minor's skill with the gun is known throughout America; Mr. Maclure is this year shooting very reliably and strong, and the meeting of the two cranks will therefore prove a keenly interesting event for spectators.

CRICKET.

THE RETURN ENGAGEMENT. The return cricket match between H. M. S. Royal Arthur eleven and the city team captained by Mr. Cecil Ward was played at the Canten, Esquimalt, yesterday. The score was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Score. Includes B. Goward, bowled Walter's XI, S. F. Morley, not out, 92, D. Bondy, bowled Walter's XI, 68, A. G. Smith, out, 62, C. Gamble, b. Lieut. Hornby, 13, C. Gamble, b. Lieut. Hornby, 12, C. W. Ward, b. Lieut. Hornby, 21, F. Forde, run out, 16, G. Fox, b. Lieut. Hornby, 16, Lieut. Hornby, b. Lieut. Hornby, 10, Lieut. Hornby, b. Lieut. Hornby, 7, E. Forde, b. Lieut. Hornby, 5, Wide balls, 5, Total, 241.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

From THE KODAK

THE KODAK, with York, has for the past O'Reille trial stock is

THE W.C. and economize closed at and from noon

MESSRS. and this steamer R way, a full sions for the Ka

PROVING last night taken Murray as to breaking in R. Rickett

THE NAR used liability trustees but Gregor, A and Thoms capital stock of the

TO DAY Messrs. Dr for the sub by the Imp ofation of the mite the val fixed at \$2, for which it the schoone

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Brother C yesterday afternoon a plaintiff in trial until 8 o'clock for jury, and on district at on August 1st and 2nd.

In the C brought by against J. for unlawf and J. A. I. distress ch lots 18, 19 the crops of was brought of the hou Mills, for was not on extension streets and since May, and on sub 19 and 20 t a bench; a was illegal and that Phillips was paying no without an case in law when it wa

THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

Her father was a merchant bold Who o'er the wild Sicilian water Still brought back the good red gold To richly dower his only daughter.

When left to watch children he will Hastily protect them. The whole family of the mahout become, as it were, parasites to the elephant.

On arriving at the water the elephant, ostensibly in obedience to the child's command, lies down and enjoys himself, just leaving a part of his body, like a small island, above the water.

An Electro-Magnetic Cannon. This recent invention is dependent for its action upon the principle of the force of attraction and repulsion as caused by magnetism.

Got What She Asked For. She was buying a trunk. "I want one," she said, "that cannot be opened by the regulation trunk key that everybody uses."

William Morris. William Morris, the English poet, rejoices in the possession of a prodigious memory. Given a fair start on any sentence in Dickens' works, he will complete that sentence with very little deviation from textual accuracy.

Greenland was so called because in summer its hills were covered with a beautiful green moss. Paganini looked like a caricature of a man, so thin was he, with every feature exaggerated.

Haydn had a long nose, an almost invariable peculiarity of genius. Backram was at first any sort of cloth stiffened with gum.

HE WAS TOO SMART.

The Experience of a Countryman With London has its confidence men, who are quite as expert as America's, says a writer in the Boston Herald.

He kept the check. Turfman Green Morris was too cunning for the banks. With so many bank robberies all around us it is not surprising that there should be some uneasiness among depositors.

Why, Green, I said reproachfully, "this check is 18 months old. What do you mean by keeping it so long? It is nearly worn out. Don't you know that a check should be deposited at once?"

Christ Hath Risen. All at once is heard in the distance the clear boom of the cannon announcing the hour of midnight. The Russian priest, standing on the steps of the altar, swings his censer and announces in tones which penetrate to the farthest corners of the edifice.

Transporting Carp. When packing live carp for transport by post, some authorities recommend placing in their mouths a small piece of bread, well steeped in brandy, but I do not myself approve of this plan.

Suit-able. "My," said the shoe clerk boarder, "but I did get a fine lot of sarcasm from my tailor when I had to stand him off again. Still, I rather think I deserved it."

Eyes and Darkness. Objects in a dark room cannot be first seen by one going in from the sunlight, because the pupil of the eye has been contracted during the exposure, and cannot at once enlarge to admit sufficient rays of light to enable the individual to see clearly.

DEATH OF LINCOLN.

NOAH BROOKS' RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GREAT TRAGEDY.

The President Did Not Want to Go to the Theater, but Would Not Disappoint the Public—A Sorrowing People Under a Weeping Sky That April Morning. The afternoon and evening of April 14, 1865, were cold, raw and gusty.

On my way home I met Schuyler Colfax, who was about leaving for California, and who tarried with me on the sidewalk a little while, talking about the trip and the people whom I knew in San Francisco and Sacramento.

The evening being inclement, I staid within doors to nurse a violent cold which I was afflicted with, and my roommate, McA., and I whiled away the time chatting and playing cards. About half past 10 our attention was attracted to the frequent galloping of cavalry or the mounted patrol past the house which we occupied on New York avenue.

As I turned down the gas I said to my roommate: "Will, I have guessed the cause of the clatter outside tonight. You know Wade Hampton has disappeared with his cavalry somewhere in the mountains of Virginia. Now, my theory of the racket is that he has raided Washington and has come down upon the president and has attempted to carry him off."

Slipped out, turned the key of the door, and Mr. Gardner came in, pale, trembling and we began, like him who "drew Priam's curtain at the dead night," and told his awful story. At that time I believed that the president, Mr. Seward, Vice President Johnson and other members of the government had been killed, and this was the burden of the tale that was told to me.

Instantly flags were raised at half mast all over the city, the bells tolled solemnly, and with incredible swiftness Washington went into deep, universal mourning. All stores, government departments and private offices were closed, and everywhere on the most prestigious residences and on the humblest hovels, were the black badges of grief.

Music resembles poetry. In each are nameless graces which no methods teach, and which a master's hand alone can reach.—Pope.

SHE WORKED TO WIN.

THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR FOR THE FREMONT STATUE DESIGN.

How Mrs. Clio Hinton Hunker Achieved Fame at a Single Bound—How She Conceived the Design—She "Never Dreamed" of What She Terms Her Luck. (Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.)

The last topic in the New York art world is the winning of the Fremont statue competition by the young New York sculptor, Mrs. Clio Hinton Hunker.

The sculptor herself takes the matter more simply and unconsciously than anybody else. "Of course," she remarks, "I worked to win, but now that the prize has come I have no particular feeling of ambition or pride. I am simply anxious to get at the work and will begin in less than a month. There will be a good deal of hard physical strain, but for the rest I am not a particle nervous. To do it will be delightful recreation. Yes, that is true," said the artist modestly.

The nature of the work for which Mrs. Hunker is to receive \$10,000, an imposing statue showing a bronze figure of General Fremont, 8 feet in height, mounted on a pedestal of rough rock, 14 feet in length at the base.

Women at the Atlanta Exposition. All the world loves pluck. It is a great quality in a man, and it is greater still in a woman.

How she conceived the Fremont idea which causes the big stir is interesting. She is at present busy on a bust of Emma Eames, and just at the juncture when competition for the \$10,000 prize was called for she was in correspondence with the prima donna.



Mrs. Clio Hinton Hunker. First time Mrs. Hunker heard the story of the proposed monument. She did not consider her idea to any one or seek any assistance. "I conceived the design as it stands," she said, "within ten minutes after I reached home. The idea came to think over it all night and plan all day. As it first struck me I never altered it, and it came to me just as quickly as I say. Then what did I do? I sent a copy of the design to Washington and had it copyrighted, but I still said nothing to anybody until this was accomplished and I had forwarded the design in competition to the committee. Then I told my family that I had done it, but I never dreamed I should have the honor of a miniature model of the design, 1 1/2 feet high. I had formed an attachment for it, although I never really looked

A MARITIME FREAK.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM WATER-SPOUTS IN MEXICO.

A Traveler Relates Two Experiences He Had With These Twisting Terrors—A Congregation of Them, Each of Which Was Nearly 1,000 Feet in Height. The narrowest escape I ever had was from a congregation of waterspouts.



Watching them closely and commenting upon them to my man, I suddenly saw the ominous drooping of a pointed index finger not a sixteenth of a mile away. As I mentioned to another, and in less than five minutes five of these dread objects dropped from the clouds about us.

There was not a breath of air, and there was an ominous silence. Even the ever present gulls seemed to have deserted the place. We got out the oars and undoeserved to pull, but the boat was too heavy, and we were compelled to await developments.

The cloud tips slowly dropped, and all about us mysterious columns rose up to meet them, until in a few minutes we were surrounded by these huge pillars, so that in one direction the heavens appeared to be supported upon these watery columns.

As good luck would have it, they seemed to bring a breeze, and we were able to get under way, and, fortunately, escaped. The two giants came careering down upon us—a spectacle to demoralize the stoutest hearted.

I was lying in the sand near our camp one day when a lofty spout came into view from the south. It was heading directly for us, but we felt perfectly safe, as there was a large reef and long canal key between us. On came the column, passing the reef in safety, a grand spectacle, and every one in the island was seen watching it as it moved rapidly up the lagoon, its upper portions apparently low to estimate its height.

As I looked up the top seemed a great canopy of water lost in the black clouds, down from which poured great drops which soon drenched me through. The center of the great curve I could not see at all for some singular reason, while at the lower end of the spout, now but 100 yards away, was rushing by me, a magnificent column of water, boiling and hissing like some living thing.

The water of the shoal was but a few feet deep, and I found later that it cut a deep trench in it as it went along, the coral sand and mud looking as though a dredger had been at work. How long a spout can travel over the land I do not know, but not long. The bay over which this one passed was not over 300 feet at that place. The spout passed us, beating us in the race, and soon disappeared among the dark clouds on the horizon.

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CABLE NEWS.

An Insane Individual's Exploits in an Endeavor to See Queen Victoria.

Protest Against Russia Obtaining Chinese Territory - Grave Situation at Djeddah.

LONDON, June 7.—The little town of Ballot, near Balmoral, where the Queen is stopping, was startled this evening by the reckless firing of a revolver in the streets. The young man who fired the pistol was arrested, and it was found that he had in his possession a paper addressed to the Queen whom he intended to visit. The prisoner also had a letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone, and another addressed to Mr. Vanderbilt, whose daughter he said he desired to marry. A doctor who examined the young man expressed the opinion that he was insane.

The Standard in an editorial enters a strong protest against Russia being allowed any portion of Chinese territory in return for the guarantee of a loan to the Chinese government.

There was another cloud burst at Stuttgart yesterday evening over the same district and Eyraucht valley was again flooded. Rems valley was also visited by a water-spout, and there have been heavy thunderstorms throughout the southern portion of Wurtemberg. The Danube and Neckar are greatly swollen. It is officially announced that the fatalities on Wednesday from the cloud burst over the Wurtemberg portion of the Black Forest amount to 500. At Balingen alone thirty houses were demolished and many other buildings were damaged.

An official dispatch received at Berlin from Herr von Puttkammer, governor of the Giesheim district of Germany (West Africa), announces that there has been severe fighting with the rebellious Bokoko tribes. Four strongholds of the rebels have been stormed by German colonial troops; two hundred tribesmen were killed and many others were captured. On the side of the Germans twelve colonial soldiers were killed and forty-seven wounded. In the list of casualties there are no Germans.

The British steamer Davair is ashore on Brigg's reef, near Belfast. Four hundred of her passengers have been landed by a coast guard boat. The steamer lies in an easy position and will probably be raised this evening. The Davair has received assistance and will be floated on the next high tide in all probability. Brigg's reef, the spot where the steamer went ashore, is situated near Bangor, county Down.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Russia is making strong efforts to overcome the obstacles which interfere with the export of her cattle and meats to the different European markets. At present no Russian cattle are exported to Austria, England, France and Germany, exports of such cattle being confined to Turkey, Greece and the island of Malta. Russian meats are allowed in Germany, but the quarantine rules, it is contended, are being abused to the exclusion of England admits Russian meat, but complains of the quality. Lately it has been found very suitable for beef, veal, and mutton has been created, it being used almost exclusively for that purpose. The largest consumer of imported meats is England, that country using 1,440,000 cwt. of 1,661,000 and 1,620,000 pounds annually. Russia exported in 1893 only 17,000 cattle, 82,000 hogs, 163,000 sheep, and meat to the value of 175,000,000 rubles. The United States supplies about three-fourths of all the meat for the European demand.

The situation at Djeddah is considered a very grave one for Europeans who have not been able to take the foreign vessels in the harbor. There are very few Turkish troops in the garrison and the town people generally are pleased at the Bedouin attack on the foreign consuls and at their capture of the consular property. This being pilgrimage time, the religious feeling among the masses runs very high and unless something is immediately done by one of the powers, or by Great Britain, Russia and France, whose consular representatives were murdered, to enforce respect for Europe, the lives of the latter will not be safe and a revolt of the Bedouins shortly is probable.

A small detachment of Spanish troops was surprised by a band of insurgents in Cuba, five times stronger than the soldiers, and under command of Amador Guerra, while the soldiers were temporarily guarding a plantation at Tallero, near Manzanillo. Fierce fighting followed, in which the troops lost one sergeant and three soldiers killed and had seven wounded. On the other hand, the insurgents were compelled to retire and left on the field four dead and nine wounded. The troops, assisted by a number of volunteers, pursued the fleeing insurgents and captured five prisoners. Another dispatch announces that a number of insurgents recently made an attack upon the village of Gua, which was defended by a small detachment of troops commanded by Col. Castellana, and the Spanish soldiers vigorously repelled to the fire of the enemy and the insurgents were eventually routed, leaving three dead on the field and carrying away their wounded.

Extensive floods are prevailing in the north of Spain and the southwest of France. The rivers have overflowed in various districts of Navarra, rendering communication between the towns very difficult. Around Pau the railway is submerged and many factories have been inundated. In many places the mails are conveyed by boats.

The Standard, in its financial article, expresses an opinion that a section of Manchuria will be ceded to Russia, to compensate that country for the money just obtained by China as a loan.

Fugitive Rudolph Schnabel, alias Ruttkopf, the man who threw the bomb at the Chicago Haymarket riot, was today wounded in a fracas at Pinalajo. He will die.

It is stated in London that China must pay Russia for the loan at the rate of 5 per cent., Russia pocketing the difference, which in the first year will amount to \$150,000.

The opinion prevails in official circles at St. Petersburg, that Russia while doing the best possible under the circumstances for the welfare of the Armenians, will not risk a conflict with Turkey, as the development of the question in the extreme direction advocated by the English press, would endanger the quietude of Russian Armenia, thus proving prejudicial to Russian interests generally.

Reports received at Oldenburg are to the effect that Koberdorf, a Hungarian water-gate, has been submerged by the sudden freshets of the swollen mountain streams. The water is rising. The torrents swept the country adjoining, carrying away many of the massive bridges, and the peasants fled to the hills for refuge. Many families are reported homeless.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Vienna says that reports from Koberdorf

make it evident that one hundred persons are missing at this place as a result of the mountain floods. Eighteen dead bodies have been recovered.

WRECK OF THE "COLIMA."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The Call in its account of the wreck of the Colima as told by the survivors of the wrecked vessel says: The ship was overloaded, badly loaded and top-heavy loaded. All agree to it. When the gale struck her she weathered it badly. Then she careened. There was a lurch to starboard and she did not right again. The men called out to the captain to cut away the deck load of heavy spars, but the captain was obstinate. He knew his business, or rather fancied he did, and would brook no suggestions from what he called the terrified and panic-stricken passengers, and they probably were all he called them, for they could see death staring them in the face, while the captain remained blind. The ship listed more and more. With apprehension everybody waited and held their breath till she should bear up and right again. But she did not right. She listed still more and then she lost her steering power. The captain rang for more steam, and would not cut loose the deck load that might have saved her. Steam could not help her. The engines were taxed to their utmost, and still the vessel listed.

The panic on board grew worse, the fear of death more intense. Then the captain gave orders for the crew to keep the passengers within bounds. Whether this order went as far as to withhold life preservers from passengers and permit those who sought to do so to come on deck, where they might have a chance of battling with the waves, is not known at present. Perhaps some further investigation will shortly come to light on this point. At all events the effect of those orders was to turn the crew into turbulent tyrants, who acted as though they sought to prevent anyone from escaping the doom that remained before them. Steerage and cabin passengers say they sought to obtain life preservers and were forcibly restrained from doing so. Down in the steerage, a guard was posted at the companion-way door and those who escaped to the deck in time to cast themselves into the sea before the vessel went down did so only by main force, by kicking and fighting the guard. Those who were saved are some of those who were wiser than the captain; who could see their peril clearly and had wit enough to throw themselves into the foaming sea before the Colima gave her last list to starboard. As she did this the captain's whistle sounded to cut loose the deck load of spars.

One of the rescued persons says: "I stayed upon the ship until the last moment, and when I came to the surface after my plunge in the seething waves, I looked back and the Colima was not in sight. As quickly as that she went down, and scores were drowned in the steerage and cabin. I caught a floating piece of timber and held fast. All around me the sea was covered with wreckage, and every now and then a human body floated by. Sometimes it was a woman, sometimes a man, but their faces were all turned upward. All that day I shied at who found a foothold on the burr-wood deck raft saw bodies floating past. They were all dead.

"Under the laws of the land it appears to have been a catastrophe against which no damage may be in law. I shied from the stories of the survivors, and they are all of the same tenor—it is plain that human skill and foresight might have prevented it. It was not all. One of the rescued passengers charges that Capt. Pitts of the San Juan, was too hasty in leaving the scene of the disaster on the morning of the 28th ult., after he had rescued a number of the shipwrecked men; and this statement is corroborated by Capt. Long, of the steamer Willamette, who was a passenger on board the San Juan. The captain was not satisfied with the efforts that were being made to search for the shipwrecked people. He raised a volunteer crew on board, and asked Capt. Pitts to let him take one of the San Juan's boats and search for the survivors. Capt. Long went to the pier of the San Juan. After much pleading the purser told him to go ahead. Capt. Long then took it upon himself to have one of the boats lowered. He and his crew went back with six more of the shipwrecked men. These six, in all probability, would not have been saved but for this disobedience of the orders of Capt. Pitts. It was 8 o'clock Tuesday morning when the first shipwrecked man was picked up. At 10:45, two hours and three-quarters later, Capt. Pitts, in his own boat, steamed away from the scene. Perhaps there were others to save, perhaps there were not."

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The President this afternoon announced the following cabinet appointments: For Secretary of State, Richard Olney of Massachusetts; for Attorney General, Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Olney has been Attorney General during the present Cleveland administration. Mr. Harmon has been for a long time judge of the common pleas court, and is a man about fifty years of age, and one of the most conspicuous lawyers in the West.

DUE TO ILL-HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The reported retirement of Mr. Matsui, minister of foreign affairs from the Japanese cabinet, has not been communicated to the Japanese legation here. It is stated that if Matsui's retirement is true, it is doubtless due to ill-health, as he suffered from acute lung trouble which was aggravated by the recent stress on his health in effecting the settlement with China.

KINGARDINE, June 7.—John Watson, senior partner of the large manufacturing firm of Watson & Malcolm, is dead.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 60 to 80 horses; easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.
12 Horses.
Ploughs, Harrows, Reapers, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (adies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, &c.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Threatening Condition of Affairs necessitated the Calling Out of the Reserves.

Endeavors to Settle the Differences Regarding Consular Representation of the United Kingdom.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 7.—The Storting, by a vote of 90 to 204, has adopted a compromise resolution to the effect that while it is the intention and purpose of the Storting to maintain complete independence upon all national questions, public policy requires the immediate opening, with the co-operation of the cabinet, of negotiations with Sweden looking towards the settlement of the consular and foreign minister question. Under the act of union between Norway and Sweden as at present enforced, the foreign minister must be a Swede. For many years an agitation has been carried on in Norway favoring a separate foreign minister for each country and a separate consular service throughout the country.

So grave has the situation become at times that war has been threatened, because of Norway's objection to the provisions requiring foreign ministers to be of the Swedish nationality. Internal dissensions for a time disrupted the left of the Liberal party in Norway, the split occurring on the address to the crown, the most conservative members thinking that the radicals were getting control of the party organization. Some of the conservative leaders of the left party even went so far as to leave the hall of the storting during the debate. The Norwegian papers have even intimated that this dividing of the left party against itself might possibly cause civil war in Norway, but the general opinion has been that King Oscar, with an increased majority of the right party, would be able to settle the difficulty between Norway and Sweden in a peaceable manner.

On accounts of the threatening state of affairs, however, all the Swedish army and navy reserves were called into camp in various parts of Sweden on a scale unknown in the history of the country. These reserves were generally called into service for three months. King Oscar ordering the mobilization in the Western portion of

Sweden alone of 20,000 troops during the month of June.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, June 7.—(Special)—Superintendent Whyte, of the C.P.R., has received reports of the condition of the grain crop from nearly every station agent on the C.P.R. main and branch lines from the Red River to the Rocky mountains. The story they tell is unanimous that crops were never so far advanced at this date in any previous year, and the prospects are of an early and abundant harvest throughout the whole of Manitoba and the Territories, where cereals are grown. The frosts of last month, according to the testimony of the farmers, have been a benefit, having strengthened the roots of the wheat and made them stand out better than if there had been no check to early vegetation.

The remains of Willie McMillan, who lost his way on the prairie near Pangarth, a settlement north of Regina, in February, 1890, have been found and buried. The lad perished in a blizzard.

The Seguin house at Virden was damaged by fire last night; loss covered by insurance.

The annual convocation of the Manitoba university was held this afternoon in the legislative chamber, when degrees were conferred and prizes presented. An unusually large number of ladies received the B. A. degree.

Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, of Port Arthur, will be called to Christ church in this city.

The tramps who molested a C. P. R. freight train last Sunday were sentenced today to two months' imprisonment for assault on an employe of the company.

Word has reached Red Portage that the steamer Monarch, owned by Bridgway & Durham, which left there on Tuesday for Fort Francis loaded with passengers and freight, was wrecked and sunk at the Saint rapids, on Rainy river. The passengers and crew were saved.

MISS HARRINGTON'S MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The Evening Post states that the detective force are convinced that Senator Buck struck the blow which killed Miss Harrington last Saturday. The alibi offered by Buck's family is not borne out, and in trying to fasten the crime on Buck, the detectives are piling up cumulative evidence.

Head's Stomach gives great bodily, nervous and digestive strength, simply because it purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Fresh Salmon Will Be Placed on the Free List—Soo Canal Inquiry.

Allowance to Victoria Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers—Thompson Fund Trustees.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 7.—Messrs. Earle and Prior have secured a promise from the government that fresh salmon will be placed on the free list.

The public accounts committee today resumed the inquiry into Soo canal matters. It appears that Ryan & Co., the contractors, were not the lowest tenderers, two firms being ruled out because they were too low.

Mr. Mulook has introduced a bill to debar any member of parliament from accepting public office for one year after the dissolution of the house.

The copyright representatives saw Sir Charles Tupper to-day, and posted him on the case for presentation to the Imperial authorities.

Messrs. Erier and Earle have seen the Postmaster-General regarding the non-payment of the provisional allowance to the Victoria clerks and letter carriers. It appears the appropriation has run out, and as soon as the estimate passes the house the money will be paid. Next year, as already announced, it will be added to the salaries.

Mr. Wilkie, a leading banker of Toronto, Mr. Foy, Q.C., and John Thompson, the eldest son of the late Fremont, have been named as trustees of the Thompson memorial fund.

The civil servants are organizing to secure amendments to the superannuation bill.

EXTRAORDINARY CHALLENGE.

DALLAS, Texas, June 7.—"Free Thinkers' hall was inadequate to conveniently hold those who listened to John R. Charlesworth's infidel lecture on Wednesday night, and it was the occasion of one of the most unique challenges upon record. The lecture was entitled "Is There a God?" The speaker claimed that while there may be one, there was no actual evidence to prove it. He went over the ground from the early

historics and records to the present day and claimed that in the economy of nature there was no necessity for a God.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mrs. Sweeney, president of the Dallas W.C.T.U. arose and asked the lecturer if he would give her his name that she might pray for him, and if he felt his heart touched he was to make a public admission of the fact, as he had of his unbaptized baby.

Secretary Page, of the Free Thinkers' Society, arose and asked Mrs. Sweeney if she would accept his name; that he, like the lecturer, doubted the existence of God. All he stipulated was a time limit. He did not want to wait till he was dead, as they might say he made a deathbed retraction. The limit was set at three months. Mr. Page further stipulated that if at the end of three months he and Mr. Charlesworth, or either of them, had not made a public confession, Mrs. Sweeney is to admit that there is no efficacy in prayer, that God is a failure and does not exist. To this Mrs. Sweeney agreed, and the lecturer and secretary signed this very extraordinary challenge.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

TORONTO, June 6.—Yesterday Hon. J. C. Alton, ex-lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, and Mrs. Alton, celebrated their golden wedding. Amongst the friends present were the groomsmen and bridesmaid who officiated at the marriage ceremony fifty years ago.

FREZZEBURG, June 6.—A fashionable wedding was celebrated at St. Luke's church, Ashburnham, yesterday, the contracting parties being Henry Barnard, barrister, Victoria, B.C., son of F. S. Barnard, ex-M.P. for Yale, and Miss Ethel Burnham Rogers, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Rogers, postmaster of Peterboro. Among the wedding guests were Frank S. Barnard, M.P. for Carleton, brother of the groom, and J. A. Mars, M.P. for Yale, his brother-in-law.

MONTREAL, June 7.—At Dorval yesterday morning the residence of E. J. Whitehead was struck by lightning, and though almost demolished not one of the seven inmates received a scratch.

NANAI last night with the Nanaimo of sub-visual descent. The p. Mineral being nearly.

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

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1895.

APPROVAL.

The Toronto Mail and Empire directs attention to a passage in the address of the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, which shows in a very striking manner how high the credit of the Dominion stands in Great Britain. It says:

Two points in the general statements, and referred to in the General Manager's address, are worthy of note. The first relates to nearly \$2,000,000 worth of Government bonds which were in last year's list of assets, but which do not appear in this year's. Mr. Clouston accounts for their disappearance by explaining that they were sold at a good profit, and says it is the bank's intention to replace them when the opportunity offers. This is satisfactory to the shareholders of the bank and to the people of Canada as a whole. It means that our Government bonds and interest stock have risen in value. A year ago our 3 per cents were quoted at 96 1/2 in London. Now they are 101. Our 4 1/2 and 5 per cents have risen proportionately. Touching on its profit from Canadian Government securities recalls the fact that it was the Bank of Montreal that placed our last loan to such splendid advantage in October last.

The cheerfulness and the hopefulness of Sir Donald A. Smith and Mr. Clouston are contagious, for when reviewing the addresses of these gentlemen the Toronto Globe forgets to be doleful. It speaks in the highest terms of the competency of the gentlemen to give the public a fair and a comprehensive view of the financial condition of the country, and quotes the most encouraging part of the General Manager's speech. It says:

The annual statements of the President and General Manager of the Bank of Montreal have a special interest for all who are concerned in the commercial outlook. A fair view of the general financial and trading situation is invariably afforded by these retrospective and prospective views of the heads of the chief financial institutions of the country. While there is no doubt a disposition to regard things with a hopeful eye, the hopes are tempered by the wide knowledge and careful judgment of men who are behind the scenes of the commercial stage. The watchful and responsible banker who feels what weight may be attached to his words is careful not to raise expectations that he is not reasonably certain to see realized. Keeping this fact in view, therefore, the public has reason to regard Mr. Clouston's cautious estimates of the situation with satisfaction.

This is pleasant. It is refreshing to see the Globe even for a moment forgetting its role as a Grit organ and rejoicing in the prospect of better times, even if when they come the horrible Tories are in power.

NOT AT ALL UNLIKELY.

A rumor is abroad that the Grits are not satisfied with their leader and that a movement has been set on foot to depose him. Weese that one of the organs of the "pairty" professes to believe that giving publicity to this rumor is a sign of "despair" on the part of the Conservatives. The organ of course says that the report is a "fiction." We cannot see how it can be regarded as necessarily either a fiction or a "sign of despair." There is, we submit, nothing more probable or more natural than that the Liberals should be dissatisfied with their leader. He has done nothing for them and is doing nothing. He has, so far, been little more than an ornamental appendage to the Liberal party. He has said empty things prettily—that is the most and the best that can be said of him. When sensible Liberals read Mr. Laurier's speeches and consider the course that he has been pursuing it is not surprising that they are dissatisfied. On the trade question he has been everything by turns and nothing long. He said the sweetest things about commercial union with the United States. He swore eternal constancy to unrestricted reciprocity—which, by the way, is another name for the same thing. He has delivered touching speeches on free trade as they have it in England. His admiration for the English system was unbounded. To secure it for Canada was, a little while ago, the sole end and aim of his ambition. Now it is evident that his love of English free trade is growing cold, and he is gently feeling the public pulse on the subject of a tariff for revenue only. The direct taxation feature of the English system has evidently scared him. He has been at last convinced that English free trade without direct taxes is like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out, and he, consequently, favors a tariff for revenue only. How long it may be before he finds out that there is no place in a tariff for revenue only for even incidental protection, it is hard to say. But reflecting Liberals, after contemplating Mr. Laurier's windings and twistings on the trade question, all the same in all the provinces. In order to obtain promotion and a higher salary the clerk who has been in the service a certain length of time must present himself for examination. If he fails to do this he is not promoted and his salary continues low. But the official has only himself to blame for this. If he spent some of his leisure time in qualifying himself for promotion he would, no doubt, be promoted and receive an increase of salary. There are, we believe, some clerks in the post office in this Province who have not had an increase of pay because they did not take the examination which the law—in force in every part of the Dominion—requires. Post Office clerks in British Columbia receive precisely the same salary as clerks of corresponding grades in Ontario or Nova Scotia.

has been to avoid any definite or any forcible expression of opinion on the subject. Have they not seen how timid he has been, how fearful lest he should be tempted to commit himself to any side or any course of action? Every sentence he has uttered on to-day admits in its impossibility to decide exactly what he means. Do the Liberals of to-day admit in their leader feebleness, timidity, and skill not in meeting a difficult question but in dodging it? If they do they are greatly changed from the men who admired George Brown because he never hesitated to attack with all the force he possessed what he believed to be wrong, and followed Alexander McKenzie because he was, besides being able, honest, persistent and plucky. The men of experience in the Liberal party cannot help making comparisons between Mr. Laurier and their former leaders, and those comparisons, we venture to say, are every year becoming less and less favorable to Mr. Laurier. Their present leader they will admit in perfect manner, but sturdy politicians want more of a leader than perfection of manner. They want in him force and vigor and continuity of purpose, and these they cannot but see are greatly wanting in Mr. Laurier.

I. O. O. F. GRAND LODGE.

Today Will Open Its Twenty-First Annual Meeting, in This City.

Business and Pleasure That Will Occupy Attention for Three Days.

Tuesday's steamer from Vancouver and the E. N. trains from Wellington and Nanaimo were crowded with delegates, their families and brethren, coming to the twenty-first annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of British Columbia, which opens this morning. The arrangements for the three days during which the Grand Lodge will be in session are practically the same as those published on Sunday morning. At 8 o'clock this morning the Grand Encampment, presided over by Grand Patriarch McColl, of Westminster, meets and closes officers, the business being finished up in time for the opening of the Grand Lodge at 10 o'clock. The lodge will be in session all day, and at 9 o'clock in the evening will choose its officers for the ensuing year. Tomorrow at noon an adjournment will be made, the visitors being taken on an excursion up the Gorge, where they will picnic at the Victoria Gardens, and amusements occupying the rest of the day. Boats will leave Mcintosh's boathouse at half past one, and the Young America 'bus will also make two trips during the afternoon for those who prefer traveling by land. On Friday night the Grand Lodge will close its labors by the installation of the officers for the year, and a banquet at the Grand will be a pleasant close to the proceedings.

THE CITY MARKETS.

There seems to be no change in the general tone of the city markets this week. Flour has not made any recent jumps, but it is still stiff and liable to continue so. Turkeys have advanced of late, but the rise has been hardly noticed. There is a fair variety of fruits in the market and in most kinds a considerable reduction in prices has been made. The last Australian steamer to arrive brought a choice lot of bananas which applies. It is the second, but by far the larger, shipment of apples received this year, and as the present season is trying to prevent the enforcement of the bill lately passed by the Cortes. Since 1878 Cuba has not been under military rule. We elect officers for the municipalities; we elect provincial bodies that you would call Legislatures, although they do not possess the same power as those of your States. We are represented at the Cortes by twenty-six deputies and eight senators. We have freedom of the press. We are not subject to military conscription; and, although these rights are not sufficient, according to the ideas of the reform and autonomist parties, you can well see that we are very far from being under a tyrannical military rule.

A MISTAKEN NOTION.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the officials of the post office in British Columbia receive smaller salaries than those in the Eastern provinces of the Dominion. This is not the case. The salaries are all the same in all the provinces. In order to obtain promotion and a higher salary the clerk who has been in the service a certain length of time must present himself for examination. If he fails to do this he is not promoted and his salary continues low. But the official has only himself to blame for this. If he spent some of his leisure time in qualifying himself for promotion he would, no doubt, be promoted and receive an increase of salary. There are, we believe, some clerks in the post office in this Province who have not had an increase of pay because they did not take the examination which the law—in force in every part of the Dominion—requires. Post Office clerks in British Columbia receive precisely the same salary as clerks of corresponding grades in Ontario or Nova Scotia.

BURNS BY ALKALIES.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

The Oak Bay Track Ready for Record Breaking—Yesterday's Rifle Match.

A Suggestion for Street Improvement—Sutton the Pedestrian Heard From.

The new cinder path at Oak Bay park is rapidly nearing completion, the last of the cinders having been placed in position yesterday. The track will have to be wetted and rolled several times and receive a top coating of salt before being used, but the contractor promises to have it ready for use not later than Thursday evening. That the opening meet will be a grand success is now assured, as riders from all parts of the Northwest have signified their intention of competing. In view of the large number of Class B riders who will attend, the racing committee will probably add a team race for Class B to the programme.

The Victoria Whistlers' club, at their regular meeting last evening, decided to change the date of the weekly meetings, which will hereafter be held on Thursdays instead of Tuesdays, to accommodate the members who belong to the B.C.G.A. and the several lodges which meet on Tuesday evening.

In view of the efforts being made by officers Smith to enforce the streets by-law, the secretary was instructed to confer with the streets committee, suggesting that in cases where wheelmen were fined for riding on the sidewalk in places where the streets were under repair, the money so collected be used in repairing the streets. Before adjournment the club finally decided on the new emblem, which is heretofore to be the distinguishing feature of the uniform, worked upon the white sweater in light and dark blue—the racing colors of the club. It is a pneumatic wheel with the single letter "V," a very neat and unpretentious device.

BELLEVILLE WINS.

KINGSTON, June 13.—The relay bicycle race from Belleville to Kingston and return, a distance of 100 miles, and participated in by Belleville and Kingston riders, took place this morning. The Belleville mounts, eight in number, won by thirteen minutes, their time being five hours, seventeen minutes, fifteen seconds.

THE RIFLE.

The return rifle match between the Royal Navy and Marines and the British Columbia Garrison Artillery was fired yesterday afternoon at Cover Point, and resulted like the first in a win for the Artillery. The weather was wet, but the wind was again veering, freshening up at the longer ranges so suddenly that several bullets were sent wide of the targets before the cause of the trouble was realized. The score by ranges was:

Table with columns for range, score, and names of participants. Includes entries for B. C. Garrison Artillery, Royal Navy and Marines, and various officers.

FEDERATION.

A dispatch from Nanaimo says that the walking match between Hancock, the English champion, and Sutton, the American champion, announced to take place on Saturday night, did not mature. Sutton wanted to walk in the opposite direction and the English champion would not agree to this, so the match fell through. The crowd was greatly disappointed in consequence. If Sutton's championship rests upon the same basis as his connection with the Chicago Record it is not worth consideration; the Record repudiates him and advises the people to investigate any representations he may make concerning himself.

MR. STURTON EXPLAINS.

To THE SPORTING EDITOR.—The reason that the race of Saturday between Hancock and myself fell through is simple—the audience was too small and the fence too low. About 100 came over the fence and 500 or more were craning their necks around, while but 43 paid admission. Ten dollars and seventy-five cents would not pay expenses, let alone give us anything. If arrangements can be made the race will be in Victoria on Saturday, June 15. I am ready to walk Hancock, but not for love or the benefit of a free crowd. I will walk him the one hour on the same conditions as the race was to have been governed by in Nanaimo. (Sd.) CHAMPION V. E. STURTON.

THE GALE.

COMMENTARY FROM A CRITIC. An English expert oarsman, writing in the St. James' Gazette, commends the Cornell crew now training near Henley. Their style, he says, is very uniform, far more so than is generally seen in England. He adds that they feather clean and have a good lively recovery, in which they set an excellent example for many English crews. Their weak feature is want of reach. Speaking of them personally, the writer says they do not attempt to row secretly or suppress inspection of their boat and equipment. They appear to be thorough sportsmen of the best sort, and have already created a most favorable impression at Henley.

YACHTING.

THE CHANNEL RACES. The Channel races took place over the Dover course yesterday with a good sailing wind. On the first race the yachts were in the following order: Luna first, Stephens second, Niagara third. The Stephens went round the first mark a minute in the lead of the Niagara, and two minutes ahead of the Luna. It was a return against the tide and the Niagara got the best position and placed a good half mile between herself and the Luna. She got a good breeze during the whole of her second round, and came in the whole city winner. In the Alia-Brisbane race the contest was sharp; the Alia, however,

THE OAK BAY TRACK READY FOR RECORD BREAKING—YESTERDAY'S RIFLE MATCH.

A SUGGESTION FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT—SUTTON THE PEDESTRIAN HEARD FROM.

THE NEW CINDER PATH AT OAK BAY PARK IS RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION, THE LAST OF THE CINDERS HAVING BEEN PLACED IN POSITION YESTERDAY. THE TRACK WILL HAVE TO BE WETTED AND ROLLED SEVERAL TIMES AND RECEIVE A TOP COATING OF SALT BEFORE BEING USED, BUT THE CONTRACTOR PROMISES TO HAVE IT READY FOR USE NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING. THAT THE OPENING MEET WILL BE A GRAND SUCCESS IS NOW ASSURED, AS RIDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE NORTHWEST HAVE SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION OF COMPETING. IN VIEW OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF CLASS B RIDERS WHO WILL ATTEND, THE RACING COMMITTEE WILL PROBABLY ADD A TEAM RACE FOR CLASS B TO THE PROGRAMME.

THE VICTORIA WHISTLERS' CLUB, AT THEIR REGULAR MEETING LAST EVENING, DECIDED TO CHANGE THE DATE OF THE WEEKLY MEETINGS, WHICH WILL HEREAFTER BE HELD ON THURSDAYS INSTEAD OF TUESDAYS, TO ACCOMMODATE THE MEMBERS WHO BELONG TO THE B.C.G.A. AND THE SEVERAL LODGES WHICH MEET ON TUESDAY EVENING.

IN VIEW OF THE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY OFFICERS SMITH TO ENFORCE THE STREETS BY-LAW, THE SECRETARY WAS INSTRUCTED TO CONFER WITH THE STREETS COMMITTEE, SUGGESTING THAT IN CASES WHERE WHEELMEN WERE FINED FOR RIDING ON THE SIDEWALK IN PLACES WHERE THE STREETS WERE UNDER REPAIR, THE MONEY SO COLLECTED BE USED IN REPAIRING THE STREETS. BEFORE ADJOURNMENT THE CLUB FINALLY DECIDED ON THE NEW EMBLEM, WHICH IS HERETOFORE TO BE THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF THE UNIFORM, WORKED UPON THE WHITE SWEATER IN LIGHT AND DARK BLUE—THE RACING COLORS OF THE CLUB. IT IS A PNEUMATIC WHEEL WITH THE SINGLE LETTER "V," A VERY NEAT AND UNPRETENTIOUS DEVICE.

BELLEVILLE WINS.

KINGSTON, June 13.—The relay bicycle race from Belleville to Kingston and return, a distance of 100 miles, and participated in by Belleville and Kingston riders, took place this morning. The Belleville mounts, eight in number, won by thirteen minutes, their time being five hours, seventeen minutes, fifteen seconds.

THE RIFLE.

THE RETURN RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN THE ROYAL NAVY AND MARINES AND THE BRITISH COLUMBIA GARRISON ARTILLERY WAS FIRED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AT COVER POINT, AND RESULTED LIKE THE FIRST IN A WIN FOR THE ARTILLERY. THE WEATHER WAS WET, BUT THE WIND WAS AGAIN VEERING, FRESHENING UP AT THE LONGER RANGES SO SUDDENLY THAT SEVERAL BULLETS WERE SENT WIDE OF THE TARGETS BEFORE THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE WAS REALIZED. THE SCORE BY RANGES WAS:

Table with columns for range, score, and names of participants. Includes entries for B. C. Garrison Artillery, Royal Navy and Marines, and various officers.

FEDERATION.

A DISPATCH FROM NANAIMO SAYS THAT THE WALKING MATCH BETWEEN HANCOCK, THE ENGLISH CHAMPION, AND SUTTON, THE AMERICAN CHAMPION, ANNOUNCED TO TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY NIGHT, DID NOT MATURE. SUTTON WANTED TO WALK IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION AND THE ENGLISH CHAMPION WOULD NOT AGREE TO THIS, SO THE MATCH FELL THROUGH. THE CROWD WAS GREATLY DISAPPOINTED IN CONSEQUENCE. IF SUTTON'S CHAMPIONSHIP RESTS UPON THE SAME BASIS AS HIS CONNECTION WITH THE CHICAGO RECORD IT IS NOT WORTH CONSIDERATION; THE RECORD REPUDIATES HIM AND ADVISES THE PEOPLE TO INVESTIGATE ANY REPRESENTATIONS HE MAY MAKE CONCERNING HIMSELF.

MR. STURTON EXPLAINS.

TO THE SPORTING EDITOR.—THE REASON THAT THE RACE OF SATURDAY BETWEEN HANCOCK AND MYSELF FELL THROUGH IS SIMPLE—THE AUDIENCE WAS TOO SMALL AND THE FENCE TOO LOW. ABOUT 100 CAME OVER THE FENCE AND 500 OR MORE WERE CRANING THEIR NECKS AROUND, WHILE BUT 43 PAID ADMISSION. TEN DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS WOULD NOT PAY EXPENSES, LET ALONE GIVE US ANYTHING. IF ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE THE RACE WILL BE IN VICTORIA ON SATURDAY, JUNE 15. I AM READY TO WALK HANCOCK, BUT NOT FOR LOVE OR THE BENEFIT OF A FREE CROWD. I WILL WALK HIM THE ONE HOUR ON THE SAME CONDITIONS AS THE RACE WAS TO HAVE BEEN GOVERNED BY IN NANAIMO. (SD.) CHAMPION V. E. STURTON.

THE GALE.

COMMENTARY FROM A CRITIC. AN ENGLISH EXPERT OARSMAN, WRITING IN THE ST. JAMES' GAZETTE, COMMENDS THE CORNELL CREW NOW TRAINING NEAR HENLEY. THEIR STYLE, HE SAYS, IS VERY UNIFORM, FAR MORE SO THAN IS GENERALLY SEEN IN ENGLAND. HE ADDS THAT THEY FEATHER CLEAN AND HAVE A GOOD LIVELY RECOVERY, IN WHICH THEY SET AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE FOR MANY ENGLISH CREWS. THEIR WEAK FEATURE IS WANT OF REACH. SPEAKING OF THEM PERSONALLY, THE WRITER SAYS THEY DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ROW SECRETLY OR SUPPRESS INSPECTION OF THEIR BOAT AND EQUIPMENT. THEY APPEAR TO BE THOROUGH SPORTSMEN OF THE BEST SORT, AND HAVE ALREADY CREATED A MOST FAVORABLE IMPRESSION AT HENLEY.

YACHTING.

THE CHANNEL RACES. THE CHANNEL RACES TOOK PLACE OVER THE DOVER COURSE YESTERDAY WITH A GOOD SAILING WIND. ON THE FIRST RACE THE YACHTS WERE IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: LUNA FIRST, STEPHENS SECOND, NIAGARA THIRD. THE STEPHENS WENT ROUND THE FIRST MARK A MINUTE IN THE LEAD OF THE NIAGARA, AND TWO MINUTES AHEAD OF THE LUNA. IT WAS A RETURN AGAINST THE TIDE AND THE NIAGARA GOT THE BEST POSITION AND PLACED A GOOD HALF MILE BETWEEN HERSELF AND THE LUNA. SHE GOT A GOOD BREEZE DURING THE WHOLE OF HER SECOND ROUND, AND CAME IN THE WHOLE CITY WINNER. IN THE ALIA-BRISBANE RACE THE CONTEST WAS SHARP; THE ALIA, HOWEVER,

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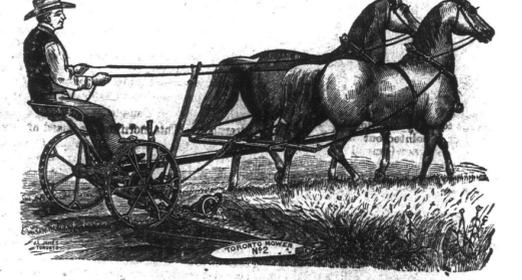
REINDEER BRAND. Just what is wanted for your Summer outing. Kept by all Grocers.

M. STROUSS, P. O. BOX 604, YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. BUYER OF—

Wool, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, ETC., ETC., AT— HIGHEST MARKET PRICES AND FOR SPOT CASH. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited; Bags and Price Lists on Application.

HATS B. WILLIAMS & CO. 97 Johnson Street, Victoria

E. G. PRIOR & CO LIMITED LIABILITY.



Have for sale this season the following celebrated machines: Toronto Mowers and Hay Tedders, Sharp's Sulky Rakes, Osborne Mowers and Hay Tedders, A Full Line of Hay-Making Tools.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. LD. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

LEA AND PERRINS' ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AGENTS—M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

got a small advantage and held it to the end. A RUN TO ANGLERS. A number of the Victoria yacht club boats will cruise to Port Angeles Saturday. If there is a good breeze some sharp sailing will be done.

CHERRY. VANCOUVER AND SAN FRANCISCO. Following the lead of Victoria, the St. George's chess club, of Vancouver, are to have a match on Friday with the San Francisco chess club, the C. P. Telegraph Company allowing the use of their wires. The St. George's club have some players of great skill among them. Mr. Keath, champion of the city, has lost but few games he has played in the province, and Mr. Elrech-

burg is a very close second; both gentlemen will be chosen for the contest, which will be watched with the greatest interest here.

LONDON, June 11.—Premier Greenway of Manitoba left for Winnipeg last night. The report that he is seriously ill is untrue. There is nothing seriously wrong. He may be able to leave Toronto on Thursday.

B.B.B. Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system from a common temple to the worst scrofulous sore.

NOTES.

Senate Committee The Salvation Colony.

nt of the Dominion Hudson Bay way.

Correspondent.)

A great sensation by the resignation of the committee on the ground not consider cases on simply vote against a committee on relig-

is constituted of 39-allow Hon. Mr. Daly the proposed Salva-

the fisheries last 900,733, an increase of fish Columbia fisher-

silvery pass bill was of Common by servatives voted for

to night that no Hudson Bay Rail-

minister is here wait-public analyst.

REPORTED.

Sealers Tells Coast Catch Light.

Sealers Heard Local Sealers Prevalence.

of the schooner Vera, for despatch by the arrived, says:

use waters has thus Seal cannot be found numbers and the daily rough and try-

00 to 1,500 in the seasons count them- six or seven hun-

near as I can come to individual catches, the heading the list each

Marvin, 750; Her- 285; Alton, 239; 6; City of San Die-

donald, nearly 500; 40; Umbria, near 300; Mary Ellen, 770;

Arctic, 100; Arctic, 91; Jane Gray, 830;

Mr. 450; Mattie T, 300; Pioneer, 735;

his Olsen, 650; and

price depend upon coast this season

good price. There reported on this

one of his boats, picked up by another

fallen overboard and reach him in

promised shark. At with one of our

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Arrival of the "Empress of Japan" Admiral Fremantle a Distinguished Passenger.

Poor Luck of Sealers on the Japanese Side—The "Hyacinth" in Dock.

The big white liner Empress of Japan, Captain Geo. A. Lee, R.N.E., dropped anchor off the outer wharf yesterday at noon, after a quick and uneventful trip from the Orient. The steamer left Yokohama June 1 with large passenger and freight lists, including 250 Asiatics. Twelve saloon passengers, 14 Japanese and 47 Chinese were landed here. The cargo was made up of general merchandise—about 2,500 tons in all. Among the passengers to come ashore here was Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, who was in command of the Asiatic station and who has now been relieved and is on his way to England. Admiral Buller taking command of the station. Admiral Fremantle's position was an important and difficult one during the late war, and in the discharge of his duties he has been much better than the public. He spent the afternoon at the Equatorial and on the day after tomorrow he will be in the city. His intention is to proceed to England by easy stages, taking in various points of interest on the way. Another well known Englishman on board was Mr. James Troup, a British Consul at Yokohama. Mr. Troup has been in the consular service since 1864 and is one of the best posted men in Japan on political and commercial questions; he has also rendered valuable assistance to British Consuls in Japanese waters at various times. In his opinion affairs in Japan are rapidly assuming a normal condition, and are long every thing will be as usual, except the natural advantages which are sure to come as a result of the great victory. Mr. Troup is on his way to England for a brief rest, and did not land here. Captain McQuinn, flag officer of the "Empress," will leave for their home at Port San Juan by the Maude Saturday.

The Friday upon which the donors and subscribers to the Jubilee Hospital funds held their annual meeting is not of this week, but rather the 23rd instant. The business then to be transacted is the election of directors and reception of reports. The manufacture of bone fertilizer will soon be commenced here on a large scale. A British Pacific Fertilizer Manufacturing Co. having secured the building on Government street formerly occupied by S. Gray. Part of the product will be shipped to Honolulu.

Last evening the Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian church held their first strawberry festival of the season. The affair took place in the schoolroom and was largely attended. In connection with the strawberry feast was a splendid literary and musical programme.

The hearing of a summons against an Indian for erecting a weir in the Cowichan river, and for obstructing the passage of fish, was on Monday on the application of Indian Agent Lomas, adjourned for one week by the sitting justices, Edward Munro and W. H. Elkington.

The Knights of Pythias are making preparations for their annual decoration-day exercises to be held on June 25, in memory of the members of the order who have passed away. This year there will be a large number of visitors from the Mainland, and other island lodges will be represented. The principal object of the day is to raise money for the purchase of a new hall, and will include oration and the strewing of the graves with flowers.

The proceedings taken by the trustees of the Loyal Dauntless lodge, C.O.F.E., to restrain the treasurer of the lodge from in any way interfering with the funds, was favorable. Nearly all the Victoria fleet will be ready to sail before returning home, following the usual annual along the Copper island coast. When the Empress of Japan left the Orient all had not yet made their appearance in port. One schooner in particular, the "Vera," had not arrived, though her owners have expected information to that effect by the Empress. Up till the time of the sailing of the steamer "Haida," had not arrived at the following fleet, the only one reported to R. P. Rickett & Co., Ltd.: Willard Almsworth 917, May 17; Herman 479, May 21; Vera 708, May 22; E. Eppinger 785, May 25; Mary 777, May 27; Alton 299, May 26; Borealis 73, May 27; City of San Diego 371, May 27; Rattler 345, May 28. Previous to May 28, the Casco with 1,200 skins and the Brenda with 900 odd were reported. The "Vera," has been wired to return to Seattle on June 9, Annie E. Baker 991, Bonanza 750, E. B. Marvin 550, E. E. Webster 450, Mattie T. Dyer 557, Ocean Belle 800, Pioneer 735, and Ross 100.

THE "HYACINTH" IN DOCK. H.M.S. Hyacinth is in dock at Esquimalt receiving a new wheel and undergoing cleaning and painting. She will be on the blocks for several days, and immediately after vacating there will fill her coal bunkers and prepare for a sea voyage. Where she is going is as yet unknown, but it is presumed she will head South.

There is considerable competition in the small towing business just now, and as a result coal and wood dealers and other merchants are sharing the benefits of cut rates. The upper part of the harbor is said to be becoming badly in need of dredging, this fact being evident in the handling of sealing craft there another.

Tug Hope, of Vancouver, arrived down from the Mainland yesterday with stone for the new post office. She left for Comox in the evening.

The American schooner Bering Sea, evidently doing her best to get into trouble, as she has left Nisquis, her reported destination being Clayoquot, where she intends to ship a number more of Indians. The Quadra which will soon stop the "stealing" business, if they can be carried out.

L. P. Bazler, a sealer, has filed a libel

against the steamer City of Kingston in the Seattle courts. He took passage March 24, and when going ashore at Seattle stepped on a grating over a coal-hole which turned under him, he thereby receiving serious injuries. The steamer is released on \$10,000 bonds pending trial of the action.

THE THREE LINKS. Grand Lodge L.O.O.F. of British Columbia Opens Its Twenty-First Annual Session.

Representatives Present From All Over the Province—The New Officers Elected.

Representatives from the various L.O.O.F. lodges of the province gathered yesterday in Oddfellows hall to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. Preceding this, the Grand Encampment held a session, presided over by Grand Patriarch, W. H. Huxtable, of West-

THE CITY. A PLEASANT evening was spent at the palace social at the O.T.W. hall last evening given by the Princess committee.

REV. C. M. TATE yesterday united in marriage Mr. E. Wilkinson of Port San Juan and Miss Lizzie Brown of Blairton, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson will leave for their home at Port San Juan by the Maude Saturday.

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The Knights of Pythias are making preparations for their annual decoration-day exercises to be held on June 25, in memory of the members of the order who have passed away. This year there will be a large number of visitors from the Mainland, and other island lodges will be represented. The principal object of the day is to raise money for the purchase of a new hall, and will include oration and the strewing of the graves with flowers.

The proceedings taken by the trustees of the Loyal Dauntless lodge, C.O.F.E., to restrain the treasurer of the lodge from in any way interfering with the funds, was favorable. Nearly all the Victoria fleet will be ready to sail before returning home, following the usual annual along the Copper island coast. When the Empress of Japan left the Orient all had not yet made their appearance in port. One schooner in particular, the "Vera," had not arrived, though her owners have expected information to that effect by the Empress. Up till the time of the sailing of the steamer "Haida," had not arrived at the following fleet, the only one reported to R. P. Rickett & Co., Ltd.: Willard Almsworth 917, May 17; Herman 479, May 21; Vera 708, May 22; E. Eppinger 785, May 25; Mary 777, May 27; Alton 299, May 26; Borealis 73, May 27; City of San Diego 371, May 27; Rattler 345, May 28. Previous to May 28, the Casco with 1,200 skins and the Brenda with 900 odd were reported. The "Vera," has been wired to return to Seattle on June 9, Annie E. Baker 991, Bonanza 750, E. B. Marvin 550, E. E. Webster 450, Mattie T. Dyer 557, Ocean Belle 800, Pioneer 735, and Ross 100.

THE "HYACINTH" IN DOCK. H.M.S. Hyacinth is in dock at Esquimalt receiving a new wheel and undergoing cleaning and painting. She will be on the blocks for several days, and immediately after vacating there will fill her coal bunkers and prepare for a sea voyage. Where she is going is as yet unknown, but it is presumed she will head South.

There is considerable competition in the small towing business just now, and as a result coal and wood dealers and other merchants are sharing the benefits of cut rates. The upper part of the harbor is said to be becoming badly in need of dredging, this fact being evident in the handling of sealing craft there another.

Tug Hope, of Vancouver, arrived down from the Mainland yesterday with stone for the new post office. She left for Comox in the evening.

The American schooner Bering Sea, evidently doing her best to get into trouble, as she has left Nisquis, her reported destination being Clayoquot, where she intends to ship a number more of Indians. The Quadra which will soon stop the "stealing" business, if they can be carried out.

L. P. Bazler, a sealer, has filed a libel

THE THREE LINKS.

Grand Lodge L.O.O.F. of British Columbia Opens Its Twenty-First Annual Session.

Representatives Present From All Over the Province—The New Officers Elected.

Representatives from the various L.O.O.F. lodges of the province gathered yesterday in Oddfellows hall to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. Preceding this, the Grand Encampment held a session, presided over by Grand Patriarch, W. H. Huxtable, of West-

THE CITY. A PLEASANT evening was spent at the palace social at the O.T.W. hall last evening given by the Princess committee.

REV. C. M. TATE yesterday united in marriage Mr. E. Wilkinson of Port San Juan and Miss Lizzie Brown of Blairton, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson will leave for their home at Port San Juan by the Maude Saturday.

The Friday upon which the donors and subscribers to the Jubilee Hospital funds held their annual meeting is not of this week, but rather the 23rd instant. The business then to be transacted is the election of directors and reception of reports.

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AN INTERESTING REPORT

On the Work of the Year, Presented by Surveyor General Tom Kains.

Success of the Small Holdings—Fine Oyster Beds Discovered—Forest Fires.

Mr. Tom Kains, surveyor-general, in his annual report, just presented to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin, reviews exhaustively and interestingly the work that has been performed under his direction during 1894, and appends a number of valuable suggestions, which will no doubt be given the consideration they deserve. It is noted that during the year four new maps have been prepared in the lands and works office and have been lithographed by the COLONIST company in a highly satisfactory manner, these maps including two showing respectively the surveys recently made in the Bulkley and the Nechaco valleys, the Big Bend country, Columbia river; and a small map of the province showing the meteorological stations. The draughting department, in the preparation of the new map of the province, referred to in the last report issued, has been instructed to devote his time to other fields, pending the receipt of the information necessary to render the compilation as full and authentic as possible. This, coupled with a very serious illness which deprived the department of his services for two months, has been the means of postponing the completion of the map much beyond the time at which it was expected the work would be finished and in the lithographers' hands. The estimate of expenditures for the year 1895, and \$200 for four months' salary of grand secretary to date. The balance in the grand treasurer's hands is \$460 69 more than was anticipated.

The secretary asked that some action be taken as to the future disposition of the \$96, collected as a nucleus for the Oddfellows' Home of B.C. Northern Light lodge, of the North Delta, destroyed by fire, had been given assistance for subscriptions during the year of \$163 from this jurisdiction. Excelsior lodge hall, Chilliwack, was also burned last December.

The evening session was taken up with the election of officers for the ensuing year, and in receiving and discussing reports from the various lodges. The new Grand Lodge officers were chosen as follows: Grand Master, W. E. Holmes, Victoria; Deputy Grand Master, P. J. Foulds, Westminister; Grand Secretary, W. H. Morton, Nanaimo; Grand Treasurer, E. B. Gilmour, Victoria; Grand Representative, J. E. Phillips, Victoria.

This morning the Grand Lodge will meet again at 9 o'clock, and it will only hold session and in the forenoon and evening, the noon being devoted to a picnic up the Gorge, where the rest of the day will be spent in amusement. All Odd Fellows and members of lodges are invited to the picnic. Mcintosh's boat-house at half past ten, at the same time conveyances for those who wish to go by land will leave the Odd Fellows' hall.

Chairman Charles Hayward presided over the full board at last evening's meeting of the city school trustees, when, as the first item of business, consideration was given to the communication of Mr. Fawcett regarding the suspension of her daughter by Miss Lucas.

On investigation it was found that the whole matter arose out of a misunderstanding which was easily explained. The letter was filed.

John Simpson, third assistant at the College Institute, tendered his resignation on account of leaving the province; resignation accepted. A letter was also received from Sheldon & Goward, asking for a share of the insurance on the Provincial building, which was referred to the finance committee.

Principal Paul invited the board to attend the annual examinations. The invitation was accepted, and it was decided that the Council of Public Instruction be asked to furnish full information regarding all rules governing the public schools.

Mr. C. Chislett lodged a formal complaint against Principal McNeill of the North Ward school, for over-severe punishment of his son.

TRUSTEE GLOVER and LEVIE spoke very strongly on the matter, and characterized the punishment as severe and far too extreme.

TRUSTEE LEVIE considered that an offense of this kind, involving obscene messages, could scarcely be dealt with so severely. The trustees have favored the appointment of a committee to consider the matter.

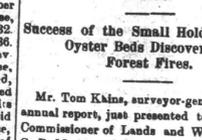
On vote this was lost, and Mr. McNeill was asked to make a statement which, Mr. McNeill, showing that the boy had been guilty of the offense in various ways, in improper notes to girls in the same school. In his (Mr. McNeill's) opinion he richly deserved the severe whipping which had been administered.

On motion of Trustee Marchant it was voted that the board accept the statement of Mr. McNeill, and while deploring unduly corporal punishment, sustain the Principal in his action.

The sollicitors of the board, Messrs. Powell and Lampman, wrote, giving it as their opinion that the board could not legally use school funds for swimming bath purposes. This letter was received and filed. The quarterly reports received from the various schools were simply of a routine character, and were received and filed. The average attendance for the month was given at 1,764; actual average, 1,749; total attendance, 2,909; average number of pupils per teacher, 42.

THE ART OF BRING

SCIENTIFIC RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE OR ANY MUSCULAR PARTS LIES IN USING



MENTHOL PLASTER

countries also proved on examination to have been similarly overestimated. As numerous inquiries had been made for lands adjacent to Victoria city it was deemed advisable to subdivide all the surveyed portions of the districts of Oter, Sooke, Metochin, Goldstream, and Highland lying south of the boundary of the E. & N railway land grant. Mr. Hugh Burns was entrusted with this work, and although it was late in the season succeeded in completing the work allotted to him with the exception of a few sections situated in Highland. Since the country embraced is of a rather rough character comparatively small areas of good agricultural land were met with, and a large portion of the whole is reported as suitable for cattle or sheep runs.

An inexpensive reconnaissance survey was made towards the close of the season by Mr. C. D. B. Green, in a view of ascertaining the nature and extent of the lands adapted for settlement purposes, together with the character and quantity of timber situated in the valleys of the Kettle river and its main tributaries. Owing to the advanced state of the season, and to impediments resulting from forest fires, he was unable to make an extensive examination as was intended, still his report states that within the limits of his survey there are some seventy five thousand acres of fair agricultural land, besides numerous patches of valuable timber, which only require a cheap means of outlet to bring it into a ready market.

In his concluding paragraphs, Mr. Kains treats exhaustively of the deprivations wrought by bush fires—many of these involving the waste destruction of enormous stretches of valuable forest. It is "but natural," the report comments, "that the first note of warning in this direction should come from the surveyors carrying out government work throughout the province, because they are in contact with the land, and must come face to face with the character and circumstances of the wilds through which they traverse, and more than most persons have an opportunity of giving their individual opinions upon the coming of forest fires in the Kootenay district, and his remarks are certainly worthy of perusal by every person who has any direct or indirect interests in this province. Mr. Drayton, however, relates his experience in but a small section, situated in the eastern part of the province, and it is a fact that scarcely any district within its limits has escaped the ravages of forest fire, and especially is this true on Vancouver Island and the Lower Fraser river country, where they have regrettably at various points throughout the province.

"It will be noticed that work in connection with the survey of pre-emption claims in the city of Victoria, has not been so active in former years, as in previous years, and that the number of field-books received during the past year is not so great as that of 1893 by twenty-two volumes. This falling off is due to the fact that the number of pre-emption claims has been reduced to a very small number, and the number of field-books received during the past year is not so great as that of 1893 by twenty-two volumes. This falling off is due to the fact that the number of pre-emption claims has been reduced to a very small number, and the number of field-books received during the past year is not so great as that of 1893 by twenty-two volumes.

Survey work has been presented upon a less extensive scale than in recent previous years, but good work has also been done in this direction. The subdivision of certain crown lands into small holdings under the provisions of the act passed in 1894 has been performed with considerable efficiency was extended in making the award to the proper applicant on account of the number who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of commencing farming on a small scale. Mr. Peter Leach, an applicant for a small holding, has been awarded a lot, each of about 6 2/3 acres, all of which, with one exception have been leased according to statute for a period of five years. Mr. E. B. Harman similarly laid out the government reserves in Westside and the adjacent lots to the Vancouver-New Westminister tram line. These reserves were divided into 63 small holdings of from five to eight acres each, and up to the date of the report the majority had been applied for and leased.

The operations of Mr. Palmer included the laying out into sections of the available land in the numerous islands lying between Vancouver Island and the Province mainland. Mr. Palmer noticed a marked influx of settlers upon the territory covered by his 1893 explorations, and speaks in the highest terms of the advantages of this favored locality. He directs special attention to certain lagoons and bays in which the Oyster plant oyster is to be found of a size much above the average, and in such quantities as to warrant the opening up of the oyster fishing industry upon a large scale.

Mr. F. C. Cotten's explorations of the Toke Inlet valley do not present any strong inducements to the prospective settler, and his investigations of this highly spoken of district exemplify how a casual observer may be deceived when viewing a portion of country from canoe or boat. The advantage of the Loughborough and Kingscombe hiet

Can't Wash Them Out! All the colors marked "FAST" give full, bright, and handsome colors that will not fade nor soapsuds wash out. Two things that are not true of the inferior imitations of Diamond Dyes.

Do your Dyeing at Home with the Original and Reliable Diamond Dyes. Sold everywhere. See Direction Book and every sample colored cloth free.

WALLS & REIDMANN CO., Montreal 1-0.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

The Vancouver lacrosse team is training hard, encouraged by recent successes. Their captain, Mr. Smith, says he can pick a team from the players now in the province that will win a month's training, can go East and conquer the (lacrosse) world. Of this he will have more to say later on.

Manager Stanley of the new Bowker park, has, on account of counter attractions, cancelled the races announced for July 13. He proposes to hold a meeting on the 2nd proximo instead, and will include five races in the programme. One of these will be for two-year-olds, \$20 with 10 added money.

The Albion will play the following team against Corrig College on Saturday: Q. D. E. Warden (captain), C. Frost, A. C. Anderson, E. J. Martin, C. Schlegers, W. York, A. A. Green, H. L. Gillies, F. W. Thomas, R. H. Strickland and W. Booth.

Entries close this evening for the ten-mile bicycle race (handicap) at Beacon Hill for the handsome Harris cup. Every racing man in the city is urged to send in his name to the donor of the cup, Mr. Harry Harris.

The Kolnische Zeitung of Berlin declares that Germany will support the Powers in their demands with regard to Armenia.

The Masco, a freshly papered, repeats the report that Miss Frances White, ex-president of the Women's Christian Temperance

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. Per Year (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10.00. Per Week (delivered) \$2.00.

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GOOD FOR PARTS 1 TO 20 INCLUSIVE. NAME. P.O. Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World. With three Coupons and 10 cents each part.

A FRIEND OF CANADA. It is observing to observe that some of Canada's best and most appreciative friends are Englishmen who have lived long enough in this Dominion to know its people and to estimate its resources.

A SMALL BUSINESS. The grit penny whistles are doing their little best to alarm the country by looking about the immensity of Mr. Cookburn's expenses for Canada at the World's Fair.

CHIBS AND CHIBS-PLAYERS. The international match just concluded between this city and San Francisco seems likely to give a fillip to the practice of "chibs" on the Pacific Coast generally.

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Lorne, Indiana, are satisfied with their own country, their own form of government, and if they desire any change in their relations with Great Britain it is that these relations may be closer than they are now and more mutually beneficial.

They are, as Lord Lorne says, a little further on in the article we are considering in "alliance with, not in dependence on, the old country. They have themselves proved their own patriotism and are giving a place among the nations of the world. They make their own commercial arrangements in concert with the imperial power. They have a position unique as it is enviable. In art, in industry, in literature, and in national life, whether shown by their success in great public works or by the ordered advance of their towns and country populations, they have made immense progress since they united in the Dominion.

It is a good thing for Canadians to be reminded of their advantages, their opportunities and the splendid future that awaits them, for if they listened to the walling of the school of dismal prophets that has risen up among them they would lose heart and cease to develop the magnificent resources which they possess.

Lord Lorne is by no means a bigoted freer trader; he sees the utility of trying to persuade the inhabitants of a new and rich country that they should not attempt to foster their infant native industries. "Whether defensible or not by a purely philosophic argument, there is no doubt that every rising nation will naturally proceed to such imposts on goods not made at home, but which may be produced at home. A young country tries as soon as possible to be represented in all departments of national existence, and to have home-made articles in preference to those made out of the country. There is, therefore, little use in arguing the point."

The Grit penny whistles are doing their little best to alarm the country by looking about the immensity of Mr. Cookburn's expenses for Canada at the World's Fair. He received no salary for his services. The Dominion paid his expenses. It can easily be understood that the expenses of a man in such a position could not be small. He represented Canada among the representatives of many countries and it might be expected that he would worthily fill the position. The expenses amounted to \$4,425. Mr. Cookburn like an honest man accounted to the Government for every cent of the money. The Grit small politicians, since they had examined the bills, set up a terrible clamor about paying for blacking the Commissioner's shoes, for washing his shirts, for the hire of horses, for meat and drink, etc., etc. It seemed a dreadful thing to them that the people of Canada should pay the expenses of the gentleman who represented them at the Chicago Exhibition. The people of the Province of Ontario paid Mr. Nicholas Awrey, who is no doubt a good Grit, \$6,378 for serving them in the same capacity as Mr. Cookburn served the people of the whole Dominion, yet the Conservative papers of the Province did not raise an outcry about the money paid for blacking Mr. Awrey's shoes and for washing Mr. Awrey's shirts. They knew that the man who represented so large a Province as Ontario at the World's Fair must be continually putting his hand in his pocket. Mr. Cookburn says the four thousand odd dollars was not nearly all that he, as Commissioner, was required to spend at the exhibition. His mission in the service of the people of the Dominion cost him some three thousand dollars besides. The Montreal Gazette says quietly but contentedly that the reason that the Opposition press did not raise an uproar about Mr. Awrey's expenses was that the Opposition in Ontario is Conservative, and adds: "Mr. Awrey must appreciate the fact that he has gentlemen for his opponents."

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people of shodden boards from sunset to sunrise, intently absorbed in their calculations, in plot and counterplot. Their surprise deepens at hearing that all this mental struggle, this display of wariness and circumspection, of fierce attack and stubborn defence, involves in the end no greater prize than the honor of winning. It was to enjoy "the earthquake shout of victory" that so many enthusiasts, forgetting alike domesticated personal fatigue, engaged in the intellectual and enthralling struggle. Can we not boast of reviving the glory of the ancient days when, like the simple wreath of wild olive, the victor in these modern Olympic games claims as his due no other thing beyond the joy of hearing that the foe "resigns"?

As to the game itself, volumes have been written on its advantages as a means of mental discipline, by many authors in many lands, but the subject is apparently as far from exhaustion as its theory and practice. That in its antiquity no less than in its form, the pastime is unique, none may deny. The list of illustrious men and women who have partaken of its delights is in itself formidable. Setting aside the more or less apocryphal instances of Charlemagne and Timur, or to whom learned men are not agreed, chess can undoubtedly number amongst its devotees such brilliant examples as Philip II of Spain, Charles V of Germany, Catharine of Medici, Pope Leo X, Henry IV of France, Elizabeth, James I, Charles I of England, William of Orange, Cardinal Richelieu, Charles XII of Sweden, and the Son of Thunder, Napoleon Bonaparte!

"Age cannot wither it nor custom stale its infinite variety." As fresh and sparkling to day as when before the Christian Era the philosophers of the East were amusing themselves with what we moderns term Problems and End-games! In an ancient Persian manuscript preserved in the British Museum Chess is described as "the nourishment of the mind, the solace of the spirit, the polish of intelligence and the bright sun of understanding."

A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

The address of Sir Donald A. Smith, President of the Bank of Montreal, at the annual bank meeting, which took place on the 3rd inst., contains some passages which throw a little light on matters about which there was some rather warm controversy in this city a short time ago. The tone of the President's address is cheerful and hopeful. He, perhaps better than anyone in Canada, is in a position to view the financial state of the country in its true light, and the great institution to which he belongs has a deep and a direct interest in the general welfare. It is not the habit of bank authorities to paint too bright a picture of the future. They are not given to over-statements in that direction. On the contrary, their advice to the public is invariably to be prepared for the "rainy days"—to be prudent and cautious in the conduct of business.

You will observe from the report just read that the net profits of the Bank during the past year show a decline of \$108,000 in round numbers, or less than 1 per cent upon capital, compared with the statement of the preceding year. While we could have desired a better result, under all the circumstances with which the Bank has had to contend, we consider it very satisfactory that the year should have proved so successful. The causes which have produced this result will be given more in detail by the General Manager. I would, however, anticipate his remarks with the observation that the year has been marked by quiet trade at home and by dull trade abroad, by declining prices, by keen competition among traders of the continent, and by the depression of the active employment of the year. The continued prevalence of singularly low rates of interest. The period through which we have passed has not been remarkable in new events. A wide spread prostration of trade has occurred for many years past, and looking back on the traces upon the path of industry, commerce and finance made by that adverse wave we are glad to believe that they will be found less deep in Canada than in most countries.

The President addresses evidence to show that trade is reviving in England, in the United States and in Canada. With regard to Canada he said: "It is, however, more particularly to the reasons which seem to warrant a hopeful outlook in our own country that I would draw your attention, because after all our prosperity as a people must mainly rest upon the trade conditions in Canada. These reasons

are neither few nor unimportant. If, for instance, we look at the clearing house returns of this city of Montreal during the past month of May, it will be found that the aggregate amount of the clearings has been \$27,142,200 as compared with \$24,294,200 in the corresponding month last year, and \$54,325,000 in May of 1893, the figures showing an undoubted improvement in business even as compared with two years ago. Then as to railway earnings you are doubtless aware that our two principal arteries of traffic have suffered a serious diminution in earnings since the continental depression set in, although as compared with United States railways, those in Canada cannot be said to have done badly. The point upon which we have to congratulate ourselves, however, is that since the beginning of the present year the profits of the Canadian Pacific railway show an improvement up to the close of April over those of the like period last year, the gain for the month of April alone being \$88,840, and that in the case of the Grand Trunk railway the receipts have risen from \$1,626,500 in 1894, to \$1,851,500 in the five weeks ending with May 25. From 1893 to 1894, therefore, we have, I think, fairly good reason to infer that the turn in the tide of business has come, in which view some confirmation may be found in the rising scale of prices both here and abroad.

The flourishing condition of the growing crop gives a good ground of hope that when the revival in trade is assured, this Dominion will be in a position to take advantage of it. Canada's resources are, as a speaker said, abundant, and he pointed to indications which show that the volume of the country's trade is bound to increase, even if there is a falling off here and there in some particular product. The abundance of Canadian resources finds exemplification in trade exports, which show a value of \$83,895,600 of domestic products sent abroad from July 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895, as compared with an export of \$82,283,000 of Canadian products in the corresponding period of the preceding year, thus showing an increase in the value of the goods which have been able to find their way abroad despite a somewhat low range of prices. It is noteworthy that this growth of our export commerce has been coincident with a reduction in the value of imports, I think we may rest assured, not only of the accumulative power of the country, but the ability of the country to sound judgment which, in alliance with a well based and sagaciously directed banking system, lies at the foundation of its commercial affairs. It behooves us, however, to put forth every possible effort in aid of the revival of prosperity.

It is to be observed that the President of the Bank of Montreal is of the opinion that an increase of exports, independently of every other consideration, is an encouraging sign. Mr. Clouston, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, an able and an experienced man of business, is of opinion that Canada has ridden out the commercial storm bravely and with but little damage to any of her interests. He, too, looks to the immediate future hopefully. He said: "Though the past year has not been a prosperous one it should be a source of great satisfaction to Canadians that the business community in Canada has come so well through the ordeal, and that we have escaped unscathed from the depression and disaster. In that we compare favorably with any other country. Indeed, it has been a great surprise to me how well we have stood it. It is too soon to say we are out of the woods, but in the United States there seems to be no doubt that the corner has been turned, and as Canada must always be affected in no small measure by the condition of affairs in that country, it is reasonable to suppose that here, too, the depression has spent its force. There is undoubtedly a more hopeful feeling, and though the improvement may be to a certain extent temporary, many must have benefited by the rise in staples, which—with the exception of butter and cheese—has been general. Still, much depends on the coming year, and until it is assured the danger is not over."

When men of wide and long business experience and of acknowledged ability like the President and the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal take a cheerful view of the present financial condition of the country and speak hopefully and encouragingly of the future, it is safe to pay but little attention to the croakings and the dismal predictions of men whose ability is small, whose outlook is narrow and whose experience is exceedingly limited.

and expect a heavy yield. No damage by frost. The territory over which these settlements extend is very extensive, yet the reports are very much alike, and all encourage. If the weather continues favorable, 1895 will be a glorious year for the whole of the Northwest.

A SURE INDICATION.

One of the most pleasant indications of the revival of business in the United States is the voluntary increase of wages given to employes by manufacturing and other business concerns. The New York Times, which has been collecting information and publishing reports since the beginning of April, says that up to the 5th of the present month the number of companies which have increased the wages of employes is 278, and the number of workers benefited is 184,000. The concerns are of many kinds and some of them are very large. The Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, Chicago, having 10,000 men in many places, give an increase of 10 per cent to 8,000 men. The increase which the Cambria Iron Co., Johnstown, Penn., accord to their 3,000 employes is 10 per cent, which is in addition to their pay roll of \$20,000. Among these prosperous concerns are woolen companies, manufacturers of cotton goods, foundries, rolling mills, an elevated railway company, mining companies, etc. The rate of increase is generally 10 per cent.

The resumption of work in factories and other industrial concerns which had been for some time idle is another sign of the advent of good times. Bradstreet's shows that since the beginning of April work has been resumed in 227 industrial plants where it had been discontinued, and that by such resumption employment has been given to 53,400 persons. Nearly all the increases were voluntary on the part of the employers. "The strength and extent of the voluntary increase of wages," says Bradstreet's, "is indeed a most encouraging exhibition of the force of the underlying conditions of improvement of general trade throughout the country." The improvement in business, of which these voluntary increases of wages are the most convincing evidence, has reached Canada, and will no doubt extend before very long to every part of it.

THE HONEST TRUTH.

Mr. Hugh John Macdonald said to an interviewer in Montreal: "There can be no doubt the law (the school law of 1890) was brought in force in a most brutal manner, and for purely political purposes. Those who kept themselves in power by their appeals in favor of national schools cared very little about the matter, yet they knew that by raising such a cry they would draw the public mind away from the shortcomings of the Government and its policy." Mr. Macdonald has the reputation of being the frankest and most candid of men. He is too outspoken and too little of a partisan to make a good party politician. What he says, therefore, about the spirit in which the Manitoba school law was passed and enforced may be regarded as an accurate description of matters as they existed in Manitoba. What Mr. Macdonald said of Manitoba is true of every country in which matters involving questions of religion are dragged into politics. Men who have no religious convictions worthy the name, and who do not care a straw for the matter to be decided upon, affect the most ardent zeal for the side which they take. These men are the most bitter and the most unscrupulous of controversialists. They use language which rarely conscientious and earnest men would think of uttering, and they resort to arguments which are as unfair as they are offensive to those with whom they differ. Those who have witnessed such contests will admit that Mr. Macdonald has used the right word, "brutal." No other so effectively describes the means resorted to by the mercenaries of both sides. If only the honest man—those who are fully convinced in their own minds—took part in the contest, it would be conducted with moderation and decency; but when such subjects as this Manitoba school question agitate the public mind they are taken hold of by a number of scheming politicians whose only thought is how they can best make them serve their personal ambitions and their party purposes. The surest way to encourage and to develop hypocrisy in a community is to drag religion into politics.

A MINING JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR:—I was pleased to see that there is some probability of a mining journal being published. This is a matter I have often thought of and wondered why something of the sort has not been started before. Of course starting a journal of this kind is rather a risky undertaking in a pecuniary way, as the number of subscribers would be somewhat small. My idea is that the government should help along such an enterprise, not merely subsidizing it, but by agreeing to take a large number of copies, and that these should be placed on the tables of the smoking or reading rooms of the principal clubs and fashionable hotels in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and perhaps New York.

But a journal like this must be a trustworthy and reliable one, such for instance as "South Africa," which one meets with everywhere. This publication gives an account of all the mines and what they are doing in Africa. Our mines in the upper country, if we are to believe half what we are told, are very rich; but unfortunately there is a great want of capital to open them up. I know of no better method of drawing attention to them than by circulating a reliable record of them, and also by some lecturer describing them before some of the prominent institutions of Great Britain, and look at the millions of capital which have been put into South African mines during the last six months.

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills, which cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

The Statue of the Father of Confederation Unveiled in Montreal.

A Demonstration of Heartfelt Esteem—Speech by the Governor-General.

(From the Montreal Star, June 6.) The 26th of June, already memorable as the day on which Canada lost the chief architect of her greatness, will henceforth be doubly memorable to Montrealers as the day upon which we of the Royal city did durable honor to the "loyal subject." Amid the salutes of artillery reverberating from the slopes of old Mount Royal—and down the valley of the St. Lawrence; amid the shouts and huzzas of thousands of loyal and grateful Canadians assembled to do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead; surrounded by the military strength of an empire, as encircled in the guard of honor composed of the Canadian militia and cadets; and honored by the presence of perhaps the most representative gathering of prominent men and women ever assembled in the Dominion—Montreal's monument to the memory of the "old chief," the first Prime Minister of our young country, the "architect" of the "mother flag of Old England," the British institutions and the British system of government—Sir John Macdonald—was unveiled this afternoon by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada.

After the arrival of the Governor-General, Sir Donald Smith made a few introductory remarks and called upon His Excellency to perform the ceremony of unveiling. As the large ovals dropped to the ground, an immense cheer went up from the vast assemblage. It was the spontaneous outburst of Liberal and Conservative alike to one whom all had recognized as the "Father of his Country," and who had been lovingly called Sir John by each and every one.

LORD ABERDEEN'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said: "The memorial is now before you, and this solemn day will long be eloquent in commemorating a great career and in inspiring to high aims of patriotism and effort. This is a notable occasion, but even this great occasion and these imposing surroundings would not be truly adequate in relation to that which has brought us together unless this assemblage were not only numerous, but also representative and comprehensive. For this memorial, erected by citizens of Montreal, now belongs to the whole city, and not only to the whole city, but in no small sense to the whole Dominion, reminding us that those who truly serve their country deserve the gratitude and the esteem of all; and that those who may have differed from them on questions of policy and methods may justly unite as they do to-day in celebrating their fame. (Cheers.)"

TO BE STARTED OUT.

LONDON, June 10.—The special correspondent of the Associated Press in Armenia writes from Djeddah as follows: "The Turkish government, it is claimed, has just taken the preliminary steps in what may result in the massacre of Nestorian Christians in the mountains between the headwaters of the Taurus and the Persian frontier. The orders to starve out the independent tribes of Nestorians in the mountain region immediately west of Gawar, which may be described as lying about midway between Mosul and Lakevan, about fifty miles west of the Persian frontier. The orders, it is stated, are that no food supplies of any kind shall be allowed for the tribes, and that the independent tribes, and measures are said to have been taken to enforce these orders to the letter. This action is apparently taken as a means of compelling the independent tribes to submit to Turkish authority and to pay the taxes demanded by the Turkish government, and is regarded as the first serious attempt that the Turkish government has made to exert force from the independent tribes. From the earliest days of the history of the Ottoman empire these tribes have been independent of Turkish rule. They have paid no taxes and have acknowledged no allegiance to the Turkish government. The fact that the independent tribes have looked upon by the opponents of the Porte as merely a plausible excuse for the governments action. The Sultan has plenty of opportunity for knowing that the independent tribes are too poor to pay taxes, and that many of them make a living by going down to the villages of their less wretchedly poor fellow countrymen for the purpose of selling their produce. These poor creatures are to be starved because they will not share with the Sultan of Turkey the scraps of bread, the refuse bits of meat, and the odds and ends which they obtain by scavenging. Their homes are in a wilderness, mountain peaks and narrow, rocky valleys, where nothing will grow except a tuft of broom corn here and there in the crevices on the rocks of the mountain sides, and a few stocks of millet in a casual square yard of soil in the valleys. It is not difficult to forecast the probable result of the starvation of this race of beggars should the order to starve them be carried out. Drive desperate by hunger, the people will endeavor to obtain food from Gawar and other outside districts, and there will be fights with the Turkish troops, the villages will be attacked and some of the wretched people will be killed, and no man can prophesy where the persecution will end. "I have just returned," says the correspondent, from a rapid journey to the Kurdish mountains for the purpose of investigating the report that fourteen villages had been attacked and devastated by a raid of Kurds last week. The original rumor had it that the Kurds had massacred many Christians and had carried off women and girls to the mountains. After riding day and night to reach the scene of the raid, I at length arrived at the Marguerite valley, which lies like the bottom of a boat between huge mountains covered from base to summit with almost unbroken expanses of snow. It was in this valley that the raid took place. It is said a band of Kurds from the mountains had indeed raided fourteen villages in this valley, but the raid was directed against other Kurds, and not against Christians. There were a few Nestorian Christians living in the valley, but they were not molested in any way."

Steamer Maude came in yesterday morning from Nanaimo with coal.