

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.
DOMINION DAY.

The Dominion of Canada enters to-day upon the twenty-seventh year of its existence as a Confederation. Have its people, in looking back over the twenty-six years which have elapsed since the British North America Act was passed, reason to feel proud of what they have accomplished? Has united Canada realized the hopes of the framers of its constitution or fulfilled the doleful prophecies of the opponents of confederation? These are questions which, in one form or other, thoughtful Canadians are asking themselves, and to which it is right to seek for fair and truthful answers.

constitution. If the framers of the constitution believed that it was necessary to appeal to the people in order to find out whether or not a majority is in favor of any given course of action, they would have made provision for it. They evidently believed that the men in favor of any proposed reform, would have the courage and the honesty to advocate it when it was unpopular, and to educate the public mind with regard to it, and that they would consider it worth fighting for. But Canadian Liberals have, it appears, found what they consider a safer way. They allow the advocates of a measure to prepare the public mind for its reception, and when it has been proved that the work has been done successfully, they step in and reap where they have not sown. This is clever, but is it manly? We can understand those who say, "representative bodies are not to be trusted, that they do not always faithfully represent the public will, and we therefore believe that the people should have the privilege of voting upon laws directly." This is the "referendum." But the Liberals do not propose to extend the power to the people. They intend to go on a kind of exploring excursion. When they discover in what direction the current of popular opinion runs, they will, without risk, steer in that direction.

THE CHOLERA. The presence of the cholera in Europe and Asia is not creating much alarm just now. People seem to have confidence in the precautionary measures which experience has found to be effective. It is observed, too, that although the cholera is in France and Germany it is not by any means virulent, and it does not spread with a rapidity that is at all alarming. The plague has almost subsided in Russia. It is evidently dying out in the districts in which it raged last year. They are not completely clear of it, but the deaths from it are very few. It lingers still in Prussia. In France there have been quite a number of cases in different places, chiefly in the South. In Toulon there have been a hundred deaths from cholera since last January, and there have been fatal cases in other cities. It is said that the authorities do their best to conceal the disease when it breaks out, but if it did much mischief anywhere this would be impossible. The sanitary condition of the towns in the South of France is said not to be by any means good, and it is expected that, as the weather becomes hotter, the mortality from the disease will be greater. It is said that the cholera is doing its deadly work among the crowds of pilgrims assembled in Mecca. The number of deaths per day is reported to be from 150 to 200. But the disease seems to be confined to that city, nothing is said of its spreading to Egypt or other neighboring countries.

CANADIANISM. The Toronto Globe speaks in terms of commendation of the growth of Canadianism in the Dominion. That Canadianism should love their own country and be proud of it is only natural. But such love is not inconsistent with a strong and deep affection for the nation which Canada is a part, and a feeling of pride in belonging to a people that have done so much for the world and become so great. This is a kind of family pride which Canadians ought to feel and which they would do well to cherish. The British Canadian must feel glad that he has a share in the glorious traditions of the British people, and that in his veins runs the blood of a race that has won distinction in every department of human endeavor. This feeling of British nationality which pervades the people of Canada is a healthy feeling. It is, we are convinced, the interest of Canadians, as we believe it is their desire, to feel and act as if the connection between their country and Great Britain is indissoluble. They should see that something stronger than a mere sentiment keeps them together. The continuation of the greatness of Great Britain, we are convinced, depends upon her maintaining and making stronger the bond that connects her with her colonies, and we are quite as strongly convinced that in no way can the development of Canada be so rapid, so symmetrical, and so healthy as by becoming more closely united with the Mother Country. A confederated British Empire is not a mere dream, but it is well on the way of becoming an accomplished fact.

POLITICAL COWARDICE. The Liberals, in convention assembled, were certainly not courageous. They were afraid to express themselves openly and plainly on questions on which a difference of opinion exists in their own party. They shirked the question of prohibition, and they were afraid even to mention the Manitoba school question in their platform. The Liberals, as a party, have no opinions on either of these important questions. With regard to Prohibition, they intend to fish for an opinion. They have recommended a plebiscite, which is evidently as much as to say we have no opinions of our own, and no principles, but are ready to adopt those approved by the majority. The plebiscite in Canada is adopted by weakling, invertebrate politicians, in order to shelve for a season a question on which it is inconvenient to take a stand. When the plebiscite is taken, many of these boneless politicians will find some pretext to put off its consideration constitutionally.

THE UNITED STATES EXPENDITURE. The surplus of the United States has been diminishing rapidly of late years. Some time ago there was a large surplus every year. The Government had more money than it could spend, and public men were puzzled what to do with the surplus. But the leaders of the Republican party did not allow so simple a matter to trouble them long. They soon found ways and means of spending the nation's income, so that now instead of having a surplus the United States Government are under the unpleasant necessity of facing a deficit. Here is the statement of the surplus since 1886:

UNITED STATES EXPENDITURE. 1887 \$103,471,097
1888 119,612,116
1889 105,983,443
1890 105,844,496
1891 37,239,762
1892 2,014,453

THE CITY. Everybody Who Could Get Away Took an Outing of Some Kind. The Sons of Erin at the Caledonia Grounds—Annual Sunday School Fetes. Yesterday was a great picnic day, that too in more senses than one. In the first place, the weather was fine and warm, and the business houses and stores were all closed, and there was a capital chance afforded to nearly every one to get away. Besides this, there were a number of events arranged for. You had no expensive choice to joining the Irishmen at the Caledonia grounds, or the Union Methodist Sunday school picnic at Langford Plains, or the Union Presbyterian picnic at Colwood, or any number of less pretentious outings, none the less enjoyable however. And inasmuch as all of them were well patronized, the number of counter-attractions, people honored Dominion Day by this method of quiet enjoyment.

OVER THE MOUNTAIN. The "Colonist Man" Chats of a Train Mining See. "Packing" Pleasant in Practice—The Seaside of the P. (From our own CORRESPONDENT) NELSON, June 25.—So about the Slocan country, wonders, that your correspondents make a trip through that and, if possible, by departing by the ordinary passenger trains, secured the patron of the C.O. that the trip would be a conclusion arrived at was to travel as light as possible on that Monday morning. The train consisted of daylight, a driving raincoat, a rucksack, a thermos jug, and a pencil case, and a very comfortable extra pair of socks in the sound very thrilling to be seen in such rugged rags, and the fact that they were of them do it, but fame was in some less tiresome. In the taking of altitude calculations are made on the level of the sea, and the first place of interest was Kemp's mineral spring and a half mile or more in the taking of altitude. Here, at an altitude of 6000 feet, a fine view of the mountains was seen, and was charged with natural oxygen in a condition to bottle just as it was. The water is able to be bottled, even on a first untried trip, and is said to possess medicinal properties. As I am fairly well, I have no desire to carry a bottle, but I have a very good one, and I have sent by X, a very nice water infused as a tonic. Picking along the route further, another and similar view was seen, and it was very heavily charged, being a fine view under the bright sun, and the view was a very interesting one, and it was a very interesting one, and it was a very interesting one, and it was a very interesting one.

OVER THE MOUNTAINS AFOOT.

The "Colonist Man" in the Kootenay Chats of a Tramp in the Mining Section.

"Packing" Pleasant in Print but Not in Practice—The Scenic Wonderland of the Province.

From our own Correspondent. NELSON, June 25.—So much has been said about the Slocoan country and its manifold wonders...

The work on the Kalo wagon road is progressing but rather slowly and about three miles out the last gang of men at work on it was passed...

Another notch is drawn up on the belt and with a sigh for the struggle yet to come, and a last envious glance at the comparatively level trail...

But it's a far journey yet to rest and rations and however lovely the view, this lingering will be unwelcome for a mile or two the snow has been melting...

Three miles more to be travelled and the ridge is still above. So on and on over the snow which is beginning to crust as the evening comes on...

When men secure a store of rare gems it is usual to enclose them in some rich casket worthy of such jewels. What has old Dame Nature fashioned as a casket in which to hide the nameless wealth of this latest storehouse?

The sun lies in a blaze of crimson glory and changing color, and night comes stealing on so soft and beautiful that the soul goes out to meet it eagerly.

bring peaks, till now there only stand dim ghosts, close shrouded, like the sheeted dead, to come to life...

There stands the ridge, and it must be crossed to reach the Big Toad, around the head of the big Toad, and now we are among the alps...

There is not one word of snow in the air, but the ground is covered with a fine layer of white snow, and here is the bottom. There is a fine layer of white snow, and here is the bottom.

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IMPERIAL POLITICS.

Complications on the Home Rule Issue—Torles Writing Under the Cloture.

The Government Position Materially Weakened by the Attitude of the Parnellites.

LONDON, July 1.—The desperate place in which the Government has been placed by Unionist obstruction, and Chairman Mellor's incapacity, has been bettered noticeably by Mr. Gladstone's announcement that summary action could no longer be deferred.

The Tories are writing under Mr. Gladstone's cloture resolution. Many of them demanded at first that the Unionist leaders withdraw from further debate in the bill in committee, and leave the Government a free hand to do as it might please.

The amendments proposed by John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, directly oppose Home Rule unless Ireland controls her own finances.

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MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTEAL, July 1.—(Special.)—Hon. Theodore Davis, premier of British Columbia, is here. The object of his visit is to interview Mr. Van Horne regarding railway connections on the Coast.

Courland Brigidman, the Winnipeg man who shot his wife here a month ago, was today sentenced to fourteen years penitentiary. The woman has completely recovered.

The Star's special cable says: Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal, who has been in London for some time, called for Canada today. The statement recently published that the visit of Messrs. McIntyre, and George Gould, of New York, and others to London hoping to secure control of enough stock to compel President of the Grand Trunk, Sir Henry L. Tyler, to resign.

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CLEVELAND'S PROCLAMATION.

The Early Session Called in Response to Numerous Pressing Telegrams.

Harrison Says it is the Only Thing the Administration Could Do.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 1.—The President, last evening, issued the following proclamation: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington City, June 30, 1893.

Whereas, the distressed and apprehensive condition of the financial situation which pervades all business circles has already caused great loss and damage to our people, and that the people may be relieved, and threatened to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture and bring distress and privation to our farmers, and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor.

Whereas, the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the Government finds obnoxious in its laws, which must be executed until repealed by Congress.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of Congress of the United States at the capital of the City of Washington on the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the City of Washington on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1893, and of the independence of the United States the 117.

THE PRESIDENT has left directions for the issuance of this proclamation before his departure for Gray Gables. The determination to call the extra session in the first week in August, instead of the first week in September, it is understood, was only definitely decided on at this morning's cabinet session, after giving full weight to the numerous telegrams received from all parts of the country urging this course.

Another consideration which caused the president to change his mind was foreseen in the remark made by one of his cabinet officers two days ago to the effect that if the President received reasonable assurances that there was a likelihood of a prompt repeal of the so-called Sherman silver purchase law he might be disposed to call Congress together earlier than he had announced.

ALARMING FIRE.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 1.—A special to the News from Folsom, says that a grass fire started this afternoon in the boom of the American River and Land Co. and spread with alarming rapidity. The smoke poured down into the prison and quarters until it was impossible for the guard on the hills to distinguish the convicts from the guards. An alarm was sounded and all the convicts returned to their cells. A force of men are now fighting the fire with water tanks in an effort to save the prison guard houses of the outposts.

OTTAWA, July 1.—Dominion Day was generally observed here to-day. The weather was magnificent. The Ottawa battery fired the usual salute at noon. The Government has notified the Treasury Department at Washington, that the United States medical officers, are exempt from further payment of the duty on the importation of their goods.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 1.—At the cabinet meeting yesterday, Secretary Carlisle presented an array of official figures bearing on the silver question, and a general interchange of views followed. He gave the President the daily cablegram from London, showing that the price of silver there was 30 1/2 cents an ounce, equivalent to 66 3/4 cents an ounce in our money, making the bullion value of a silver dollar 57.3 cents.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Colonel Lamont in talking with reporters said: "The President has called Congress together and can do no more now. The proclamation was issued at 6 o'clock on Monday. In that the President has given his reasons for so doing, and his views of the situation. I am in favor of a repeal of the Sherman law, and I do not favor free coinage as a substitute, and the President holds the same opinion on that matter as myself. There have not been any personal appeals to him for an early session or opposition to such from any one of the cabinet members."

BRILLI, July 1.—The best German articles on the silver question think the Latin union will be dissolved by reason of the silver situation.

LIEMA, Peru, July 1.—The fall in the price of silver has produced a financial and commercial crisis in Peru, and the country is paralyzed. The rate of exchange is 21 cents.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Ex-President Harrison, when asked last night as to his opinion of President Cleveland's call for an August session of Congress, said he was assuming the latest dispatches contained correct information, it was about the only thing Mr. Cleveland could consistently do.

He thinks that the country in a state of stragulation, and that he has remedy, why he sooner he applies it the wiser he will show himself. If he thinks he can give the necessary relief, he had better do so now. The cry is that there is not enough money, I think that there is plenty of money, but that people are holding it. I am not prepared to say whether I think an August session of Congress will restore the confidence which has been demoralized. There may be serious obstructions. I cannot tell what may be the extent of Mr. Cleveland's knowledge on the subject, but I know that they will have repeated the Sherman law for me. I think that perhaps altogether too much of the much complained of stringency has been loaded upon the Sherman law. There are great many other causes which have contributed to the prevailing state of affairs. The load is altogether too great. In the first place the law was passed by a majority of the senators and representatives, of whom many were outspoken advocates of the free coinage of silver, and many thought that its passage would be with little or no opposition. The Democrats were entirely responsible for it, and I am sure whatever Mr. Cleveland may be able to do with Congress, may not be able to repeal the law. There is the entire South, with the exception of three states, or about three, solid for silver. I cannot say how much control Mr. Cleveland has over congress.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Dr. Hasler, commissioner of Paraguay, who covered his country's exhibit in several of the buildings, on account of being unjustly arrested by a Colombian guard, decided to-day to again expose the displays to view. The guards at the Anthropological building had been given orders by Chief Putnam not to allow any packages to be taken from the building. Dr. Hasler, attempting to take a piece of banking to another building, was arrested. He thereupon addressed a communication to Walker Fearn, Chief of the Foreign Department, demanding that the guard be removed, and as no attention was paid to Dr. Hasler's demand, the exhibits were closed. Dr. Hasler to-day decided to overlook the matter on the solicitation of Chief Putnam, and the coverings were taken from the exhibits.

JOHN DALTON'S TRIAL.

The Citizens of Alaska Allege That the Jury was Packed and Tampered With.

Business Good in the North—The Coquitlam Case Disposed of.

The steamer City of Topka, from Alaska, arrived at Departure Bay yesterday morning, and as she had to take on a large quantity of coal she will not call here on the way down, but go direct to Port Townsend. Four of her passengers, however, came to Victoria by train, and are registered at the Oriental. They are John C. Calbreath, J. Radgely, and E. S. Simpson, of Fort Wrangel, and W. H. James, of Juneau, Alaska.

Mr. Calbreath is well known in Victoria as a merchant and steamboat man in the Upper Coast country. This summer he has been running on the Sitka. He reports business good and the mining showing fair results, especially the McQuinn and the McQuinn, on Quartz creek. Mr. Simpson is a Hudson Bay Co. man from the interior.

The Topka brought no news as to the reported wreck of the sealing schooner Alcotka off Cape St. Elias—at least none of the passengers who came here heard anything of it, and they are inclined to think the story is not correct. Among the passengers was U.S. Senator Allen, who went to Sitka as counsel for the defence in the Coquitlam case, which was argued before the court last week and judgment was reserved. The general impression was that the court would convict, so that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. There has been a good deal of excitement in Juneau over the trial of John Dalton on a charge of murdering Dan McGinnis, manager of the Chulitka Cannery Company, at Chulitka, last March. The result of the trial was that Dalton was acquitted. The citizens generally were much incensed at the verdict, and at an indignation meeting which was held the subjoined resolution was passed, and ordered to be sent to the COLONIST for publication. In the meantime, however, a committee was appointed to wait upon Dalton, and warn him to leave Juneau, which he did, taking passage for Victoria, and is now staying over here. The resolution referred to reads: "Whereas, the Alaska Journal, a newspaper published in Juneau City, in an article entitled, 'The Dalton Case,' has stated, in relation to the late trial of John Dalton on an indictment for murder, that 'Never before has any case been so vigorously and mercifully prosecuted, and so completely vindicated, as the case of John Dalton, and that everything was done for general satisfaction.' That the jury was truly a representative one, and composed of men who are actuated by the one motive, to do justice between the living and the dead. That the prosecution of the case from the first has been characterized by a spirit of unwonted and angry energy, which can only be accounted for on the ground of personal animosity, and that everything was done to manufacture a sentiment against the defendant. And, 'Whereas, each and all of said statements are untrue, and the facts of the case and the legal proceedings proceeding it were conducted in the most just and fair manner; that the verdict of the jury not only gave general dissatisfaction, and was in the opinion of the community, but was contrary to evidence and the charge of the judge to the jury, and was arrived at by a jury thoroughly suspected of having been tampered with. Now be it enacted, that the following resolution be passed, and that every effort be made to manufacture a sentiment against the defendant. 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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Complaints are made of the quality of the water supplied to the city. It is not clear, but retains in suspension matter of various kinds, and there are found in it living organisms...

THE COURT OF REVISION.

We observe that at the Court of Revision many of those who appealed from the official assessment obtained reductions. When the Court took into consideration the cases of the appellants and found that their assessment was too high, did they lower the assessment on adjoining properties which are in precisely the same situation?

If the Court of Revision decide that A's property shall be assessed at a rate lower than the official assessment because he has appealed, and leaves B's property, which they know is worth no more than A's, to be assessed at the Assessor's valuation, they are not only placing an injustice to be committed, but they place a premium on kicking.

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THE AMERICAN WAY.

We see that lawyers in the United States are in the habit of abusing their professional privilege when they get an unhappy fellow-creature on the witness-stand. The Oregonian, when describing how witnesses are bullied and condemned in the courts of the Western States, uses very strong language...

The worst feature is the browbeating and abuse of witnesses. No respectable person can take the stand as a witness in an important criminal trial without being made to feel that he ought to be arrested and tried himself. Witnesses are badgered and belted, asked questions, apparently innocent, but in such an insulting tone of voice and with such suggestive emphasis that they naturally become confused and hesitate to answer and wish themselves anywhere else than in court...

speak to the men and women whom they examine and cross-examine in such a way as to interest them and to throw them off their guard. Consequently if a witness is not telling the truth, he is led unconsciously to betray himself. It is in doing this that the cross-examiner who is courteous and kind, and who possesses brains as well, shows his superiority. The lawyer who begins by bullying a witness and by speaking to him in a contemptuous way raises an antagonism at once. The witness is indignant. He looks upon the man who is questioning him as his enemy, who is determined to do him all the harm he can, so he speedily makes up his mind to give him as little satisfaction as possible. This does not help the examining counsel to discover the weak places in the witness's testimony, and does not lead him to make admissions damaging to the side he desires to help. Roughness and rudeness on the part of counsel are much more frequently a sign of want of ability and knowledge than of intelligent zeal in the cause of his client. The blunderer much more frequently gets angry on account of his own failure to get out of the witness the information he wants, than because he believes that the truth is purposely withheld or because he is convinced that the witness is giving false or one-sided testimony. The failure of the Courts in the Western States to protect the badgered and insulted witness is simply outrageous. If the witness is honest and truthful it is shameful to allow him to be abused. If he is disposed to suppress the truth, or to say what is false, accusing him and treating him with contumely is not by any means the best way to prevail upon him to speak the truth.

HE HAD KILLED HIS MEN. Kennedy, the Reed Island Murderer, Boasts That O'Connor Was His Fourth Victim.

His Contradictory Versions of the Shooting—Prospect of His Immediate Capture. It is expected that word will be received to-day from the posse, under Constable Anderson, who started Wednesday morning in pursuit of the Reed Island murderer. It is presumed that they have the steamer Stella at their command and as Reed Island, which lies close to Valdes, is but a few miles away from the coast, the chase should not be long one.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS PARDONED

The pardoning of Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, the anarchists who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life, by Governor Altgeld has caused some excitement in the United States. It will be remembered that these men, with others, were tried for throwing a bomb into a brigade of policemen. Sixty-six men were wounded by the explosion, of whom seven died. This diabolical crime created a perfect furor in the United States against the anarchists, and the excitement had not by any means subsided when their trial took place. Seven of the anarchists were found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. Neebe was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Four of the men were executed, Leng committed suicide in prison. The sentences of Schwab and Fielden were commuted to imprisonment for life.

It is now said that the men were not fairly tried, that the charges were not proved against them, and that there were many and serious irregularities in the proceedings of the Court. It is also said that the men have been punished sufficiently, that six years imprisonment are sufficient to expiate the crime of which they had been guilty. It seems that the reasoning of those who advocated the pardon of the men is singularly lame. If the men were guilty, they had conspired to kill the officers of the law in the performance of their duty, in such a way as to run the risk of killing and maiming bystanders, they deserved the severest punishment that the law could inflict. Society cannot afford to temporize with persons capable of committing such a horrible outrage. The sentiment which would interfere to mitigate the sentence of the law against such offenders is a false sentiment, and is, besides, only a little less mischievous than the crime itself. If ever men deserved to be hanged, the men who were guilty of preparing the explosives and throwing the bombs did.

But it is said that the crime was not proved against them. If the men were pardoned because they were not guilty, then they are entitled to compensation as well as pardon. It is a dreadful thing to deprive men of their liberty for six years, and also to fasten on them the odium of having committed a heinous and an inhuman crime. But we do not see that the Governor of Illinois is prepared to continue his course of action to its logical result. He does not say anything about paying these men for their lost time or compensating them as far as money can compensate them for the injury done to their characters and prospects. If he believes that the Anarchists have been condemned unjustly, he should be prepared to advocate paying them the whole debt that society in that case honestly owe them. Pardoning them was only the beginning of the work of restitution. But the probability is that the court and jury who condemned these men, did righteously, and that they were treated better than they deserved.

A SILLY ACCUSATION.

The Westminster Columbian when denying that the petition sent to the Governor-General from British Columbia was for the separation of the Mainland and Vancouver Island, as erroneously stated by our Ottawa correspondent, attributes the statement to the Attorney-General of this Province. It says: "In the light of the fact that Premier Davis is now and has been for some days at Ottawa, the meaning seems obvious. The despatch has doubtless been sent by the chief Government organ's correspondent at the instigation of Mr. Davis." The editor of the Columbian on this mere surmise accuses Mr. Davis of misrepresentation. This shows what the Columbian's accusations are worth. It knows nothing whatever about Mr. Davis's movements in Ottawa. It does not know whether the COLONIST's correspondent saw or spoke to Mr. Davis. In fact it manufactures its accusation out of nothing. It is, besides, so intensely stupid as to assert that Mr. Davis would go to the trouble to instigate a newspaper correspondent to telegraph a misstatement to Victoria as to a matter of fact which is of no consequence at all, and which could be exposed by any one who had read the petition and remembered its purport. The probability is that our correspondent had not seen Mr. Davis, for if he had he would have corrected his misapprehension with regard to the nature of the petition forwarded to the Governor-General. The statement contained in our telegram was natural one. So much had been said and done since that time ago, by a few noisy British Columbia agitators that people in the East would conclude that the subject matter of the petition related to it and not to the disallowance of the Act providing for the erection of a public building in Victoria. Nothing could be more childish and silly than to magnify such a simple mistake into a misstatement manufactured for political effect. The only effect it has had is to expose the shallowness and malevolence of the Westminster Columbian.

EPWORTH LEAGUES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—The first international convention of the Epworth League opened at Museo Hall to-day. It is composed of representatives from the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world, the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England. Among those of national reputation taking part in the deliberations are Bishop W. Wilson, of the Church South, President Bradford P. Raymond, of the Wesleyan University; Hugh Price Hughes, of London; Bishop James Thoburn, of Indiana; Mrs. James Bancroft Robinson, of Tennessee; Mrs. Governor William Cummins Chapman C. C. McCabe; Bishop Henry W. Warren; Bishop Charles E. Fowler, and Hon. L. H. Murray, of Cleveland, Pa. At the opening exercises the address of welcome was delivered by Gov. McKinley on behalf of the state. Fully 10,000 delegates are in the city and more are arriving every train.

THOSE JAIL BREAKERS.

SACRAMENTO, June 29.—A special to the Evening News from Folom says: Convict Schell, who was shot through the lungs while at work near the spot where Sontag's gang was entrenched in the granite quarry at Folom, is sinking very rapidly and will be dead by sundown. Warden Ault says he is doubtful about the termination of Sontag's case. The convict is badly wounded and his condition is such that his recovery does not seem as probable as yesterday. Abbott and Duffer, the other prisoners wounded in the fight, are all right.

THE CITY.

W. H. KERRY, of Westminster, has been elected councillor for Ward 4, Coquitlam municipality.

POLICE MAGISTRATE FARQUHAR MACRAE has been gazetted Specially Magistrate for the County of Victoria.

AN unusually large number of Slavashes are heading for the Fraser river, to take part in the salmon fishing. About twenty cases passed down on Wednesday, and about the same number yesterday.

THE remains of Mrs. McKean, wife of the late Pastor McKean, arrived down from New Westminster on the R. P. Ribbet yesterday afternoon, and were interred in the family vault at Ross Bay cemetery last evening.

APPLICATIONS for the position of resident physician for the lower part of the Capricorn district will be received at the Provincial Secretary's office until July 15. The Government stipend is \$600 per annum.

THE Thompson River Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., has been incorporated, with John Hendry, J. W. Vaughn and Robert Jardine as first trustees. The capital stock is \$100,000, which may be increased to five times that amount.

LITTLE dependence is placed on the story that Day, the escaped prisoner, was seen in Seattle on Tuesday, and expected to arrive in England about the middle of June. Before the late Valparaiso a banquet was given to the admiral and officers by the President of Chile, Admiral Montt, in the course of a highly enthusiastic speech, referred to the great services rendered by the English fleet during the revolution of 1891, and said that the name Warrapie would be blazoned on the flag of the Republic of Chile, because of the humane interference of the ship during the bombardment of Iquique. A few days later another banquet was given to the officers of the foreign ships at Valparaiso on the 22nd of April for Montt's arrival, on route for France, and the next day the Warrapie left for Coquimbó to take in stores before proceeding to Sandy Point in the Magellan Straits, to meet the new flag ship, the Chilina Naval Club—and similar speeches were given.

THE programme for Commandant Booth's visit to Victoria is made up as follows: Welcome meeting and banquet, the former at the Victoria, on July 8; grand battle for souls, afternoon and evening, July 9, and lecture by the Commandant on the "Darkest England" scheme, July 10, when Senator McInnes will occupy the chair.

THE residents of Esquimalt were well represented at the funeral of the late Charles J. Fisher yesterday afternoon. The funeral left the family residence, Globe hotel, at 2 o'clock and the First Presbyterian church an hour later, where the Rev. Mr. Reed had officiated. Those who acted as pallbearers were Day, J. O. H. Huxton, P. Carr, J. Ferguson, W. C. Shaw and J. D. Campbell.

At their meeting, yesterday, the members of the local W.C.T.U. decided to celebrate their tenth anniversary on the 10th instead of the 4th proximo, when the W.C.T.U. work done during the decade will be presented and discussed, both in interest and importance transacted. At next Thursday's meeting officers for the year will be elected.

THE Provincial Police nuptials launch "Eileen," while out cruising in the Straits on Wednesday in search of some trace of the escaped prisoner Fred Day, who was supposed to have taken refuge later at Corral. A football match was played here, resulting in a hollow victory for the navy, and then the ship moved on to Talcahuano to await the mail steamer, which arrived the same day, so that the evening she left for Sandy Point. All went well for three days, but on the fourth a heavy gale was encountered, the wind blowing as a force against the ship, which was weathered in, but the cargo was damaged and the crew suffered. The ship arrived at Sandy Point on the 16th. In the evening a very successful entertainment, called a comedy opera, was given by the garrison officers, and was much enjoyed by all. The ship has been coaling ship, no leave has been given, and the present intention is to leave for St. Vincent on the 20th inst.

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THE PENNANT VICTORIA'S. Vancouver's Lacrosse Men Completely Outclassed by Victoria's Brave Boys in Race.

Athletes From This City Win Their Share of Trophies in Other Events—Potter Defeated.

VANCOUVER, July 1.—(Special)—The invulnerable Victoria scored another victory at Brookton Point, to-day, from Vancouver. The teams were played before a larger crowd of spectators, and the 6,000 enthusiastic, wildly excited spectators, never saw a better game of lacrosse. Both teams were trained down to perfection. Their limbs were like deer's, and their faces pink with the glow of perfect health. Both teams, and every player in each team, played well, but Vancouver was out-classed—that was all simply common sense. The verdict of all fair amateur "lacrosseists" in British Columbia to-night will be that Victoria has the finest lacrosse club in the Province, and that to-day's game was the best for science and speed ever seen in the Coast. Macnaughton and Eckardt were cheered at every move of their clever attack; they played brilliantly, and played like men, confident of their prowess and confident of their support. Frost was in simply perfect form, and was smiling serenely in the heat of battle. F. Cullin mowed his way through the Vancouver defence like a threshing machine, while his right did some remarkable foot-ings with the rubber. Clark had a hard check, but kept him from doing harm. McLeod hadn't much work to do, nor Beltry, as the play was principally around the Vancouver goal. Ketchum, however, made some fine long throws. C. Cullin did some work, while Morton was not content with holding down his man, and was always where the fight was—the closest. The Vancouver boys all did well, and if they had their play could be the lion's share of praise, but they were fairly beaten, and acknowledged themselves outplayed, so they do not begrudge the visitors their magnificent victory.

In the first game both teams were nervous and the play was loose. In seven minutes fifty seconds after face off, Nicholl threw to Quigley from centre. Clark received the rubber and muffed, and Quigley captured the ball and scored by a very pretty long shot directly in front of the flag.

Second game—This lasted eight minutes, and was a magnificent exposition of lacrosse. The checking was keen, and the team play quick and clever on both sides. In eight minutes Macnaughton and Eckardt got the rubber, and the entire Vancouver defence could not get it away from them. Eckardt scoring. On retiring to the rubber room, the Victoria contingent gave Eckardt and Macnaughton an ovation.

Third game—This gave Eckardt a remarkable opportunity to show his prowess as a wily dodger. He got the rubber from face-off, and played tag with the boys in grey around the Vancouver flag, slipping away from the center company behind the flag, and lobbing it in front, there it was caught by the ubiquitous Frost and piloted through. Time, 30 seconds.

Fourth game—The ball travelled directly to the flag of the home team, where Clark, Eckardt, Frost and Macnaughton played pick and catch, with all interruptions at intervals, until Clark scored, three minutes from face.

In the fifth game the Vancouver tried hard to redeem themselves, but the visitors played strong and confidently, and after a couple of minutes' agony around Vancouver's defence, Frost captured the rubber through, giving the game and the pennant to Victoria.

An exultant shout of joy went up from Victoria's sympathizers that was so touching in its enthusiasm that the disappointed Vancouverites smiled good naturedly and paid their bets like men. Spain and Cheney, Vancouver's stars, were overshadowed by their checks. Vancouver's home was a light wash—that's all. At the end of the game there was a mad rush for the city, and the crowd was so dense on the ferry landing that the wharf sank, and scores of the ladies were standing in their knees. The rubber homed in by the crowd. The park road was almost blocked for a quarter of a mile with carriages and four houses carrying Victoria people. About the time and noise of rapidly moving vehicles could be heard this strange accolade—"V-I-C-T-O-R-I-A! Victoria are in it—RAH, RAH, RAH!"

Summary table with columns: Game, Won By, Scored By, Time. Includes results for Victoria vs Vancouver in various games.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES. Played, Won, Lost, P. Ct. Victoria... 3 3 0 100 Westminister... 2 1 2 33 Vancouver... 1 2 2 33

OTAWA, July 1.—(Special)—To-day's championship lacrosse matches resulted as follows: Toronto beat Montreal, at Toronto, four games to all. The Shamrocks beat the Cornwalls, at Cornwall, five games to three.

THE WHEEL. RACING AT VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, July 1.—(Special)—Vancouver at last has a man who can vanquish the great Potter, while Nanaimo finished five out of the eight events to-day, the Deemings outwitting most of the prizes. The sharp turns in the track puzzled most of the visitors, and many nasty falls resulted. The time was fast, and Potter, now of Seattle, did not have his winning clothes on. The handicaps were in the short event, and he was fairly beaten in the long event from scratch by Vancouver's new man, Clabon, formerly of Calgary. Larsson did not ride, having broken his arm while training the day before. The results of the events is as follows:

One mile (pneumatic scratch)—Gaffney (Seattle), 1; King (Seattle), 2; Time, 2:55. One mile (solid tire)—Albert Deeming (110 yds), 1; Potter (scratch), 2; Time—2:10. Potter and Clabon made a dead heat for second, but Potter won in the deciding heat. Dean had been riding in most of the races, but was the freshest man in the string, and the spectators were astonished to see him pump out the hitherto invincible Potter and come in ten yards ahead, riding erect, with a broad grin on his face. No doubt Clabon is the superior man. A long distance race between him and Auckland would be a drawing event. Unfortunately no time was taken in this race.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE. How Canada's National Holiday Was Observed in British Columbia Cities.

Drowning at Bennett's Point—Rousseau's Tannery at Westminster Burned.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, July 1.—Vancouver's Dominion celebration was a complete success, the crowd at Brookton Point being larger than on any other occasion. In the forenoon C Battery band and the militia, preceded by thousands of citizens, lining Cordova street. The music and the men were loudly applauded all along the line, and the drill was gone through with the precision of veteran troops. In the afternoon the demonstration spectators. The soldier boys and the band were cheered as they marched away, and left a clear stretch of a quarter of a mile of bituminous pavement for the firemen's sports. In recording time it should be mentioned that the 100 yards was short, and down hill. The Nanaimo, Victoria and Westminster firemen did not compete. Following are the events with results:

One hundred yards—1st, F. E. Freeman; K. Douglas, 1; W. Hayward, 2. Time, 10 4/5 seconds. Hoozem 100 yards—W. Tearney, 11 seconds. Married men—Haywood, 10 1/5 seconds. Hydrant men—Jordan, 11 seconds. Ropenen—Douglas, 11 seconds. Consolation—Day, 11 1/5 seconds. Divers—McDonald, 19 seconds. West in 700 yards—Creek team from No. 2, 200 feet; hose, 400 feet run, 32 seconds. No. 1, 37 seconds. Names of winning team: Capt. T. Lilly, W. Hayward, J. Campbell, Douglas, Day, Madill, Whitney, H. C. Campbell and P. E. Fraser. Particulars of the other events of the day are given in the sporting columns elsewhere in this issue.

AGUS PURA was selling at 25 cents per pall today, and in big demand. When the Catch run ground broke the main in the Narrows, and there is no water in the city yet. WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, July 1.—Rousseau's tannery at Sapperton was burned to the ground at an early hour this morning; loss, \$7,000. How the fire caught is not known, as the roof had fallen in before it was discovered. Dominion Day was generally observed. Half a dozen excursions left for the coast and several arrived visitors for Washburn's circus. The weather was warm and pleasant and no mishaps occurred.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, July 1.—The local Salvationists went over to Vancouver this morning in a body to greet Commandant Booth, who was to arrive in the Terminal City on the Eastern train. Dominion Day was duly honored here, everyone made holiday and most all enjoyed themselves. The principal event was the Caledonian picnic, held annually on the 1st of July. The gathering took place on the Caledonian private grounds, where, in the presence of several hundred onlookers, an excellent programme of sports was well carried out. The programme included all kinds of foot races, jumping contests and weight throwing matches; also step dances in Highland costume, the latter being particularly attractive.

In the highland fling for lads and lassies, J. R. McKenzie, Ida McKenzie and Olive Strachan, of Victoria, Maggie McDonald and Kenzie McDonald, Nanaimo, were the winners. Kenzie McDonald was awarded the first prize and Olive Strachan second. In the sword dance for children the competitors were the same, J. R. McKenzie, Victoria, gaining the first prize and Olive Strachan, Victoria, the second. From our opinion when he said: "I suppose the law would bear you out in putting some one to watch him and taking command of the brig?"

At the close of the sports the customary open air dancing was indulged in until midnight. The Nanaimo Silver Cornet band contributed by playing in the evening. The day's sport was held on the Diver Lake grounds, followed by a dance on the platform. The M. City of Nanaimo and the M. Conroy took over the duties of the sportsmen to Vancouver, the Vancouver-Victoria lacrosse match being the attraction. Mand Granger appears here on Wednesday evening next in "Fringe of Society."

THE DAYS MERE DEPART. VANCOUVER, July 1.—(Special)—The result of the baseball match to-day was rather a surprise to the admirers of both teams. The score standing 6 to 3 in favor of Vancouver. For the home team, Kim Campbell twirled the sphere, and Craig was behind the bat. For Victoria's James Bays, Smith and Herman were the battery. In the second inning, Wikhart scored for Victoria, the first and third innings being blanks. In the fourth the Vancouver made three runs, two of them on an error by Hanan, who mistook the manager of the course for the first baseman, and threw to him. The fifth and sixth were blanks, and in the seventh Jackson scored on a hit by Franklin, who made a home run. In the same inning Vancouver made three runs—one hit and another on an error by Wikhart. In the eighth and ninth innings neither side improved position. The James Bays did not have the full strength of their team, but put up a splendid game.

THE OAR. EASTHAM THE WINNER. NANAIMO, July 1.—(Special)—Richard Eastham won the sculling match Friday evening for the Crescent Pharmacy challenge trophy. The race was an easy one for the winner, the other three competitors, Ward Bell, W. Macdonald, and J. Dignan, making a very poor showing. Eastham's time for the mile and a half was 13 minutes 45 seconds.

THE GUN. VANCOUVER'S TOURNAMENT. VANCOUVER, July 1.—(Special)—The results in the clay pigeon tournament to-day are as follows: Vancouver team No. 1, 52; Union Gun club, Victoria, 56; Vancouver team No. 2, 54; Victoria Gun club, 52; Burrard team No. 1, 48; Royal club, Ladner, 44; Victoria team No. 2, 40. In individual shooting, Victoria carried off the honors. Following are the scores of those who got the same number of birds, shooting off to decide the tie: J. C. Macleure, 2nd; W. R. Melville, Vancouver, 3rd; C. W. Minor, Victoria, 4th; J. J. Henry, Vancouver, 5th; 9; Prattley, Vancouver, 8; B. H. Ford, Victoria, 9; Howlings, Victoria, 7; B. Ford, Victoria, 7; and about a dozen others.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all forms of summer complaint, looseness of the bowels, etc. Price 5 cents.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES. A Sea Captain's Dream.

(Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.) We left Bombay, bound to the Cape of Good Hope and return, with all well on board the English brig Arab, and nothing of the routine occurred until we were within three days run of the Mozambique channel. Then, one day after dinner, Captain Lincoln was taken suddenly ill while on deck. He was feeling perfectly healthy when he suddenly fell to the deck, and it was a full hour before we could restore him to consciousness. He was then very weak, and it was not until the next morning that he could crawl for the first time. After breakfast he sent for me and said:

"I want to tell you of a very singular thing. In the first place, I never had a dream like this before. Indeed, it is over 20 years since I was in a dream of any kind. In the next, I had a dream last night which has bothered me not a little. Did you know that I had a brother—Captain Tom Lincoln?"

"I do not," I replied. "Well, have, and he is in command of an English ship and is sailing in these waters. The last I heard from him he was voyaging between Ceylon and the Cape. The name of his craft is the Pathfinder. Last night I dreamed of seeing the bark off an island. She was just about to make a start for the east when I saw her in full view, and I was trying to have her attract his attention. He took 'o'ke 'o', and find myself shouting, 'What do you think of it?'"

"Well, sir," I replied, "it's a bit singular, I'll allow, but dreams are only dreams, you know." "That's true, but I regard this more of a vision than a dream. I am sure every thing took place as I saw it." "Well?"

"My course would take him to the east of the Maldivo group," continued Captain Lincoln as he turned to the chart. He would also pass to the east of the Chagos, and then make a straight south-west course for the Mauritius and Reunion. They probably landed him on one of the Chagos. How far away would you make them this morning?"

"A matter of 500 miles to the south-east, and of course dead of our way." "How is the wind?" "It is the wind." "I'm half owner of the brig, as you know," quietly observed the captain after a longish look at the chart. "And I'm going to take the chances. You may go on and on, and give the course straight for the Chagos." "I looked at him sharply, wondering if he had not gone daft, and he smiled as he read my thoughts and replied: "I was never clearer headed than at this moment. I'm a bit weak yet, but I hope to be all right before night. You are astonished that I should be so taken by a dream, but I tell you we shall find my brother Tom just where I saw him, and later on we may recover his bark for him."

The change of course at once excited remark among the crew. The steward had overheard enough of our conversation in the cabin to get the drift of it, and during the forenoon he got word to the men that Captain Lincoln was out of his right mind and was sailing the brig upon a course laid out in a dream. I couldn't help but notice that the men were talking it over among themselves, and the second mate plainly gave me his opinion when he said: "I suppose the law would bear you out in putting some one to watch him and taking command of the brig?"

I replied that Captain Lincoln was as sane as either of us and knew what he was about, but I could see that my steady belief didn't go down with him. The men forward held off until the dog watch came around, and then all came aft, and the boatswain, who had been selected as spokesman, was about to begin a speech when the captain appeared on deck. He was a little pale yet, but almost as good as new. He instantly understood the cause of the gathering, and without betraying the least excitement or anger he stepped forward and said: "Man, you shipped for the voyage to the Cape and return. It is nothing to you to be sent to the east or west of Madagascar. I have altered the course to make the Chagos because my brother Tom has been landed on one of the islands by the mutinous crew of his bark. I'm going to pick him up and then try to recover his bark for him. Now, then, what do you wish to say?"

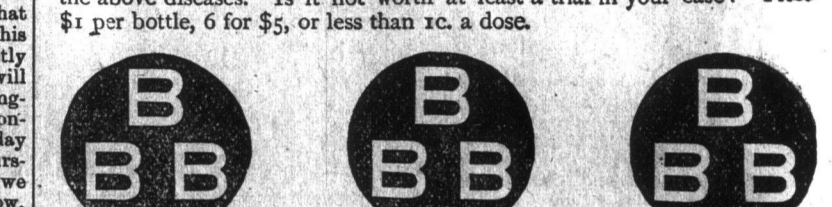
"Well, sir," began the boatswain after hitching his body around for half a minute, "the word has come to us that it was all a dream about that island and the mutiny." "What of it?" quietly asked the captain. "Why, sir, nuthink as I knows of, onless onless." "Go forward, men, and attend to your duties," kindly commanded the captain as the boatswain hesitated to finish his sentence. "No one aboard has lost his mind, and we shall reach the Cape in due time." That settled it with the men, and now that they were satisfied on the question of the captain's sanity they began to grow enthusiastic over the search. Sailors may be more suspicious as a class than any other, but to alter a ship's course and prolong her voyage days or weeks on account of a dream or vision was coming it pretty strong for the fo'castle. By the next day Captain Lincoln was fully restored, but not once during the day did he advance to the deck or to the masthead. We carried a good breeze with us and were making a splendid run, and on the afternoon of the third day we reached the islands. While they yet lay a faint blue line on the bosom of the sea the captain called me into the cabin, where he had his chart spread out on the table, and said: "You see there are 13 islands in all—the Egmont group, seven in the Nelson and a single island named Diego Garcia. There are half a dozen smaller islands not down on the chart. Between the fourth and fifth islands of the Egmont group, which are 20 miles apart, is a small island, almost circular in shape and containing only about 100 acres of land. They landed Tom on the island. You may let the brig fall off half a point." "You have visited the islands, then?" "I queried after carrying out the order." "Never. I have never even sighted them," he replied. "How do you know about the circular island not down on the chart?" "I saw it in my dream. We know all about it in a couple of hours now, but I haven't the least fear of being disappointed."



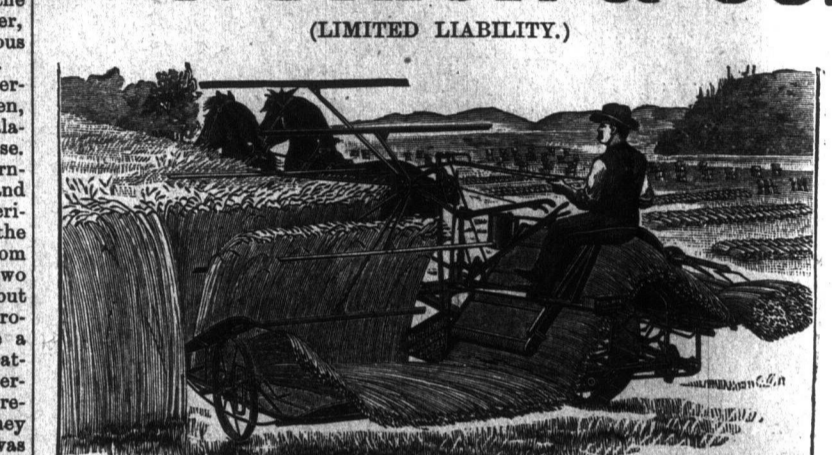
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A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, FULMUR, JAUNDICE, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED CONDITION OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND BLOOD.

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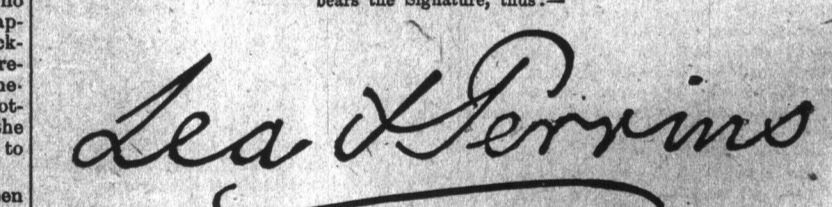
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STAMINAL is a valuable food and tonic for the warm weather. IT SUPPLIES the vital principles of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites. Considered the Best. DEAR SIR.—I also can bear testimony to the value of your wonderful remedy for the stomach, liver, bowels and blood. I have used it well as Burdock Bitters for over three years, when necessary, and find them the best remedies I have ever used for constipation. Max. Quoad, Owen Sound, Ont.

M. QUAD'S

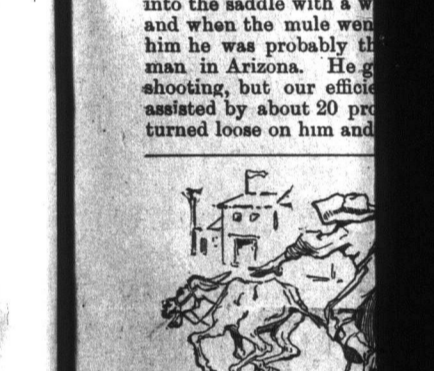
The Surprised St. Mexico Remains in Art.

"Hank" Escapes Off a Match Postmortem.

(Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.) A STRANGER'S MIND. himself the "Utah" town last Tuesday near as he could figure. The terror was mounted upon a time it was the terror to ride his mule, drink his whiskey while the Red Fort saloon spurs and uttered his next thing he knew of for bullets, and the warshop professional shal had been looking and he was on the epizule was killed at the believed at this writing in time recover sufficient to search of some good old fashioned cut served in all their puri.

NOT IDENTIFIED.—I last a stranger who look he had buried a wife came into town by the on a bay mule and diam bank. Some of the boys ran up as an undertaker opening, while others that he was up to snuff uncertainty lasted about which time some of saddle girths and attach hitching post by a rop long. The stranger cut alone in the bank and him and asked for a loe Scott never loans most security. He dodged an alarm, and the solemn the street and his mule into the saddle with a w and when the mule wen him he was probably the shooting, but our effe turned loose on him and

THE MOST SURPRISED M. eer to a dead stop. The bolt for it and could he the bore the brand of ranch. Nothing was to identify him. He cartridges, \$2 in cash a bacco. He was buried the city, and the look covered his face as he so marked as to excite He probably lived in so where no newspapers therefore knew nothing the last five years.



How was that? "How was that?" "About those suicides. Tell me a stranger, or and looks sorrowful and soon he says to me: "Tell your story." "Well, a stranger co and looks sorrowful and soon he says to me: "Tell your story." "Well, a stranger co and looks sorrowful and soon he says to me: "Tell your story."

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THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Subscribers and Donors to The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Gratifying Results of the Work of the Past Year—Report of Various Officers.

The third annual meeting of the subscribers and donors to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, there being present Messrs. Joshua Davies, chairman, Charles Hayward, W. M. Cuddey, A. Wilson, H. D. Helmecken, John Braden, J. Stuart Yates, G. H. Brown, Thomas Shottolt, L. Braverman, F. B. Gregory, and A. S. Potts.

After routine business the following report of the Board of Directors was received and adopted:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The directors beg to submit the third annual report of the institution for the information of the donors, subscribers, and the public generally.

At the first meeting of the new board, in July last, Miss Mowat, a newly elected director, resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. H. D. Helmecken.

At the second meeting of the new board a newly elected Director, Major Dupont, resigned, and Mr. J. Stuart Yates, one of our old directors, was elected to fill the vacancy.

In March last Mr. B. Gordon resigned his position on the board in consequence of his removal to Winnipeg, and Mr. H. W. Lock was elected to succeed him for the remainder of his term.

Within a fortnight from the first sittings of the new board, in July, the city was unfortunately overtaken by an outbreak of smallpox. The municipal authorities took immediate action in the matter of the selection of a suitable site for the erection of quarantine buildings, but owing to an inability to find a suitable site, the corporation found themselves temporarily prevented from proceeding with the work.

At this juncture, on Saturday July 9, this Board through the President, offered the Mayor the use of the grounds of the hospital grounds whereon to erect buildings for the purpose, which offer was gladly accepted.

Within twenty-four hours the quarantine hospital was built, the patients removed to the hospital, and the temperature of the corporation found themselves temporarily prevented from proceeding with the work.

This Board has fully discussed the question of erecting a crematorium on the grounds for the disposal of drainage, garbage, etc., in the absence of any favorable reports from the coroner, and has decided not to proceed in this direction until it has some definite idea of the city drainage question.

Provision for the working staff also led to the consideration of erecting a separate residence on the hospital grounds for the resident medical officer, but in the absence of any available funds for this purpose the project has to remain in abeyance for the present.

The City Council carried out the arrangement of last year, voting and handing over the sum of \$2,000, thus enabling the Board to draw the extra Government grant of a similar amount; on the Council estimates of \$2,000. This sum is voted from the annual amount that should be paid by the City Council, in view of the number of free patients treated, according to the medical reports, and is not to be discontinued until the next year, when it will be \$1,960. This Board is hopeful, in view of the good work done by the hospital, the City Council will continue to vote towards materially increasing this grant.

The old French hospital has proved a good help to the general funds. The rental of \$100 per month is to be discontinued in the coming year, the City Council having voted to pay for the same amount, the Old Men's home to Ross Bay; the directors hope, however, to get another tenant after some time, and still continue, when property prospects again improve, that this building should be let to the best advantage.

The directors also return their heartfelt thanks to Mrs. G. A. McTavish, lady president, and the members of the Ladies' Association, for the splendid contributions of \$2,974.03 from the bazaar held in June last, and the annual ball in October, and trust that they will not be considered as over sanguine in asking them to continue their efforts as far as they can possibly do consistently with their own private engagements.

The list of donations has also considerably fallen off from the previous year. While this was in some measure caused by the fact that the most valuable source of income, the tax refunds, this year were not likely to occur in the usual manner, the public will continue to contribute as liberally as usual.

Their thanks are also due to Captain John Irwin for his various acts of kindness. The directors will again, with much pleasure, to thank all the friends of the hospital, and their indefatigable exertions on all occasions to promote the welfare and popularity of the institution.

The Minister of Marine of the Dominion Government communicated with this Board during the past year as to the reception of sick seamen, but satisfactory arrangements could not be effected.

The directors beg to sincerely thank the very numerous donors of fruit, flowers, books, poultry, and in fact gifts of every description, most of which have been duly acknowledged in the public press by the institution.

The thanks of the Board are due to Messrs. Yates and Russell, Mr. F. C. Baker, and especially to the Board of the free use of their rooms for the meetings of the Board.

Daughters for the effort in furnishing a room set apart for the children and also for the care of the sick.

In conclusion, the directors beg to express their sincere appreciation of the assistance of the Hon. Secretary, Joshua Davies, A. C. Flin, Directors: W. M. Cuddey, George Byrnes, William C. Ward, and E. A. McQuade.

The Hon. Treasurer's report is as follows:—The statement of accounts of the institution for the year ending May 31, 1893, is as follows:

At the close of the year the balance on hand was \$1,000.00, and the total amount received was \$10,000.00, leaving a total of \$11,000.00.

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so much favor with the general public, not only in this city, but from all parts of the Province, and this will further be a strong incentive for them to make the institution maintain its present high standard of efficiency in its care and attention to the wants of all who may seek the benefit of the hospital.

The report of the Medical Officer shows a very large list of free patients treated, numbering 180, and 210 out-door patients, thus it will be seen the institution is fulfilling its duty to all classes of the community.

In December last, Miss Mowat, the matron, resigned her position, much to the regret of the Board, to whom she had given every satisfaction; they thereupon secured the services of Miss McKim, the present matron, who came from the Kingston General Hospital, and has carried out her duties in the most exemplary manner, this lady was the choice of the original Board, and she has been the mainstay of the institution, but her resignation was considered as highly of at that time by the Board at Kingston that they decided to release her from her duties at that time, and appoint Miss Mowat to her position.

The following report of the Honorary Treasurer was read and adopted:—The Honorary Treasurer begs to submit his third annual financial statement of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, to May 31, 1893. The balance on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, at the Bank of British Columbia, was \$138.03, and at the close of the fiscal year, at the Bank of British Columbia, was \$1,000.00, to credit of the institution, and \$823.97 on hand with the Hon. Treasurer.

The past year has been a very trying one financially for the institution, as the hope of a relief in the report of last year that the Government would be prepared to increase up to \$10,000 from pay patients has not been fulfilled, owing to the epidemic of 1892; and although the amount received from this class of patients, \$8,487.18, is an increase on the previous year of \$247.73, some portion of this arises from the increased scale of fees charged, and the remainder earned principally since the month of December last. It is safe to say the estimated increase of \$2,000, which was expected for the month of September and October, when the institution was almost deserted by those who could not afford to pay the scale of fees, and the presence of the quarantine station, the large number of indoor and outdoor free patients attended to, according to the doctor's report, has also formed a heavy charge on the funds.

The Government grant of \$10,000 and that of the City Council for \$2,000, were duly paid over, and for the current year the Government estimates are based on the same conditions as last year, viz., \$8,000 grant, and another \$2,000, conditionally that the City Council contribute a similar sum of \$2,000. This amount has been placed on the City Council's estimate, but has not as yet been finally passed by the Board of Aldermen; there is no doubt this will be done in due course. A larger sum from the corporation would be very welcome, as the cost of the building, the services rendered by the institution to the city during its severe emergency, and would be no more than its due, to straighten the City's financial position, which occurred during the above-mentioned epidemic.

The receipts from "Hospital Sunday Fund," \$988.55, show a slight falling off as compared with the previous year, due, no doubt, to the fact that the number of visitors and the absence of a large number of citizens, who left the city until the public health had recovered and confidence was restored. This fund can, without a doubt, be increased to \$1,000 annually, and it is to be hoped that the generosity and alacrity of all denominations will continue their kind efforts to assist the Board in keeping this as a continuous source of revenue for the institution. The receipts for the year ending July 31, 1893, are as follows:

Balance on hand at Bank of British Columbia, \$138.03
Hospital Sunday Collections, \$988.55
Total, \$1,126.58

Expenses: Salaries, \$4,500.00; Medical Officer, \$1,000.00; Matron, \$1,000.00; Nurses, \$1,000.00; Fuel, \$1,000.00; Light, \$1,000.00; Water, \$1,000.00; Food, \$1,000.00; Laundry, \$1,000.00; Medicines, \$1,000.00; Stationery, \$1,000.00; Printing, \$1,000.00; Postage, \$1,000.00; Telephone, \$1,000.00; Repairs, \$1,000.00; Contingencies, \$1,000.00; Total, \$15,000.00

Balance on hand at Bank of British Columbia, \$1,000.00
Total, \$1,000.00

The Hon. Secretary, Joshua Davies, reports that the institution has been visited by the Hon. Secretary, Joshua Davies, and the Hon. Secretary, Joshua Davies, and the Hon. Secretary, Joshua Davies.

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hospital such as ours the cost of maintenance must be large.

It is to be hoped that the new Board, in July, will therefore be liberally supported by an increased list of annual subscribers. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA DAVIES, President.
H. M. YATES, Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., 1st June, 1893.

THE HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT.
The following report of the Honorary Treasurer was read and adopted:—

The Honorary Treasurer begs to submit his third annual financial statement of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, to May 31, 1893. The balance on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, at the Bank of British Columbia, was \$138.03, and at the close of the fiscal year, at the Bank of British Columbia, was \$1,000.00, to credit of the institution, and \$823.97 on hand with the Hon. Treasurer.

The past year has been a very trying one financially for the institution, as the hope of a relief in the report of last year that the Government would be prepared to increase up to \$10,000 from pay patients has not been fulfilled, owing to the epidemic of 1892; and although the amount received from this class of patients, \$8,487.18, is an increase on the previous year of \$247.73, some portion of this arises from the increased scale of fees charged, and the remainder earned principally since the month of December last. It is safe to say the estimated increase of \$2,000, which was expected for the month of September and October, when the institution was almost deserted by those who could not afford to pay the scale of fees, and the presence of the quarantine station, the large number of indoor and outdoor free patients attended to, according to the doctor's report, has also formed a heavy charge on the funds.

The Government grant of \$10,000 and that of the City Council for \$2,000, were duly paid over, and for the current year the Government estimates are based on the same conditions as last year, viz., \$8,000 grant, and another \$2,000, conditionally that the City Council contribute a similar sum of \$2,000. This amount has been placed on the City Council's estimate, but has not as yet been finally passed by the Board of Aldermen; there is no doubt this will be done in due course. A larger sum from the corporation would be very welcome, as the cost of the building, the services rendered by the institution to the city during its severe emergency, and would be no more than its due, to straighten the City's financial position, which occurred during the above-mentioned epidemic.

The receipts from "Hospital Sunday Fund," \$988.55, show a slight falling off as compared with the previous year, due, no doubt, to the fact that the number of visitors and the absence of a large number of citizens, who left the city until the public health had recovered and confidence was restored. This fund can, without a doubt, be increased to \$1,000 annually, and it is to be hoped that the generosity and alacrity of all denominations will continue their kind efforts to assist the Board in keeping this as a continuous source of revenue for the institution. The receipts for the year ending July 31, 1893, are as follows:

Balance on hand at Bank of British Columbia, \$138.03
Hospital Sunday Collections, \$988.55
Total, \$1,126.58

Expenses: Salaries, \$4,500.00; Medical Officer, \$1,000.00; Matron, \$1,000.00; Nurses, \$1,000.00; Fuel, \$1,000.00; Light, \$1,000.00; Water, \$1,000.00; Food, \$1,000.00; Laundry, \$1,000.00; Medicines, \$1,000.00; Stationery, \$1,000.00; Printing, \$1,000.00; Postage, \$1,000.00; Telephone, \$1,000.00; Repairs, \$1,000.00; Contingencies, \$1,000.00; Total, \$15,000.00

Balance on hand at Bank of British Columbia, \$1,000.00
Total, \$1,000.00

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\$4,550, there is no loss or charge whatever on it, and when property improves in value it will form a most valuable asset.

The expenditure on the institution in the Government grant, \$10,000, the city grant on the entire cost, \$2,000, the expected income from pay patients, \$10,000, the average sum received from the public in the shape of donations and subscriptions, and all other sources for the past three years has averaged \$6,000 per annum, including a like amount for the current year; also there will be a probable deficiency of \$5,000 at the end of the fiscal year.

The report of the auditor, C. G. Wyly, is herewith appended.

The Honorary Treasurer begs to thank his co-directors for their kind suggestions at various meetings, and to express his appreciation of the assistance of the Hon. Secretary, Joshua Davies, and the Hon. Secretary, Joshua Davies.

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The Hon. Secretary,

DAVID BALFOUR
A STORY OF ADVENTURE
BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The rest of the day I walked up and down raving. There were few names so ill but what I gave her went in my own mind before the sun went down. All that I had ever heard of highland pride seemed quite ordinary—that a girl (scarce grown) should resent so trifling an affront, and that from her next friend, that she had never wearied me with praising off I had bitter, sharp, hard thoughts of her, like an angry boy's. If I had kissed her indeed (I thought), perhaps she would have taken it pretty well, and only because it had been written down, and with a spice of jealousy up the must fuff in this ridiculous passion, yet seemed to me there was a want of penetration in the female sex, to make angels weep over the case of the poor man.

We were side by side again at supper, and what a change was there. She was like curdled milk to me; her face was like a wooden doll's. I could have indulgently smitten her or groveled at her feet, but she gave me not the least occasion to do either. No sooner the meal done than she betook herself to attend on Mrs. Gebbie, which I think she had a little neglected heretofore. But she was to make up for lost time, and in what remained of the passage was extraordinary assiduous with the old lady, and on deck began to make a great deal more. Not but what the captain seemed a worthy, fatherly man, but I hated to behold her in the least familiarity with any one except myself.

Altogether she was so quick to avoid me and so constant to keep herself surrounded with others that I must watch a long while before I could find my opportunity, and after it was found I made not much of it, as you are now to hear. "I have no guess how I have offended," said I. "It should scarce be beyond pardon then. Oh, try if you can pardon me." "I have no pardon to give," said she, and the words seemed to come out of her throat like marbles. "I will be very much obliged for all your friendships." And she made an eighth part of a courtesy.

But I had schooled myself beforehand to say more, and I was going to say it too. "There is one thing," said I, "if I have shocked you particularly by the showing of that letter, it cannot touch Miss Grant. She wrote not to you but to a poor, common, ordinary lad, who might have had more sense than show it. If you are to blame me—

"I will advise you to say no more about that girl at all events," said Catriona. "If it is her I will never look the road, not if she is dying." She turned away from me and suddenly back. "Will you swear you will have no more to do with her?" she cried. "Indeed, and I will never be so unjust then," said I, nor yet so ungrateful. And now it was I that turned away.

CHAPTER XXII. HELVOETSUYR.

The weather in the end considerably worsened. The wind sang in the shrouds, the sea swelled higher, and the ship began to labor and cry out among the billows. The song of the leadsmen in the chains was now scarce ceasing, for we thrud all the way among shoals. About 9 in the morning, in a burst of wintry sun between two squalls of hail, I had my first look of Holland—a line of windmills hibring in the breeze. It was besides my first knowledge of these daffilco scon-rivances, which gave me a near sense of foreign travel and a new world and life. We came to an anchor about half past 11, outside the harbor of Helvoetsuyds, in a place where the sea sometimes broke and the ship pitched outrageously. You may be sure we were all on deck save Mrs. Gebbie—some of us in cloaks, others mantled in the ship's tarpaulins all clinging on by ropes and josting the most like old sailor folk that we could imitate.

Presently a boat that was backed like a partisan crab came gingerly alongside, and the skipper of it hailed our master in the Dutch. Thence Captain Sang turned very troubled like to Catriona, and the rest of us crowding about, the nature of the difficulty was made plain to all. The Rose was bound to the port of Rotterdam, whither the other passengers were in a great impatience to arrive, in view of a conveyance due to leave that very evening in the direction of the upper Germany. This, with the present half gale of wind, the captain, if no time were lost, declared himself still capable to save. Now, James More

a lingo where the oaths were English and the rest right Hollands, till at last—seeing her near tears—I privately slipped some of the rose's shillings, whereupon he was obliging enough to receive from her the other shilling without more complaint. No doubt I was a good deal nettled and ashamed. I like to see folk thrifty, but not with so much passion, and I dare say it would be rather coldly that I asked her, as the boat moved on again for shore, where it was that she was trysted with her father.

"He is to be inquired of at the house of one Sprott, an honest Scotch merchant," says she, and then with the same breath, "I am wishing to thank you very much—you are a brave friend to me." "It will be time enough when I get you to your father," said I, little thinking that I spoke so true. "I can tell him a fine tale of a loyal daughter."

"Oh, I do not think I will be a loyal girl. At all events," she cried, with a great deal of painfulness in the expression, "I do not think my heart is true." "Yet that are very few that would have made that leap, and all to obey a father's orders," I observed. "I cannot have you to be thinking of me so," she cried again. "When you had done that same, how would I stop behind? And at all events, that was not all the reasons." Whereupon, with a burning face, she told me the plain truth upon a bridge-stone and made her sit there. She would have kept her hold upon me, for she still shook with the late affronts, but I wanted to think clear, disengaged myself and paced to and fro before her in the manner of what we call a smuggler's walk, belaboring my brains for any remedy.

By the course of these scattering thoughts I was brought suddenly face to face with a remembrance that in the heat and haste of our departure I had left Captain Sang to pay the ordinary. At this I began to laugh out loud, for I thought the man well served, and at the same time by an instinctive movement carried my hand to the pocket where my money was. I suppose it was in the lane where the woman jostled us, but there is only one thing certain, that my purse was gone.

"You will have thought of something good," said she, observing me to pause. At the pinch we were in my mind became suddenly clear as a perspective. "I saw that I had no choice of methods. I had not one dolt of coin, but in my pocketbook I had still my letter on the Leyden merchant, and there was now but one way to get to Leyden, and that was to walk on our two feet."

"Catriona," said I, "I know you're brave, and I believe you're strong; do you think you could walk 30 miles on a plain road?" "I would do it, I believe, scarce the two-thirds of that, but such was my notion of the distance. "David," she said, "if you will just keep near I will go anywhere and do anything. The courage of my heart, it is all broken. Do not be leaving me in this horrible country by myself, and I will walk all else."

"Can you start now and march all night?" "I will do all that you ask of me," she said, "and never ask you why. I have been a bad, ungrateful girl to you, and do what you please with me now! And I think Miss Barbara Grant is the best lady in the world," she added, "and I do not see why she should deny you for at all events."

"This was Greek and Hebrew to me, but I had other matters to consider, and the first of these was to get clear of that city on the Leyden road. It proved a cruel problem, and it may have been 1 or 3 at night ere we solved it. Once beyond the houses there was neither moon nor stars to guide us—only the whiteness of the way in the midst and a blackness of an alley on both hands. The walking was besides made most extraordinary difficult by a plain black frost that fell suddenly in the small hours and turned that highway into one long slide.

"Well, Catriona," said I, "here we are like the king's sons and the wives and daughters in your daffilco highland lairs. Soon we'll be going over the Seven Bens, the seven glens and the seven mountain moors." Which was a common byword or overture in these tales of hers that had stuck in my memory. "Ah," says she, "but there are no glens or mountains, though I will never be denying but what the trees and some of the plain places hereabouts are very pretty. But our country is the best yet."

"I wish we could say as much for our own folk," says I, recalling Sprott and Sang and perhaps James More himself. "I will never complain of the country of my friend," said she, and spoke it out with an accent so particular that I seemed to feel the trees and hills upon her face. I caught in my breath sharp and came near falling (for my pains) on the black ice. "I do not know what you think, Catriona," said I when I was a little recovered, "but this has been the best day yet. I think shame to say it when you have met in such misfortunes and disasters, but for me it has been the best day yet."

ed him, and he behaved himself so scandalous and the young lady, jesting most ill favorably at the figure she had made on the ship's rail, that I had no resource but carry her suddenly away. She came out of that ordinary clinging to me close. "Take me away, David," she said. "You keep me. I'm not afraid with you."

"And have no cause, my little friend!" cried I and could have found it in my heart to weep. "Where will you be taking me?" she said again. "Don't leave me at all events; never leave me."

"Where am I taking you indeed?" says I, stopping, for I had been staving on ahead in mere blindness. "I must stop and think. But I'll not leave you, Catriona. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if I should fail or fail you."

She crept closer in to me by way of a reply. "Here," said I, "is the stillest place that we have hit on yet in this busy byke of a city. Let us sit down here under your tree and consider of our course." "The tree that I am little like to forget (yet stood hard by the harbor side) it was a black night, but lights were in the houses, and nearer hand in the quiet shops; there was a shining of the city on the one hand, and a buzz hung over it of many thousand walking and talking; on the other was dark, and the water bubbled on the sides. I spread my cloak upon a bridge-stone and made her sit there. She would have kept her hold upon me, for she still shook with the late affronts, but I wanted to think clear, disengaged myself and paced to and fro before her in the manner of what we call a smuggler's walk, belaboring my brains for any remedy.

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ought to warn you." "I will have no choice left," said she. "My father, James More, is not used to very well, and it is not the first time. I am cast upon your hands like a sack of barley meal and have nothing else to think of but your pleasure. If you will have me, good and well. If you will not—she turned and touched her hand upon my arm—"David, I am afraid," said she.

"No, but I ought to warn you," I began and then thought me that I was the bearer of the purse, and it would never do to seem too cheerful. "Catriona," said I, "don't misunderstand me. I am just trying to do my duty by you, girl. Here I am going alone into this strange city to be a solitary student there, and here is this chance arisen that you might dwell with me a bit and be like my sister. You can surely understand this much, my dear, that I would just love to have you."

"Well, and now I am," said she. "So I have done," said I. "A very good thing," said she. And we went on again, but now in silence. It was an eerie employment to walk in that gross night, beholding only shadows and hearing naught but our own steps. At first I believe our hearts burned against each other with a deal of enmity, but the darkness, and the cold, and the silence, which only the cocks sometimes interrupted or someone's distant dog's barks, had pretty soon brought down our pride to the dust, and for my own particular I would have jumped at any decent opening for speech.

Before the day peeped came on a warmish rain, and the frost was all wiped away from among our feet. I took my cloak to her and sought for her in the same. She bade me rather impatiently to keep it. "Indeed and I will do no such thing," said I. "Here am I, a great, ugly lad that has seen all kinds of weather, and here are you, a tender, pretty maid. My dear, you would not put me to a shame?"

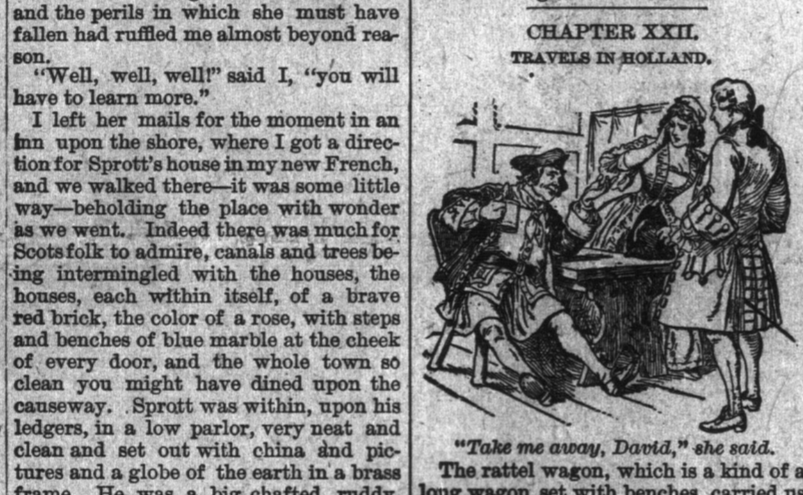
Without more words she let me cover her, which as I was doing in the darkness I let my hand rest a moment on her shoulder, almost like an embrace. "You must try to be more patient of your friend," said I. "I thought she seemed to learn the least thing in the world against my bosom, or perhaps it was but fancy. "There will be no end to your goodness," said she. And we went on again in silence. But now all was changed, and the happiness that was in my heart was like a fire in a great chimney.

The rain passed ere day; it was but a sloppy morning as we came into the town of Delft. The red gabled houses made a handsome show on either hand of a canal, the servant lassies were out slostering and scrubbing at the very stones upon the public highway, smoke rose from a hundred kitchens, and it came in upon me strongly it was time to break our fasts.

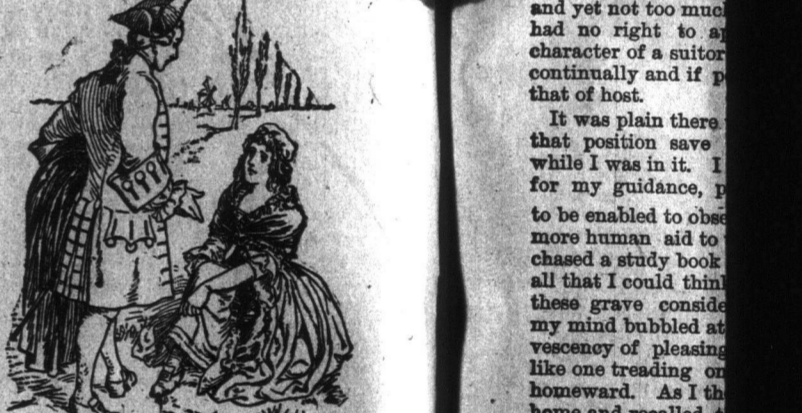
"Catriona," said I, "I believe you have yet a shilling and 6 denars?" "Are you wanting it?" said she and passed me the purse. "I am wishing it was 20. What will you want it for?" "And what have we been walking for all night, like a pair of wail Egyptians?" says I. "Just because I was robbed of my purse and all I possessed in that unchancy town of Rotterdam. I will tell you of it now, because I think the worst is over, but we have still a good tramp before us till we get to where my piece of bread I were like to go fasting."

She looked at me with open eyes. By the light of the new day she was all black and pale for weariness, so that my heart smote me for her. But, as for her, she broke out laughing. "My torture! We are beggars then?" she cried. You, too? Oh, I have wished for this same thing! And I am glad to buy your breakfast to you. But it would be pleasant if I would have had to dance to get a meal to you! For I believe they are not very well acquainted with our manner of dancing over here and might be paying for the curiosity of that sight."

I could have kissed her for that word, not with a lover's mind, but with a heat of admiration, for it always warms a man to see a woman brave and so very pretty. We got a drink of milk from a country wife but new come to town, and in a baker's piece of excellent, hot, sweet smelling bread, which we ate upon the road as we went on. That road from Delft to the Hague is just five miles of a fine avenue shaded with trees, a canal on the one hand, on the other excellent pastures of cattle. It was pleasant here indeed. "And now, David," said she, "what will you do with me at all events?" "It is what we have to speak of," said I, "and the sooner the better. I can come by money in Leyden; that will be all well. But the trouble is how to dispose of you until your father come. I thought last night you seemed a little sweeter to part from me."



Take me away, David, she said.



I would have had her strip off her shoes and stockings and go barefoot.

heads he left a greater service of CHAF FULL STORY OF The place found of a house back two rooms, the first; each had a floor in the ceiling alongside each, except from the wices below us in of the canal and architecture, and the farther side, by the way had good r. The first thing word to Sprott sent on, together his chief, and the her breakfast res was here to be in her one habit upon her stock. I had made it se must pass before to hand in Leyden needful she must. She was unwilling a long way alone she was now a must appear suit we had not got to before she was an spirit of the thing. It pleased me to thorough in this more extraordinary which I fell on it. The Dutch child extraordinary chin would be ashamed paid for stockings spent so great a sum and by way of a s bers pretty bare, Catriona was a light to see her enough lodged for of the end of the a long way alone self a lecture. If my roof a young l ful, and whose inn And now, after the had just experience acy with which I vain purchases, I as very hard. I had sister, indeed so expose her; when Catriona in the ha God had made: di made my face to be since I had been en trapped the girl into that I should behi pulous nicety. She depended on bread and shelter, alarm her delicacy Besides the Dutch or, and the more in en in these position me if I should profit ward even the most the opportunities i which no wise par ferred for a moment, as very hard. I had sister, indeed so expose her; when Catriona in the ha to be plain there, that position save I was in it. I for my guidance, p to be enabled to obse some human aid to chanced a study, but all that I could thin these grave consid my mind bubbled at venosity of pleasing like one treading on homeward. As I th home and recalled t heart beat upon my t my troubles bega She ran to greet me affecting pleasure. sides, entirely in the had bought for her- you expression we about to drop and them and be admired with an ill grace, for choked upon the wo "Well," she said, caring for my pretty have done with our she showed me the p swept and the fire chimney. I was glad of a che more glad than I on, said I, "I am with you, and you a hand upon my roo must have the rule vether. It is most f am both the man give you this for my. She dropped me a which were extrac you will be cross," making pretty man I will be very obedi when every stich she belongs to you. very cross child, but not any one else. This struck me heste in a kind of p all the good effect of this direction prog At the sight of her the fire and with h looks my heart was We made our meal and tenderness and sounded like a kind of the fire and with h the recollections, m excuse and set mys studies. It was a structive book that late Dr. Heineccius, do great deal of days, and often very one to question me thought she bit her that cut me. Inde solitary, the more as

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The President of the United States has convened Congress at an earlier day than was expected. He had intimated a short time ago that Congress would be called to meet some day in September. He had, by assurances that the Government would meet its demands in gold, allayed the fears of the commercial men of the United States, and, no doubt, averted a panic. But he found that in spite of all his efforts, confidence was not re-established. Difficulties and embarrassments were becoming more numerous and more serious, so as a last resort he called the representatives of the people together to take such measures as in their wisdom they may deem fit to restore confidence and avert disaster.

The wording of the proclamation sounds somewhat discordantly in British ears. It is not usual for the Head of the Executive, either in Great Britain or in a British dependency, to cast reflections on the laws or the executive acts of a previous administration. However much that administration may have been to blame, a dignified reticence as to its errors and shortcomings is observed in all the utterances of the sovereign or the sovereign's representative. But we find President Cleveland condemning, in the plainest terms, in a state document of the greatest importance, both the legislative and the executive acts of a previous administration. He says, in the preamble to the proclamation, that his reason for issuing it is because "the present perilous condition is largely the result of the financial policy which the executive branch of the Government finds embodied in repealed laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress." It strikes us forcibly that it would be impossible to find in a British state document a statement having the most distant resemblance to the one we have quoted. It, in fact, reads more like an election card than a proclamation issued by the first magistrate of a powerful nation. The wording of the proclamation may be a matter of taste, but we must say that British reticence on such occasions seems to us in every way preferable to American outspokenness.

There can, we think, be no question as to the necessity of the proclamation. The situation in the United States is critical. There is evidently danger ahead, and not far ahead. The President has gone far as his powers permit to prevent the disaster which almost every one sees imminent. It is his opinion, as well as the opinion of many of the most intelligent and far-seeing men in the United States, that Congress alone can find a remedy for the evils that are apprehended. He has therefore called a meeting of Congress at almost the earliest day possible.

The law which the President stigmatizes as "unwise" is no doubt the Sherman law that requires the Government to purchase every month a large quantity of silver bullion. This law is kept by the Government idle, and the paper issued against it must be paid in gold, or, it is believed, commercial disorder will ensue. What the American bankers and many others want is the repeal of this law. They say if the Government stops buying silver bullion the silver will be restored, and there will be no danger of flooding the country with silver that is already greatly depreciated and is in danger of still further depreciation.

By convening Congress President Cleveland divests himself of all responsibility in the matter. It is the function of Congress to repeal laws. The President cannot do this, neither can he, without special power from Congress, suspend their operation. When Congress meets the whole responsibility of the continuation of the Sherman law will rest upon it.

It is just possible that a majority of that body will not see the matter in the same light as the President does. Those who oppose it may believe that the bankers and capitalists and public creditors are needlessly alarmed, or that they clamor for the repeal of the Sherman law from selfish motives. They may be convinced that the apprehensions of these people are groundless, and that the good of the State requires that the Sherman law be continued in operation. If Congress comes to this conclusion, the President will, like the rest of the citizens of the United States, have to bow to the decision and to abide by the result, whatever it may be. The belief, however, is pretty general that Congress will repeal the silver law. The matter has been thoroughly discussed by the American press, and the members both of the House of Representatives and the Senate have been canvassed. Some members have freely declared their intention to vote one way or the other. Some have expressed themselves doubtful as to the course they shall take, while a majority have given no answer to the questions put to them.

The publication of the proclamation has been followed by good results. People are more hopeful, and confidence is to a certain degree restored.

A TARIFF REFORM SCHEME.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known American publicist and statistician, has published a scheme of tariff reform, which will enable the American Legislature to lower the tariff materially in some directions, and at the same time raise revenue enough to carry on the business of the country. Mr. Atkinson's ideal is evidently free trade as it has been established in Great Britain. It will take some years for his reforms to make the United States tariff as short and as simple as that of Great Britain, but he hopes by paring and pruning pro-

cesses, applied in different directions, to arrive at that result in a comparatively short time—that is, if the American people will allow him.

He calculates that he can raise \$195,000,000 from taxes and duties on spirits, beer, wine and tobacco. He expects, in 1894, that he can obtain \$98,000,000 by an excise tax on spirits, \$35,000,000 on beer at the present rate, and \$35,000,000 on tobacco. Then on imported spirits, beer and wine, he will get \$12,000,000, and on imported tobacco \$15,000,000. These imposts on strong drink and tobacco, he shows, will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the civil service, the army, the navy, and the Indian department, and have some twenty-six millions to the good. One may get a pretty fair idea of the quantity of beer consumed in the United States when he learns that, according to Mr. Atkinson's calculation, at the present rate of consumption, a tax of four-tenths of a cent on every half pint of beer drunk would "make it feasible to put about one half of all the articles named in the present tariff into the free list." But he does not contemplate this change, he just wants to show the world what a tax of less than half a cent on every tumbler of beer would produce.

Mr. Atkinson would place a large number of articles on the free list, among which are wool, ores, scrap-iron, coal, stone, lumber, paints, colors, oils. The duties he would thus cut out amount, under the present tariff, to \$29,812,601. After making this large reduction, according to Mr. Atkinson's scheme, "the revenue from dutiable articles will then suffice at the present rates to meet the maximum pension roll. The present rates of duty may then be reduced in order to increase the revenue, and this increase will constitute a surplus."

From this we see it is proposed that the present rates of duty be levied on the great bulk of the imports of the United States, and that increased duties on spirits, beer and tobacco will make up for what is taken of articles of food and the raw materials of manufacture.

Of course all this is theoretical. Mr. Atkinson's scheme of tariff reform may or may not foreshadow the changes which the Democrats will, to fill their election program, make when Congress meets in regular session. But it shows the American people that tariff reform, even that proposed by an ardent free trader, is very far from being free trade.

THE REASON WHY.

There are some who find it difficult to understand why so many Americans are eager for the repeal of the Sherman law. The United States Government, they say, is rich, if its gold is getting scarce it has tons upon tons of silver in its vaults. What objection can there be to redeeming the Treasury notes with silver? This is exactly where the difficulty lies. The people do not want the silver. The silver dollar is not worth one hundred cents, or anything like it, and the creditor who gets paid in silver dollars does not get nearly as much as he is due. If silver dollars worth seventy cents are allowed to take the place of gold dollars worth one hundred cents, one will be foolish enough to pay his debts in gold unless he is specially bound by contract to do so, and, consequently, gold will disappear almost altogether from circulation. The only money left will be of silver and paper. This change, it is said, would be attended by wide-spread commercial disaster. Thousands would be ruined, and commerce in the United States would have to be built up anew on another basis. It is the fear of this change and its attendant consequences that is causing restlessness and distrust in the United States, and the apprehension that it may soon be brought about is what makes so many of our neighbors nervous when they see the Government's gold reserve diminishing. It is more than likely that the danger is greatly magnified by timid capitalists and business men, but timidity and distrust, when they become general, even when there are good grounds for them, create any amount of trouble in the commercial world.

"NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS."

The Times seems to think it strange that any Canadian should be proud of being a British subject, or that he should hope to see the day when a native Canadian would consider that he owes the British Empire as loyal and as fervid an allegiance as a native of the State of Maine owes the United States. According to our contemporary the greater does not include the less. Scotchmen love Scotland and are proud of "the land of brown heath and haggard wood"; their love of country and pride of race are, in fact, proverbial, yet the Scotchman, intensely Scotch as he is, knows that the interests of the nation are paramount. He does not think and believe that Scotland must be first and the Empire afterwards; and if Lord Rosebery or the Duke of Argyll, or any Scotch statesman, expressed himself as Mr. Laurier did the other day, at the Ottawa convention, he would be scouted and ridiculed by every intelligent and patriotic Scotchman in the Three Kingdoms.

It is not possible that Canada may bring something like the same relation to the Empire that Scotland does, and that the Canadian's loyalty shall be of the same nature and quality as the Scotchman's? The Scotchman's love of Scotland never stands in the way of his duty as a British subject, neither should a Canadian's love of Canada prevent his being as loyal to the British Crown as any native of England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland.

We readily admit that the British citizenship of the Canadian is not so complete as that of the Scotchman, but it should be the object of every intelligent and loyal Canadian to make it so. The difference is

not so great as some Canadians imagine. The people of Great Britain are of the kindred citizens of Canada as well as their kindred, and the difference between the British subject in Canada and the British subject in Great Britain is becoming less and less as time advances; we trust that the day in which their identity of citizenship will be complete, is not far off.

Our contemporary believes that we are in some way to blame for not sympathizing with the aspirations of those who sigh for Canadian independence. We believe that Canadian independence is not feasible and not desirable, if feasible. For our part we would far rather be a citizen of the Empire of Great Britain than the citizen of a puny Canadian Republic, which holds its independence on the sufferance of the United States. The last person who has declared that independence for Canada is but another name for annexation, is Mr. Edward Farrow, who, not long ago, was the oracle of the Liberal party in Canada. And he is doubtless right, and those Canadians who are trying to work up enthusiasm for Canadian independence, are either the dupes of schemers like Farrow, or men who are much more ready to be carried away by sentiment than they are to be convinced by sound argument.

MORE NEGLECT.

It is no wonder that Chief Deacy is urgent in his representation of the needs of the fire department. Yet his letter in which he says that the "eastern section of the city and James Bay depend upon Providence to save them from fire" has been in the hands of the Mayor for nearly a month without being as much as submitted to the Council. Such neglect and apathy are simply marvellous.

The Chief also informs the Mayor and Fire Warden that the water supply is most defective. A month ago the water gauge in the City hall showed a pressure of only twenty-two pounds, which is not sufficient to throw a one-inch stream direct from the hydrant into the upper window of a three story building. This is a very bad showing indeed. If it is not possible to get a greater pressure than this, the sooner the Corporation takes measures to increase and improve the water supply the better. But it seems hopeless to expect the present Council to do anything in the way of improvement. Its members are expert in the arts of delay and postponement, and appear to excel in nothing else, except, perhaps, wrangling and disputing about matters of little or no importance. The condition of the city's water supply, both as to quality and pressure, affects the citizens seriously. It is known to be bad as regards both, yet the City Council look on as indifferently as if its improvement was no concern of theirs. Such apathy may suit the authorities of a Turkish village, but it does not become the corporation of a Canadian city in the nineteenth century.

It is not surprising that the Sewerage Commissioners considered it due to themselves and to the City Council asking them to cause the investigation asked for by Mr. Mohun to be made. They very naturally concluded that the reflections so profusely cast upon the City Engineer by some members of the Council "necessarily impute mismanagement, if nothing worse," to them. If they have allowed the City Engineer to neglect his duty and to slough his work, as was more than intimated by these Commissioners over and over again, they cannot be clear of blame. It is surprising that the "certain aldermen" to whom they refer do not see that they are bound in honor indeed to cause an inquiry to be made into the manner in which the Sewerage Commissioners and the City Engineer performed their duties, or to publicly retract what they have said to their disparagement. Alderman Baker, when he said on Monday evening that "I never accused Mr. Mohun of doing anything wrong, nor did I ever attack his character," virtually took back all that he may have said against Mr. Mohun. Alderman Baker is surely able to distinguish between fair and legitimate criticism of an official's acts and remarks that are calculated to affect his private and professional character injuriously. The statements made by "certain aldermen" are unwarrantable, and reflect upon the integrity and professional skill of the engineer, and it is very singular, indeed, if the men who made them were so obtuse as not to be aware of their true nature. It may be that in the opinion of those "certain aldermen" they are privileged to say what they please about city officials, without anyone having a right to call them to account. They are his masters, he is their servant, and it may be that they consider that masters can say what they please to their servants and about their servants, and that it is their duty to listen in silence and to submit to all patiently and submissively.

It is surprising to see what lofty ideas some men have of their power when they are elevated to positions of authority. But if the "certain aldermen" had inquired, they would have found that civic and other servants have rights, and one of those rights is to be treated with courtesy. Justice, too, is their due. No one, not even an alderman, has the right to blame them when they have committed no fault, or to impute, directly or indirectly, dishonest motives to them without being in a position to prove the truth of their accusations.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

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A NECESSARY WARNING.

The Sewerage Commissioners did their duty when they urged upon the City Council the immediate necessity of having flush tanks constructed and the flush valves put in place. These are required to keep the sewers from being choked and to prevent the escape of sewer gas. The sewers require periodical flushing. To use the sewers and not to take the means necessary to keep them clear is to tempt Providence. The gas that is generated in the sewers is simply poison. To allow it to accumulate and to make its way into the dwellings of the citizens is nothing short of criminal. If any of the inmates of the houses become ill and die through the neglect of the Council and the flush valves in place, the members of that body are fully responsible as if they had poisoned the food and the water consumed by the inhabitants. Poisoned air does its deadly work as certainly, if not as quickly, as poisoned food or drink. The aldermen, if they do not know this, are not fit for the positions they occupy.

Complaint is made that there are not more connections with the sewers than there are. As the flush tanks are not constructed, it is a mercy that the connections are so few. The flush tanks should have been made and in working order as soon as the first house was connected with the sewers. The Sewerage Commissioners very properly say that "neglect of these essential conditions to success will inevitably result in the accumulation of sewer gas which, sooner or later, will find its way into dwellings and cause an outbreak of typhoid,

diphtheria or other disease, for which the public will be justified in holding you responsible." Will the City Council disregard this earnest and timely warning? Are they so dead to all sense of duty as to expose the citizens, old and young, to such a frightful risk, when the means of avoiding it are pointed out to them? Why this necessary work has been neglected so long must be beyond the comprehension of all prudent and intelligent men. There can be no doubt that the necessity of constructing the flush tanks has been represented to them long ago. Why have they paid no attention to the advice and warnings of the men who were alive to its importance? It seems that there is a faction in the Council who care nothing for either the health or the convenience of the citizens.

PROMPTLY EXPOSED.

Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M.P., who spouted at the Liberal Convention on the Manitoba school question, has caught a Tartar. In his speech he gave his version of the connection of the Government with that question, putting the Dominion Ministers, as he considered, in the wrong and doing them all the harm in his power. He made free use of the name of Archbishop Tache. His statements, as it turns out, were lacking in the essential element, and His Grace lost no time in exposing Mr. Tarte's untruthfulness. In a letter to the Winnipeg Free Press he denies the sharp Frenchman's statements categorically as follows: "If I rightly understand the preceding questions this morning, I am bound to answer 1. That on the occasion of the election of 1891, the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in the name of the Federal Government, entered into negotiations with me in Montreal. That the Government promised to give Government would not disallow the Manitoba School Act, because it might injure Sir John with the Tory element. 3. That in return for such a concession on the part of the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Government itself would take in its own hands the case of the Catholic schools, should the decision of the courts be adverse to the interests of the minority. 4. That this agreement between the Government and myself was put into writing; that the report of Sir John Thompson was drawn in conformity with such agreements; that the Government promised to give public and formal guarantees which would be the solemn confirmation of the agreement then concluded. 5. That it is what you have said or intended to say in the evening and writing mentioned above, I regret to say that there is not a word of truth therein. I regret to contradict you, I regret to retract my own statement, but after all, why have you stated, why do you repeat statements so untrue and so unfounded? 6. Neither Mr. Chapleau, nor anybody else ever entered into negotiations with me, in the name of the Federal Government, with regard to the Manitoba schools. Please remark my affirmation, it is explicit. No one, directly or indirectly, by word or writing, by telegraph or by telephone, has ever promised or asserted anything in negotiations with me in the name of the Government, on the school question. 7. Having conceded or compromised nothing, I cannot have received in return any money or other consideration, or any gift. My hopes on this vital question, never rested on anything else but the constitution of the country and on the sense of justice which I hoped, and still hope, will prevail in the minds of the nation. I am sure, sir, that you yourself will be so much the more zealous in defending our rights, that against your knowledge, I am sure, false assertions fell from your lips and your pen, asserting that the fall to raise prejudice against the cause that you yourself, as well as I, intend to protect. 8. The supposed agreement you mention having never existed, it is useless to say that they were never committed to writing. Sir John Thompson could not have used them as the basis of his report; the Government could not have used them to publish formal and public promises which would have been the solemn confirmation of that agreement which never took place. It is more than likely that Mr. Israel Tarte wishes by this time that he had followed the example of his discreet leader and had given the Manitoba school question a very wide berth. In his zeal to place the Government in a false position, he did not calculate upon the watchfulness, the energy and the love of fair play of the venerable Archbishop whom he so boldly misrepresented."

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EMIGRATION FROM CHINA.

An Important Proposition Now Being Considered—Japanese Quarantine Methods.

U.S.S. Monocacy Ashore on Sunday Island—Presentation to Captain Parr of H.M.S. Porpoise.

About the most important news brought across the Pacific for a long time came yesterday on the C.P.R. steamer Empress of Japan, but unfortunately there is a lack of detail which makes it unsatisfactory. This much is known, however, that the Chinese Government is negotiating a treaty with Brazil, by which large numbers of Chinese are to be sent to that South American state on terms which provide for some state aid. This means that Chinese coming to British Columbia and the United States will, should the treaty be completed, be few and far between. So far had negotiations gone that the Brazilian Government had sent an embassy to Peking to complete the document, and by next steamer more definite news may be expected.

A dispatch from Hankow to the Japan Advertiser states that the United States warship Monocacy, which on Sunday Island, between Ichang and Hankow, the forward part of the ship was grounded and the stern awash, but it is not thought that the damage would be extensive.

A U.S. cutter, the name of which is not stated, on an outbreak of smallpox has occurred there, ten cases having been reported.

Captain Parr, of H.M.S. Porpoise, has received the consent of Admiral Sir Edw. Belcher to his acceptance of a handsome piece of plate, presented by the P. & O. Company as a token of their appreciation of services rendered by the passenger liner, the Colaba, which was lost on Sand Island, Pescadore, October 10, 1892.

The financial depression which now seems to overcloud the world, is severely felt in Alaska yesterday morning, and remaining in port a few hours proceeded to the Sound. Several of the excursionists left the vessel here, among whom were H. H. the Nawab of Rampour, with his party, including three leading Indian nobles. The distinguished visitors put up at the Detroit yesterday, and are staying in the sights of this city, left on the steamer Premier for Vancouver this morning. The party propose staying over at least a few days before going to the World's Fair. The Prince of Wales, a young man about twenty years of age, but a close observer and indelible traveler.

From the DAILY COLONIST, July 5.

THE CITY.

From the DAILY COLONIST, July 4.

The members of the local society of True Believers enjoyed a Dominion Day picnic at Peel Bay.

The examinations for teachers' certificates begin this morning at the High School building. There were a large number of candidates writing here.

St. John's Church has not yet been re-opened. The Anglican Synod, the notices in the matter having been given too late to allow of the subject being dealt with at the recent meeting of the Synod.

A LARGE run of cohes salmon took place in Plumper Pass on Saturday and Sunday, and local fishermen were on hand making big hauls. The highest catch, Mr. Henry G. Gieson, made a catch of seventeen within an hour, with only the use of a spoon bait.

On and after yesterday the postage rate to Newfoundland is reduced to three cents per ounce. Newspapers from the office of publication in Newfoundland will enjoy the same exemption from postage as if addressed to subscribers in Canada.

The Sons of Erin picnic on the Caledonia grounds on Saturday was not the financial success anticipated, and it became a question for a while whether the receipts would be sufficient to pay all expenses. Satisfactory arrangements in this respect have been made and there will be no loss.

SERGEANT WALKER, of the city police, on Sunday last arrested a bandman named William Maxwell, of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, who was wanted for desertion, and handed him over to the naval authorities. Maxwell's defence is that he had obtained permission to play the Dominion Day engagement with the City band, and had taken off his uniform for this purpose only.

At St. Barnabas church last evening Mr. Herbert Stanton, registrar of Nanaimo district, was married to Miss Agnes Jamieson, by Rev. G. W. Taylor. The wedding was a quiet one, only a very few intimate friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton leave by the noon train for Nanaimo, followed by the best wishes of many friends.

THERE will be no formal vacation at the Conservatory of Music this week, as Miss Adams has decided to continue the course of studies, both vocal and instrumental, throughout the season. In the former branch Mrs. Laird's contract having expired, her position will be filled by a thoroughly qualified teacher, capable of teaching right singing and giving special lessons.

In the Provincial court yesterday afternoon, before Farquhar Macrae, S.M., Joseph Baptiste, of Sooke, was charged with assault, and the complainant asked that he be bound over to keep the peace. The assault charge was not proceeded with, the prisoner being bound over in two sureties of \$125 each and himself in \$250. S. Perry Mills prosecuted; Lindley Cross for the defence.

No. 4 Battery attended, last night, their regular weekly drill in command of Capt. W. B. Smallfield. After dismissing Corporal Thomas, on behalf of the battery, read a presentation address to Sergeant-Major P. Simms, who had just returned from a tour of duty in the United States, and who had been awarded a medal by the British Government for gallantry in the field.

In anticipation of an important statement from Rev. P. McLeod, publicly announced to be given at the evening meeting, there was a large attendance at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The reverend gentleman then stated that what he had to say would be deferred till the evening. At that service, which also attracted a large congregation, Mr. MacLeod announced that those who had gathered to listen to disclosures would not be gratified, and that his statement would be printed and sent to the members of the congregation.

The steamer Queen arrived down from Alaska yesterday morning, and remaining in port a few hours proceeded to the Sound. Several of the excursionists left the vessel here, among whom were H. H. the Nawab of Rampour, with his party, including three leading Indian nobles. The distinguished visitors put up at the Detroit yesterday, and are staying in the sights of this city, left on the steamer Premier for Vancouver this morning. The party propose staying over at least a few days before going to the World's Fair. The Prince of Wales, a young man about twenty years of age, but a close observer and indelible traveler.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1893

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH

The speech of the Emperor of Germany in opening the Reichstag was moderate and manly. He has dropped the autocratic tone which he assumed when he ascended the throne. He spoke to the representatives of the people as one who respected both their judgment and their powers. He has moderated his demand in the direction most welcome to the people. He says that in the new bill which is to be submitted to Parliament "diminished demands are made upon the personal capacities and tax-bearing power of the people, as far as possible without endangering the efficiency of the army."

THE CHOLERA

There is still talk of the cholera in Europe. It is spreading in France at a rate sufficient to create anxiety. Trustworthy information has been received that from June 7 to June 17 there were, in L'Oron and the adjacent villages and towns, 562 cases of Asiatic cholera, 178 of which were fatal. The disease has extended to Brittany, which is said to be thoroughly infected. The New York Times says: A large part of France is now infected. The disease has moved northward and westward from the mouth of the Rhone. It is now in Lyons and in Paris, but the policy of silence or misrepresentation which has been exhibited with respect to the epidemic on the west coast has permitted very little news to get out as to the progress of the disease in the interior of the country. From France cholera already has been carried to Malta and to England. A sailor on a steamer coming from Nantes died of the disease on Monday in an English port. On the infected ship which arrived at Malta from a French port on Thursday last two have died and five are ill. The disease still rages in Mecca. In that city on Monday, the 26th of June, there were as many as 999 deaths. This news should increase the vigilance of the health authorities of the United States and Canada. All vessels from Europe should be rigidly examined, and the quarantine should be strictly enforced with respect to any vessel which may be coming from that continent.

GENERALLY CONDEMNED

The action of Governor Altgeld in pardoning the anarchists has roused the indignation of men of all nations and all parties in the States. They look upon it as a dangerous precedent, and as an encouragement of the men who believe in bringing about the changes they desire by acts of lawless violence, for which there can be no excuse. The New York Times, which is a Democratic journal, and which is generally very temperate in the expression of its opinions, commenting on the act of the Governor of Illinois, says: By what motive was this extraordinary assault upon the safety of the State by a man chosen to represent public authority and execute the law possibly animated? It is hardly to be believed that Governor Altgeld means as to believe that it would benefit him politically. Nothing more utterly ruinous to his reputation and his political prospects could have been done by him. The effect on the community that does not feel outraged by his conduct is too small to form a balance of power in any party contest; but, if it were not so, that conduct would make it impossible for any party made up of American citizens ever again to trust any share of its interests to his keeping. Governor Altgeld has committed political suicide, and it must be that he is a cowardly man, or that he is blinded by the quality and consequences of his act. It reveals him either as an enemy to the safeguards of society, or as a reckless demagogue who is incapable of understanding the spirit and temper of the people of this Republic. It is a question whether the people of Illinois will endure his presence in their highest office for the term to which he was elected before his real character was known.

BURNED AT HER DOCK

St. Paul, Minn., July 5.—The big steamer Bethel, anchored at the foot of Sibley street, and used for the past three years as a lodging and boarding house for about 200 poor people, was burned to the water's edge at 11 o'clock to-night; six lives were at least lost and several are missing, but whether they were drowned or disappeared from the crowd who were known until to-morrow. At the time the fire broke out there were 50 persons asleep on the Bethel. So rapid was the progress of the flames that about 3,000 francs worth of baggage was thrown overboard. The fire was caused by an explosion of a lamp in the washroom. Five engines were at the fire within three minutes after it broke out, but their work was of little avail. A lot of kerosene had been allowed to leak down the sides of the boat near the washroom and the great vessel burned like tinder. At least twenty persons were injured, several by jumping. A dozen cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, standing near the fire, were burned.

THE CITY

IN COMPLIANCE with orders received from the Controller of Customs, Collector A. R. Mills has sent Mr. Francis Barry, of the Victoria Custom House, to Nelson, where he will remain a few months to assist in the establishment of a new port there.

COLLECTOR A. R. MILLS has received several dispatches from Paris lately complaining of Rev. H. Gardner in regard to the enormous catches of sealing schooners on this coast. These reports seriously injure the sealing industry here, inasmuch as they have a tendency to reduce or keep down the price of seal skins.

INQUIRIES are now being made for Robert Williams, Henry Dunlop, a sailor last heard of in Australia, and supposed to be now on Vancouver Island. He left Leith thirty-eight years ago. Address his sister, Mary Elizabeth Dunlop, now Mrs. Kesteven, stationer and tobacconist, 49 Causeway-side, Edinburgh.

SEVERAL Chinese merchants of Seattle make an emphatic reply to the published statements of Rev. H. Gardner in regard to the traffic in Chinese women in Victoria. They not only deny Mr. Gardner's statements, but make serious charges against him of fraud and complicity in the business of procuring Chinese women being given in the Post-Intelligencer yesterday as a reply to Mr. Gardner's of the evening before.

SUBSTANTIAL HUSSY, Constable Mathland-Douglass and two specials, W. Garrard and F. Hovelague, left on the coast yesterday morning for Comox and Valdez. They will endeavor to connect with Chief Stewart on the coast, and if that is not feasible will conduct a search for Kennedy independently. A large number of Indians in canoe and heavily armed, were scouring the woods on Valdez Island for the murderer.

THE life of a circus man is full of danger, a thousand accidents not only being possible but to be expected in the ring and out of it. During the evening performance of Waabursh's circus at Nanaimo, on Tuesday, the big elephant, in a moment of caprice, stepped upon his trainer, a man known to the "profession" as Elephant Tommy, crushing him so badly that his recovery is doubtful. He was brought to Victoria yesterday, and now being cared for at the Dominion hotel, though it is expected that he will be removed to one of the hospitals this morning.

TWO following is a list of the guests who dined with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dwydney last night: Right Admiral Henry J. Stephenson, C.B.; Rev. Rev. the Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrie, St. Matthew E. Begbie, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. James Baker, Captain F. P. Trench, R.N., Captain E. Rooke, R.N., Lieut-Colonel J. G. Holmes, A.G., R.C.A., Flag Lieutenant B. Godfrey Russell, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ward and Miss Ward, Miss Pooley, Miss Annie Pooley, Captain G. E. Ogilvie, R.C.A., and Mr. E. A. Jacob.

Mrs. O. ROSEBURY, who, for some time past, has been living at 1355 Third Avenue house, Seattle, is very anxious to obtain some news of the whereabouts of her husband. She writes that she last heard from him on June 7, when he sent her \$7 from Victoria. She has since been waiting a short time. In his last letter to his wife he stated that he was despondent and could get no work, and that he was on the verge of suicide. She writes that she is sure his wife fears that he is high up in the mountains, and she is anxious to communicate with her. Rosebury is a native of Germany, 34 years old, and a head waiter or steward by occupation. He is a native of Seattle, and has been in the city since he came to this country.

CHARLES RAMON, general superintendent, and W. F. Sargent, secretary, of the Slough Creek mining company, arrived down from Cariboo last evening and are staying at the Victoria Hotel. They report that the Alabama, Flynn Bros' claim on Slough Creek, has finished pumping for the season and closed down for the wash-up, which they expect to be a big one. The hydraulic claim on Nelson creek is now being washed up with good prospects, while the Waverly claim on water, but is still piping. The owners of the Mason, on Antler creek, have let a contract for the repair of their pipe, and will begin work on Monday. Harry Johnson & Co., on Lightning creek, have tapped the shaft of the South Water Co. with good success. High water has been very troublesome in the district this season, but a good summer is anticipated, while the frequent rains have made the roads bad, they have covered the hills with the brightest green, and have transformed Tingley's ranch across the Thompson into a veritable garden of loveliness.

AT a quarter to six yesterday morning the fire department was notified by telephone from Victoria West that there was a building on the old Esquimalt road on fire. Chief Dessey immediately went over and found a house owned by Mr. Thomas Black, who formerly kept a cigar store on Trounce alley, in flames. Mr. Black and family, having escaped through a window, and being then standing on the road watching the house burn down. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed that it was caused by a cigarette thrown into a pile of straw. The building was insured for \$400, contents for \$1,000. This is the fourth conflagration in that vicinity within a very short time, and Chief Dessey thinks it does not show the urgency necessary for fire protection in that section nothing will. Besides the equipment necessary to enable a fire to be fought out in Victoria West, there should be some term longer made for informing the department when a blaze does break out, as owing to the distance away it is essential that as little time as possible be lost in reaching the fire.

ROME, July 4.—President Sazeh, of Argentina, has informed the Vatican that he will send a special representative to settle the subjects at issue between the Government and Rome concerning the Republic. The Pope has given his assent to be used in spreading the propaganda of the faith in foreign countries.

LONDON, July 5.—The Duke of York was today made a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, by Queen Victoria. William E. Brock, the physician who attended the Duke of York during his attack of typhoid, some time ago, also came in for recognition by Her Majesty, who created him a baron.

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer is the best. It has proved itself successful.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

LOCATING THE LINE OF THE FRASER VALLEY and Burrard Inlet Railway.

FRESH SALMON BUSINESS INCREASING RAPIDLY—RUMORS THAT MAYOR HASIAN MAY RESIGN.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, July 5.—Bishop Stillite preached at a vestry meeting at Christ Church on Monday night. His Lordship stated that he had received a large number of letters from Canada and the United States abusing him for his action towards Mr. Hobson. The matter of a permanent rooster for the church was brought up, and a committee was appointed to see what guarantees towards a stipend could be obtained. The C. P. R. sent word that the lease of the building would expire on the 17th inst., but if there were prospect of reorganizing the church a new lease could probably be secured.

J. Van Braemar has returned from Seattle. The Hotel Vancouver could not begin to accommodate applicants for rooms yesterday. Although half the new wing is furnished with the Empress' passenger cars, the hotel is still short of beds. And still no water. Hotel guests are in great distress, and if Providence had not given us an abundant supply of rain the water supply would have been very seriously inconvenienced. The men have made money by supplying water to restaurants and hotels. City Engineer Tracy informs the public that the precious "Capalana" will permeate the city to-night. A carload of shingles from Spicers mills has gone through to Toronto in fifteen days consigned to Laidlaw & Co. This is the fastest trip ever made.

F. W. Ward and W. Brown returned yesterday from Peget Sound and Portland. Mr. Ward is very much pleased with the success of his trip from a business standpoint. He is generally happy, and is not to be able to supply enough fruit for the demand. Many Peget Sound merchants say they will not any longer pay commissions to San Francisco merchants, but order the Hawaiian produce direct.

The strawberry festival at St. Andrew's church was an all round success. The Nawab of Rampur and party left for Chicago. The 10:45 train for Chicago. T. St. John returned from Seattle yesterday. His crop of hops is very promising. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Cummings arrived here by special Lake Erie and Western car. Mr. Cummings is here in solution for the road, and Mr. Mark Cummings is in the bridge on a honeymoon trip across the continent.

Wiring and electrodes are being placed in the coast house at Vancouver wharf by Messrs. Stewart & Mills, electricians. The celebration committee had \$191 to the good after paying all bills, while the expense was only \$100. Mr. Cream, of the Oriental hotel, claims to have fed 1,500 people on Dominion day and supplied them with water, which was a great feat. There was very little togetherness at the celebration here. The steamer Unatilla was delayed, and a satisfactory time was had by passengers, officers and crew. The steamer arrived on board was an excellent one. Steamer Adeline left for the North yesterday.

Steamer Unatilla took away 135 tons of freight last night. The accident resulting in the death of O. Johnson, at Royal City Planning Mills, is reported in detail to-day. Deceased was 29 years of age. Another workman had moved the belt to the right, and was whirled several feet. He died just as he reached the hospital.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 5.—Engineers are locating the Burrard Inlet and Fraser River R.R. between Fort Kells and Langley.

Alex. Gardner is seeking the protection of the law, as several men are said to have threatened to kill him for giving evidence against whiskey sellers in Victoria. The annual meeting of the directors of the New Westminster Southern Railway should have been held last night, but there being no quorum present an adjournment was taken till the 10th inst.

Fresh salmon shipments to New York will be resumed on Saturday, when Port & Winch sent forward a carload. The shipment was composed entirely of spring salmon, but it is expected that the remainder will be made up of sockeyes, of which great quantities will be exported before the run ends, if moderate freight values can be obtained. All the freight companies will export largely, Port & Winch alone at the rate of six carloads per week.

John Murphy has a staff of carpenters at work erecting a large building near the city, and with his present staff he intends to use as a salmon saltery, and commence salting operations with the beginning of the sockeye run. The salmon will be salted entirely for the export trade, and the enterprising proprietor of this industry intends putting up a considerable pack this season.

NANAIMO, July 5.—The defeat of the city survey by-law, may possibly result in the resignation of Mayor Hasian. At the last meeting of the Council the Mayor said he considered Monday's vote really one of want of confidence, and hinted that he might resign. The vote polled was not a majority, and it is generally believed that had all ratifiers polled, the by-law would have passed.

LOCAN DEVELOPMENT

Increased Capital Being Invested in Mining—Kaslo's Sampling Works Nearly Completed.

Wonderfully Rich Strikes Made Lately on Carpenter Creek and Slocan Lake.

(Correspondence of the Colonist.)

KASLO, June 30.—With startling rapidity come reports, emanating from various sources, to the effect that the Great Northern railway has secured control of the charter of the Kaslo-Slocan railway and will push the road to completion at once. Such reports vividly evidence the anxiety felt in many quarters for the accomplishment of this much-to-be-desired undertaking. Diligent inquiry of the Kaslo-Slocan Railway Co.'s agent here, W. Ballie, resulted in nothing of very startling moment being elicited. Matters are practically in the same position as they have been for some time, i.e., Contractor Cameron was still busily engaged clearing the right of way on the North Fork of the Slocan, and Engineer McMillan and party were pushing on the survey. So far as the Great Northern railway having anything to do with the local road, Mr. Ballie stated that he had no information of the kind, and he did not believe such to be the case. The present holders of the charter were quite capable of managing their own affairs, and when they made a promise they always fulfilled it, and all assertions they had made relative to the building of the road would be realized as quickly as possible. Neither Mr. Hendry nor Mr. Ewan had been here of late, but as they were at present on the Kootenay district looking after important private interests, it was expected they will reach Kaslo very shortly, when something definite would be announced. As previous reports were not in the best condition as to warrant a public statement, but when the time did arrive there would be no hesitation on the part of the company in doing so. While not incited by any means to paint the picture in the most favorable light, it was felt that the present condition as to warrant a public statement, but when the time did arrive there would be no hesitation on the part of the company in doing so.

That is in Round Figures the Number of Dollars Eng-Engineer Mohun Wants.

Snit Begun Against the City and the Writ Served on Mayor Beaven.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND.

Action has been begun against the Corporation of the City of Victoria by Mr. Edward Mohun, late sanitary engineer, to recover some sixteen thousand odd dollars alleged to be due him as commission on the plan for the sewerage work which has been done in the city, less the amount he has already received. The writ has been served on Mayor Beaven and the City Clerk, and in due course will probably be laid before City Council to see what that august body has to say about it. Eventually it will reach the City Barriers, Messrs. Eberts & Taylor, and the defence will then be put in. The action will probably be tried in the course of the next two months.

Messrs. Rodwell & Irving are solicitors for Mr. Mohun. The claim is based on an alleged arrangement between Mr. Mohun and a previous City Council. At the time the question of the present sewers was first discussed, the Council accepted Mr. Mohun's plans for the system, and it is claimed that he was to receive a commission on the amount of the work done. The estimate of \$100 per ton would place the total at \$300,000, which is a big item, and it only went to show more strongly that the prosperity of Kaslo was an assured fact.

A recent arrival from Toronto stated to-day that the superintendent of the Bank of Montreal in Ontario had informed him that the management were seriously considering the advisability of locating a branch here at an early date, which is taken as an indication that financial corporations have a great deal of business to do in this town and district. Again, there are negotiations now pending with a Spokane party for the erection of a large brewery, 80,500 feet, and three stories high, equipped with all the latest machinery, and is for preparing plans and engineer's superintendence of the sewerage works in the city of Victoria, from March, 1891, to April, 1893, as follows: \$5 per cent, commission on \$248,229.62 preparing plans, and superintending construction of the following works, which have been completed: Testing Pipes, \$30 50; 22 1/2 per cent, commission on \$12,114.48; for which plans have been prepared, 15,315 15; Total, \$48,239 62; Commission on above, \$12,114 48; From January, 1892, to June, 1893: 22 1/2 per cent, commission on \$12,114.48; for which plans have been prepared, 15,315 15; Total, \$27,736 62; Commission on above, \$6,179 62; Paid E. A. Wilton on account of plaintiff, 3,977 70; 11,547 01.

Net Claim, \$16,179 62. None of the parties directly interested in the suit are talking very much about it at present. Mayor Beaven declined to express an opinion. Ald. Bragg thinks that Mr. Mohun has a good case by which, if not he will lose, which is a good deal like the deacon's prediction in a horse race, that if his mare could trot faster than his brother's there would be no question, but that the following action will be running the wire first. Mr. E. V. Bodwell, of Bodwell & Irving, said: "Ald. Bragg stated on Monday evening that he could go and if we wanted to, and as the Council paid an attention to our letter we took immediate action. The writ was issued before 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was served on the Mayor and City Clerk at once. The writ will be in no delay in bringing the action to trial. There should be none at any rate."

Several of the aldermen were asked their opinion about the matter, but declined to discuss it for publication, although they had personal opinions which will be made public in due course. The general impression seems to be that if Mr. Mohun has the Council know nothing of it, and as Mayor Beaven expressed it, "We could not recognize any contract entered into by a previous Council for a term longer than their own, unless there was a by-law on the subject."

Needless to say the progress of the case will be watched with interest. The whole matter will probably be brought before the City Council at its next meeting.

CHICAGO, July 5.—According to a special bulletin just issued by the postoffice authorities in this city, there must be thousands of people scattered over the country waiting for letters, and more in Chicago that are wondering what has become of their expected letters. There are two or three thousand of misdirected letters are now stacked up in the basement of the office, every effort is being made to determine the exact destination of each letter, but the work is only meant to be temporary, and that business will be resumed almost immediately. At present the situation is not as all pleasing to business men.

J. Hayward is in the city writing up the country in the interests of Frank Leslie's Illustrated and several large Eastern periodicals. On Saturday the planning mills narrowly escaped destruction by fire, the prompt action of the employees alone averting the conflagration. The flames caught on the roof from the smokstacks at Seventeen Mile creek, midway between the head of Kootenay and Trout Lake. Hodges has skipped out of the country to avoid arrest. It is confidently believed at New Denver that one of the papers now lying at Nelson will be removed to that place. A prospector named Ryan has made a good strike of galena, assaying 185 ounces, four miles up the North Fork of the Carpenter. The ledge is fifteen inches wide and he is making \$15,000 for his find. The public school closed last Friday with the customary ceremonies. Miss McLennan, who has been teaching for the past year, will be succeeded by Mr. Miller, of Vancouver. News of a rich strike close to the Montezuma has just reached town. No particulars are given, but it is supposed to be a strike of galena by S. Simmons and J. Herring. J. D. McLeod and S. Ferguson report two new locations of galena on Howser creek, each vein averaging 24 feet. This news has tended to still further increase the enthusiasm of the people in this district. S. Harris has just returned from the Carpenter creek district, and reports having made two promising locations in that vicinity, both showing galena tracings. D. J. Samuelson has here a few days ago for Montana to secure a capital to develop a claim of galena struck by him on Falls creek, the ore assaying 200 ounces. W. Mathewson and R. Shields have sold the Foremost to W. R. Winstead for a big consideration. Reports are constantly reaching the city of strikes being made in the St. Mary's country, but no particulars are given. A big strike has been made on the Slocan, an extension of the Dalay, about five miles from town. The ledge is seven feet wide. Specimens of the strike made by the Beby party a week or so ago on Slocan creek, were brought in here on Sunday. The presence of chloride is apparent in large quantities, the assay showing it to run 1,200 ounces to the ton.

SPORTS

Results of Port Victoria International Lacrosse.

Cowboy Roping—Lacrosse.

With a fresh splendid weather, races at Port Victoria satisfactorily, all public. The only compete were the Victoria, neither proved a regatta being held in the harbor. The Victoria, neither proved a regatta being held in the harbor. The Victoria, neither proved a regatta being held in the harbor.

The International Puget Sound net rooms of the Key following delegate committee of the S. Simpson, Bellin and Captain M. Barnes and Fraxend; F. E. Sand, S. P. Sweeney, and H. R. Foot, V. New Victoria place of holding the association, on the ground as was the case in the present list to include boat with ballast fixed.

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PRICES CURRENT

In view of the fact that the farmers of Vancouver Island will soon have a large amount of produce on hand and for sale, Superintendent Johnson, of the public market, has a scheme which he is now working up. The advantage gained by this plan would be to bring the buyer and seller together, and people would know just when and where to get the best in the city. During the past few weeks farmers have brought in a big supply of dairy produce, but prices have not decreased. Fruits and vegetables are coming in more plentifully every week, while the supply and demand of fish and most remain steady. In grain there are no changes to report save one—oats having risen one dollar per ton. The ruling retail quotations are as follows:

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, sugar, and other goods.

THE EXHIBITION

PARIS, July 5.—An the course of his remarks, Consul Phelps, in the Behring Sea case to-day, declared that the value of the sealing industry was the chief consideration in the purchase of Alaska by the United States. The country has few other products of prospective value. The pelagic sealers included many Americans, who were getting their vessels registered as British or Canadian sealers. A limited number of these hunters consisted of persons of other vocations, who entered the sealing business on the ground as a means of livelihood. Many persons in London were employed in the trade of dressing seal skins, and Great Britain should therefore endeavor to preserve the seal herds in order that these people might have employment.

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REIGN OF TERROR.

The Inhabitants of Reed Island Paralyzed with Fear of the Murderer of O'Connor.

Kennedy Believed to Have Fertilized Himeck Within View of the Cabin—A "Pal" of Jesse James.

In the Reed Island murder case British Columbia has developed its first real desperado of the Jesse James variety—Jack Myers, alias Bart McKennie, alias Ben Kennedy.

SEWERAGE MATTERS.

Interesting Reports by Engineer Mohun on This Most Important Subject.

Actual Condition of the Work—What is Required to Secure Its Effectiveness.

SANITARY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, City Hall, 29th May, 1893.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to send you in accordance with instructions from the Sewerage Commissioners, two reports.

I may add with reference to the account due by Mr. McBean to the City for repairs executed by the Corporation.

While the conversation was going on one of the logging crew slipped down to the steamer and warned Himeck not to come ashore but to keep below as Kennedy had been seen on the beach.

Mr. Manson proceeded to examine O'Connor's watch, and while he was so engaged Kennedy was seen to take down a ladder off in a canoe to the steamer, where he demanded a double-barrelled shotgun.

Coroner Walkem arrived at Comox on horseback Friday evening, and at 8 o'clock the following afternoon opened his inquiry.

Kennedy then told Himeck to get up and identified by the witness Himeck. The evidence of this man, who was the only person besides Kennedy in camp at the time of the shooting, went to show that the latter went to Reed on June 24 and on a canoe from his sloop, taking a bottle of two with him.

Kennedy stepped to the door and conversed with the revolver said: "You've got a gun, what do you want? What are you looking for? You'll get it."

O'Connor took this abuse, but nothing daunted, answered: "I've got no gun and you've got the drop on me, but I'll take my chances with you any time."

Myers, McKennie, or Kennedy as he now calls himself, is from his own account a fully qualified outboard and desperado.

With pride he dilates upon having been shot in the face during a robbery of a stage coach at Deadwood City. He tells also of many other adventures where the taking of life was considered of little moment, and where he has been arrested and imprisoned.

A scuffle then ensued, in which O'Connor was thrown down on the floor, and grasping the revolver in Kennedy's hand, he made his way to the sloop, and Himeck went in and found O'Connor fatally wounded on the floor.

The other two men immediately called in and O'Connor placed on the floor, where he was made as comfortable as possible. He spoke but a few words and appeared delirious.

Half an hour after shooting, Kennedy remained steady through the open window, and pointing a double-barrelled gun at those in the cabin, commanded everybody to hold up their hands.

This gun, a Remington, was found in the cabin, and the shell, which he concluded that Kennedy had forgotten it, and that he had the "clinch" on him.

Locating Kennedy, Burns pointed the gun at him and told him to surrender or he'd send him to join O'Connor. Kennedy laughed and told him to "shoot and be damned."

Burns snapped both barrels and the caps exploded harmlessly. Kennedy then ran off and beat him away with his revolver over the head, finally drawing a bead on his heart.

"I'll let you off this time," he said coolly, "you worthless cur, you're not fit to kill anyway."

Following the arrival of Mr. Manson, J.P. Kennedy walked about the camp of all he surveyed, enforcing his orders with rifle and revolver.

On Tuesday Himeck returned with the magistrate, but Kennedy had not before his arrival, disappeared in the back of the cabin, evidently awaiting the turn of events with some special mission. Mr. Manson immediately repaired to the cabin to examine the body, and while

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria's Perfect Training Won Saturday's Match—Lacrosse at Whatham.

A Toronto Cup Captures the Queen's Yacht-Sporting Notes.

In the lacrosse match at Vancouver, on Saturday, the Victoria team outplayed their opponents at every point. All members were in the pink of condition except, perhaps, Blight, who had run in three races before the match.

The following H.M.S. Royal Arthur matches have been played during the past week on the Canteen field, Equilateral Ground.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria's Perfect Training Won Saturday's Match—Lacrosse at Whatham.

A Toronto Cup Captures the Queen's Yacht-Sporting Notes.

In the lacrosse match at Vancouver, on Saturday, the Victoria team outplayed their opponents at every point. All members were in the pink of condition except, perhaps, Blight, who had run in three races before the match.

The following H.M.S. Royal Arthur matches have been played during the past week on the Canteen field, Equilateral Ground.

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