

AMERICAN NEWS.

Railroad Arrangements.

New York, May 15.—Passenger Commissioner Farmer held a long conference, to-day, with representatives of the Canadian Pacific and West Shore roads to arrange a plan by which the Canadian Pacific could enter the clearing house. At the conclusion of the conference, it was said a satisfactory compromise had been arranged, and Mr. Farmer will report the matter to the executive committee at its meeting, on Tuesday next. The representatives of the Canadian road were perfectly satisfied, he said, and in case the arrangement is concluded, it would date from the West Shore agreement.

Pool Tournament.

Chicago, May 15.—The continuous pool tournament between Albert G. Powers, of Chicago, and Alfred O. Doro, of Havana, Cuba, for the championship of \$1,000, was concluded, to-night, Doro winning by 83 points. To-night's score was: Doro, 192; Powers, 151. Total score, Doro, 600; Powers, 517.

Secretary Blaine's Illness.

New York, May 15.—Mr. Blaine's physician reported his patient as very comfortable this evening. Mrs. Dymoch, the secretary's daughter, was seen about 9.10 o'clock, and said Mr. Blaine was feeling very well, and that he was expected to recover in a few days.

John L. Sullivan on the Rampage.

Denver, Col., May 15.—After the performance was over last night, John L. Sullivan, who is playing in this city, went out to "have a walk with the boys." He wound up in Murphy's Exchange where he met Pat Allan, a colored pugilist. He asked him if he thought he could fight, and without waiting a reply, proceeded to "do Allen in." The two men were separated, but not before Allan had been knocked down twice. Sullivan was taken home by friends.

Shipping.

San Francisco, May 15.—Arrived—S.S. State of California, from Portland; cleared—steamer San Benito, Nansauo; Lakme, Port Townsend; Wellington, Nansauo. Sailed—steamer Oregon, for Astoria; Monterey, Victoria; steamer Monterey, for Puella, Victoria; steamer Monterey, for Puella, Victoria; steamer Monterey, for Puella, Victoria.

The Itata Will Make a Trade Course.

San Francisco, May 15.—An officer of the Omaha makes a statement of some interest in connection with the possible movements of the Itata. He says the Itata took an insufficient call at San Pedro to carry her to Chili, and there is no reason, therefore, why she should put in at any port short of Chili.

Concerning Chilean Affairs.

San Francisco, May 15.—Much doubt is expressed about the Federal Court, building as to whether the case of Richard Trumbull, the alleged agent of the Chilean congressional party, will ever come before United States Commissioner Sawyer. It is believed, that should it come to trial soon, it will be taken up directly by a federal court. Much is supposed to depend on what may occur in the southern districts in the case of the Robert and Minnie, and of those who are interested in movements as owners or officers. In the Federal buildings and among the mercantile community it is said the whole situation may be changed by direct news from Chili concerning events down there. At present, it is said, is certainly the acknowledged head of the Chilean government, that is, he has the appointment of representatives to foreign governments, of consular agents, etc., and he has possession of the official seals, but the congressmen who are in revolt at Valparaiso are very regularly elected to take part in the government and there is a very open question as to whether they have not some legality on their side.

A Centennial.

San Francisco, May 15.—A burial permit has been issued by the Health Officer, to-day, for the interment of Mary Hurley, a widow, aged 108 years, 8 months and 29 days, a native of Ireland. Relatives furnished the health officers with documentary proofs of her age. She possessed clear mental faculties up to the hour of her death, and her last moments were cheered by a score of her grandchildren and great grandchildren.

A PERSISTENT FRENCH LOVER.

He Commits Murder and Robbery Wholesale to Win His Girl.

Paris, May 15.—The police of Landers have arrested a man named Mennier, for murder and other crimes. Mennier, who is an ex-officer of customs and a widower with two sons, courted a wealthy girl named Jacot, who rejected him because he was poor. Mennier then engaged in a number of robberies and finally murdered a priest and his servant. Having got some money he renewed his suit, but the girl's mother objected to the man's ill-reputation. Mennier had been detected in any of the crimes. After another interview with the girl, who then seemed willing to marry him, he smothered his eldest boy, and shot and seriously wounded the girl's brother, who had forbidden the marriage. When arrested Mennier confessed all but the double murder.

BY THE STEVENS PASS.

The Route of the Great Northern Railroad Located—Main Line Through Selkirk—Up the Wenatchee, Through a Tunnel and Down the Skykomish.

Spokane, May 15.—A special correspondent of the Review detailed to inspect the country traversed by the numerous surveys of the Great Northern road, and to learn the route to be followed by the road across the state, telegraphs that the road is now practically located from St. Paul to Puget Sound, and that the board of directors have adopted the route. The recommendations of Chief Engineer Stevens are: From Chastatory, north of Spokane, the road will run down the Little Spokane to Coolee Creek and thence ascend to the great plateau of the Big Bend. From there to Coolee City, in the Grand Coulee, it will closely parallel the Central Washington, but running north of that line and gaining the advantage by closer proximity to the best part of the grain belt. Crossing Grand Coulee, which it descends to the Columbia river, the road runs southwest to Moses coulee, which it descends to the Columbia river, crossing that stream near Rock Island. It then runs north twenty miles to the Wenatchee river, which stream it ascends for twenty-five miles.

RUSSIA TAKES ALL THE GOLD.

No Fear of War—The South American Republics Bankrupt.

BREXIT, May 15.—The heavy import of American gold to Europe in general and Germany in particular, has drawn the attention of financiers to the matter. In an interview to-day with a representative of the Associated Press, Herr Bleichroder, who shares Rothschild's financial power on the continent, said:

All the gold coming here from England and France is being shipped to Russia, which country has been drawing heavily from Berlin and still heavier from London. In order to protect the Bank of England so as not to drain its resources American gold was called for. Had the Russian demand been met by withdrawal of gold from London and the rate of discount of the banks of those cities would have risen 6 or 7 per cent. In the present state of affairs this would simply mean ruin to thousands. We avoided it by buying American gold.

When asked what Russia wanted with all this gold, and if she is preparing for war, Bleichroder said:

You can state with absolute certainty that for the present Russia will not think of war. I have received to-day positive information that she is upon the point of changing her armament, and it will take three years to do this. I do not fear war, unless from Russia. I look with more distrust upon the condition of the Western Powers. Look at the London market. It is glutted with South American securities. Not one of those republics can meet its obligations, and the consequence may be a great crash.

North American securities and railroad bonds will not be affected, except by a general feeling of distrust. You can tell the Associated Press that American gold has no reason to feel nervous about the gold taken away. It will soon float back. Russia has to repay large loans, and that is the reason she is accumulating all the gold she can. It must be paid out.

When asked if they will not need gold to perfect the new Russian loan, he replied:

Neither Rothschild, myself nor any other bank will advance a cent to Russia until things are more secure there than now.

HANDS AND FEET CUT OFF.

How Commissioners Quinton and Party were Treated Before Execution.

LONDON, May 15.—The Manipur dispatches were presented to parliament late to-day, the government having held them back in order to prevent discussion before the Whitmanite recess. It appears that Chief Commissioner Quinton had no orders as to how he was to remove Senapaty, but was cognizant of the difficulty, and consulted the commander of Assam as to the course he should take. Quinton intended to summon Senapaty as a rebel and arrest him.

A native eye-witness deposes that after a short struggle the hands and feet of each person of Quinton's party were cut off, and then all were executed in the presence of 1,000 Manipurs, including Senapaty and Jubraj.

SLAIN BY THE PUBLIC HEADS.

STIMBA, May 14.—Dispatches received here from Manipur show that Chief Commissioner Quinton and officers, who lost their lives, were not the victims of a massacre. Evidence given at the trial, which has recently taken place, of several Manipur insurgents captured by British troops, shows that the chief commissioner and his colleagues were beheaded by the public executioner on the order of the Manipur rajah. These men have been found guilty of the heinous crime of which has been in session at Manipur.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The New System of Government Patterned After the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Australian advice per steamship Alameda give the synopsis of the constitution for the proposed federation of Australian colonies, which was prepared by the convention that closed its sittings April 9. The constitution will be submitted to a vote of the people, and when accepted by three colonies as it is now, they for they cannot amend it, will be sent to the Imperial Parliament. If ratified by that body, Queen Victoria will proclaim a day when the commonwealth of Australia is to be established, and will also appoint a governor-general. On the latter's arrival the Australians will proceed to form a ministry and elect a parliament.

The constitution provides that the federation shall be known as the commonwealth of Australia, and the colonies shall be called states. The legislature shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, to be called the parliament, and shall be in session at least once every year. The Governor-General shall be appointed by the Queen at a salary of not less than \$2,000. The Senate is to be composed of eight members from each state, chosen by the houses of parliament of each state, and are to be chosen for six years, one-half of the members to retire every three years. The president of the Senate is to be in all respects equal to a vote, and when the tie is a tie the question is to pass. The representatives are to be chosen by the people of the several states, each state to have one representative for every 30,000 people, but the minimum number of representatives for each state shall be four. The speaker is to be elected by the House, and when the vote is a tie the speaker is to have the casting vote. The life of the House of Representatives is three years. The members of both houses are to receive an allowance of \$500 per annum, and the usual penal clauses are provided to meet cases where a member is under disability to sit. No senator or representative is to hold an office of profit under the Crown, but ministers are not to be compelled to offer themselves for re-election.

The powers of parliament in regard to law-making include regulation of trade, commerce and coinage, and in general all matters delegated to congress by the constitution of the United States. Appropriations for the federal government are to be made by the governor general, who is to assent to all measures, and to have the power of reserving any bills for the Queen's approval.

The government is to be advised by an executive council of ministers not exceeding seven in number, who are to be members of the federal executive council, and the Queen's ministers of state or secretaries of state, who are to be appointed by parliament and hold office during good behavior. As soon as a uniform tariff has been imposed, intercolonial free trade is to prevail among the colonies. The revenues collected is to be applied in delay, in the expenses of the federal government, and the federal parliament is to decide in what manner the surplus is to be divided.

The federal parliament may make provision for consolidating the public debt of the several States. The States are to retain all the power which they now possess, and which are not delegated to the federal parliament.

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Portugal On the Eve of a Revolution, Despite the Personal Popularity of the Queen.

Possible Dissolution of the Imperial Parliament Next Month—Both Irish Parties Out of Folds.

Russian Jews Driven Like Slaves Through Moscow's Streets—German's Soldier King.

THE PORTUGUESE SITUATION.

LONDON, May 16.—The resignation of the Portuguese minister emphasizes what was said in these dispatches, last Wednesday evening, of the gravity of the situation. The essence of the Portuguese trouble is, that the people regard King Charles as a tool of Great Britain, and while they esteem Queen Amelia for her amiability and charity, of which she has given touching evidence in taking care from her personal purse, of the families of the Oporto insurgents, they count her too, as a foreigner with sympathies alien to the Portuguese. On the other hand, the young couple are not long married, and with most ample resources for the enjoyment of life in a private station, are, it is stated on good authority, no less than that of the Comtesse de Paris, weary of their thorny crown. The little kingdom is a boiling hot of plots on the political firmament, and Queen Amelia is anxious to enjoy the quietude and pleasures of life in England. But she will not leave her husband, and when they go, they will go together. The abdication of King Charles would leave only the frail four-year-old King of Spain as the reigning representative of the Bourbons, and Spanish accounts indicate that the young king is not by any means popular. General D. Alben de Sousa, the ex-Premier of Portugal, is stated to have declared that he could not support the young king, and that he would not until the 30th, it is possible that a crisis in the affairs of Portugal will be delayed until the close of the month. General de Sousa says that the evident purpose of Great Britain is to deprive Portugal of all that is worth holding in Africa, and to confine her to the malarial coast, even there retaining a right of unrestricted traffic.

RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF THE JEWS.

A startling rumor is in circulation, to the effect that the Princess Elizabeth, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and wife of the Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, has refused to accompany her husband to Moscow, of which city he has been appointed governor, owing to her indignation at the treatment of the Jews. It has been said that the persecution was begun so suddenly and in such wholesale fashion, in order that the work of expulsion might be thoroughly completed before the arrival of Sergius and his wife, who, it was expected, would not consent to be parties to such barbarity. If the Princess Elizabeth has really protested, then she is the third German princess in the Russian Imperial family to turn against the barbarous method of Russia.

AT THEIR WIVES' ENDS FOR MONEY.

Both parties in Ireland are at their wits' end for money. The evicted tenants who have been some time in the hands of the landlords, are disappearing like mist. Most of them are going back to their farms and a good many to America. The anti-Parnellites feel that until Parnell is out of the way, the American treasury will be closed, and they are trying to hurry on his annihilation.

THE MASTER OF GERMANY.

A Berlin despatch says that the Kaiser, in his tour of the provinces, discovered a serious misdirection of military administration, which caused him grave anxiety, and which he caused to be remedied by his own hand. The commanding officers were surprised at the thoroughness which the Kaiser showed in investigating the most minute details of the condition of the men, their treatment and their armament. In several instances the Kaiser's personal contractors had failed to provide supplies as agreed upon. In all such cases the Kaiser directed a prompt investigation, and if not satisfied, a portion of the responsible parties were reprimanded. The Kaiser has caused to be distributed among the sovereign provinces of Germany copies of his speech at Dusseldorf, in which the words "I alone am master in Germany," are omitted and an almost meaningless sentence substituted. The members of the diplomatic corps have also been favored with copies of the amended address. This is taken as showing that, for the first time since mounting the throne, the Kaiser appreciates and virtually admits that he has made a political blunder in his rash assertion of autocracy and authority. It is significant in this connection that Prince Bismarck has been personally congratulated on election for the Gesteinrunde by the prime ministers of Lippé and of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Kaiser has also been understood, through one of his semi-official mouth-pieces, that his recent speech must be taken with the qualification that while he desires peace, he means to be prepared for war, and that he is watching the attitude of both Russia and France.

BERLIN ART EXHIBITION.

Americans have reason to be proud of their share in the Berlin international art exhibition, and the display which they make excites admiration and also surprise among those who have crude ideas about the development of western art. The British section takes the lead, the leading artists of London having made it a matter of personal interest to gratify the Empress Frederick and console her for the rebuff she received in Paris. The Austro-Hungarian representation is well led by Monksy. The Spanish and Italian sections are very attractive. The Germans are smiling grimly at the prominent French artists who, having refused to honor the Berlin exhibition, have sent their pictures to Moscow.

RUSSIAN ORDEALS.

The statements from visitors to Moscow add every day to the stories of cruelty to the Jews. In some instances, young children were taken from their parents, because their names were not in the parents' picture books. The wretched Jews were the property of the State, and were led, like criminals, in chains through the streets; the women and children, however, being spared the indignity of fetters. The prisons are crowded with Jews awaiting deportation, and the prisoners would starve but for the kindness of Christians and other Jews who bring them bread. It is significant

that this persecution, said by Chief Rabbi Adler to be the greatest since the days of Esther, began on the first day of the Passover. In every city of Europe where there is a synagogue, these temples have been destroyed today. The Jews, praying for their kindred, and the scenes of lamenting and prayers to Jehovah in the London Synagogues, recall vividly the Jewish appeals in the Bible for deliverance from the persecutors of old.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Several members of parliament sitting on the ministerial benches, who have previously regarded the current rumors of a dissolution with scepticism, sent off messages yesterday, to their constituents advising them to be prepared for a dissolution even as early as next month, but at all events in the autumn. The communication of the "scare" is principally due to the remarkable unanimity with which it is contemplated in official quarters, where, as a rule, it is considered proper form to pooh pooh all reports favoring in the least the possibility of a general election. The probabilities of a general election have been freely and even eagerly discussed by persons holding positions of the highest responsibility, and no one has heard of a single sceptic in official quarters. On the other hand, although some few of the rank and file are hard to convince. Among those who have sent messages to their local agents warning them to be on the alert are several of the occupants of the Treasury, and the Education bill was actually before the house and had reached a critical stage, this readiness in ministerial quarters to encourage the scare might be attributed to tactical reasons, but what is to be gained at the present time by this course is difficult to say. The probability is that the party leaders really know more than the "rank and file," but like most of the rank and file, they see that a situation has been created which may at any moment place in jeopardy the position of the government, and they are naturally anxious to escape from which will be an appeal to the country.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The British public have had sensations enough to occupy their attention this week, and the events of the immediate future promise to be more sensational than those of the past. Portugal appears to be on the verge of a revolution that may result in a republic, and the British interests in South America are seriously menaced by the sudden hostile attitude of the United States toward the congress party in Chili.

REMARKABLY SEVERE WEATHER.

LONDON, May 16.—A snow storm prevailed to-day in many parts of England and Wales, and the weather is remarkably severe for the season.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST.

LONDON, May 16.—Henry Sampson, proprietor of the well-known sporting and dramatic journal, the Referee, died to-day of influenza.

THE PRINCE OF WALES CONVALESCENT.

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GLADSTONE IMPROVING.

LONDON, May 15.—The health of Gladstone is much improved to-day.

GOAT'S BLOOD FOR CONSUMPTION.

PARIS, May 15.—Professor Bernheim has submitted a report to the Academy of Medicine regarding experiments made to cure tuberculosis by the transfusion of goat's blood. The professor, in his report, says that fourteen patients have been treated by this system, and two of them in the last stages of consumption and ten of them suffering from tuberculosis have greatly improved under the new treatment, and the last two patients, in the last stages of consumption, died two weeks after the first treatment. Bernheim declares that the treatment has an important effect on the early stages of consumption, but adds that it should not be used in the last stages.

EDITOR GRAY DIDN'T DESERT PARRELL.

LONDON, May 15.—Reports of impending defections from the Parrellite party arose from a movement which originated outside of the Irish members of the Commons, the object of which was to heal the factional feud. Several Bishops made Gray the channel of communication between leading Parrellites and McCarthyites. The overtures for a reconciliation were taken by the McCarthyites as equivalent to abandonment of Parrell by his principal supporters. No definite proposals reached either side. Gray places the blame for the balking of his efforts upon the untimely revelation of the overtures.

PORTUGUESE MINISTRY RESIGNS.

LISBON, May 15.—The Portuguese cabinet has resigned.

THE INFLUENZA IN EUROPE.

The renewed wintry weather in Russia, according to advices from St. Petersburg, has caused a fresh wave of influenza, and a fresh wave of the dreaded malady may be looked for to the westward as a result of this unfortunate change in the weather. The cold snap in England has carried off a large number of influenza victims, and it is expected that a similar epidemic will sweep over the life and death when the climatic change occurred.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

There is serious anxiety in regard to Gladstone's health. The distinguished sufferer is reported to-night as hardly holding his own. The Bishop of Lincoln has ordered prayers in the churches of his diocese to-morrow for an abatement of the epidemic.

BURIED TREASURE FOUND.

Money Hidden Fifty Years Ago by California Immigrants Turns Up. TRUCKEE, Cal., May 15.—There is great excitement in this city over the discovery of a portion of the treasure buried by the Donner party in 1846 and 1847. McGlashan's "History of the Donner Party," in speaking of the second relief party, says that when the party camped near the upper end of Donner lake Mrs. Graves had concealed several hundred dollars in sugar boxes, bored in cleats which were nailed to the bottom of a wagon. Next morning when the party left the camp Mrs. Graves concealed her money behind a rock, and three days later she died of cold and starvation. The money which she buried was never discovered until yesterday, when it was found by Edward Reynolds, a miner living in Sierra Valley.

Amos Lane, a liverman, drove two men to the upper end of Donner lake and invited Reynolds to accompany him. Reynolds left the wagon during the drive, and climbed up the side of a hill to look for quartz. His attention was called to some dark looking pieces of money lying in plain sight on top of the ground. He picked up ten ancient looking dollars and a silver piece, and in the earth uncovered a large quantity of silver. Not knowing the nature or extent of the deposit he prudently covered it up and afterwards took Lane into his confidence, and the men visited the place over quite a surface, and in one place found enough coins to fill a hat. Darkness coming on they returned to town, and upon examination of the money

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Henry M. Stanley Mobbled in Darkest London—His Friends Obligated to Protect Him.

Britain's Grand Old Man Has a Relapse, and Considerable Apprehension is Experienced.

Heavy Snow Storm in Britain—The Proprietor of the "Referee" a Victim to Grippe.

STANLEY MOBBED.

LONDON, May 15.—While Henry M. Stanley was delivering a lecture at Sheffield, last night, the hall was invaded by a gang of Socialists, who began to sell among the audience a pamphlet, attacking the explorer. The pamphlet was very truly bought under the belief that it contained a report of one of Stanley's lectures. When the fraud was discovered, there was a great commotion, and the vendors were violently expelled. The gang lingered around the building, and as Mr. Stanley, at the conclusion of his lecture, was about to enter the street, he was pelted with stones. His friends gathered around him and, with the assistance of the police, kept off his assailants. He was hurried into a cab and driven to his hotel.

MR. GLADSTONE HAS A RELAPSE.

LONDON, May 16.—Mr. Gladstone is reported by his physicians to have experienced a slight relapse to-day. Though his illness is not so serious, his failure to rally, under the careful treatment he is receiving, causes increased anxiety to his innumerable admirers and friends. Salutes of the venerable statesman's condition are eagerly looked for in all the cities of the kingdom.

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was found to be of ancient date and more or less blackened. This morning they visited the place again with several other persons and found more coins. A large tree had fallen where the money was originally hidden, and was thus torn up and the treasure exposed. A thousand people have probably passed over the spot in the last few years. Lane and Reynolds will prosecute their search. They have created a tent on the spot and placed guards on the ground. Now the find has become known a number of other searching parties have been organized. There is no doubt felt here that the money is the same as that buried by the Donner party.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Premier's Health Restored—No Hope For the Letter Carriers This Year.

A New Military College Proposed—New Senator For P. E. L.—The Labor Men.

New and Stringent Regulations For the Shipment of Cattle From Canadian Ports.

OTTAWA, May 16.—Mr. Justice and Mrs. Walker, with Mrs. Barnard, died at the Premier's, to-night.

Sir John's health is fully restored. It is said Postmaster-General Haggart bids adieu to the hope of increased pay for letter carriers this year.

It is proposed to erect a new building for the Royal Military College, so as to give more accommodation to cadets. Mr. Macdonald's appointment as Senator for Prince Edward Island is gazetted, to-day. There is kicking over the selection. It is said that Donald Ferguson should have got it.

Reputation of labor men will improve. The Government, on Monday, to urge the exclusion of the Chinese, the abolition of assisted immigration, etc.

The Minister of Agriculture has adopted stringent regulations to ensure a more thorough inspection of cattle for shipment. The animals must be in the stock yards twelve hours at daylight previous to their embarkation, for the purpose of inspection. Every animal must pass through an alley known as the Government inspection alley. If found healthy, it will be stamped. It will then be permitted to enter the yard allotted to animals for shipment. No animals are allowed to embark without passing the inspection marks.

OTTAWA, May 18.—Hon. Mr. Tupper announced to-day that the Imperial authorities had decided that the land line act should not take effect as regards Canadian ships until October.

The Modus Vivendi bill passed the third reading to-day. Hon. Mr. Mills condemned the Government for interfering in the Newfoundland matter. Sir John Thompson's motion for a vote of confidence in the principle always recognized by the authorities was that any colony had the right to protest against legislation of another colony of a detrimental character.

Col. Prior will move for all reports of the military operations of the Militia since Jan., 1888, regarding the "C" battery barracks, the Victoria drill hall, and the removal of the magazine from Beacon Hill Park.

Mr. Mars will ask for the correspondence between the Minister of Customs and the collector of Kootenay relative to the free admission of mining machinery.

Mr. Gordon asks for details of statement of Chinese immigration.

Members of the House, Gordon and other members accompanied a deputation of labor men which waited on the Government to-day to ask for legislation on matters affecting the working classes, among them the abolition of assisted immigration, the exclusion of Chinese, and the protection of ship's gear, tackle, etc. Sir John made a vigorous friendly reply, and said the number of Chinese coming into Canada was not so great as to warrant the radical measure proposed. Those that did come mostly went going to the States. The exclusion act passed by congress had led to strained relations between the States and China, as the result benefit would accrue to Canada. At present our trade was just opening up, and it would be folly to pass an exclusion act and jeopardize the trade. If, however, there seemed to be a prospect of the Chinese coming in and swamping the whites, he should be willing to let the trade go rather than let the interests of the people of British Columbia be injured.

Macdonnell, Conservative, was selected in Alberta to-day, by 319 majority. The Manitoba lands are yet to be heard from. The Conservative majority is much greater than at the late election.

The New Orleans Dispatch. WASHINGTON, May 18.—Pasquale Corte, the Italian consul in New Orleans, and Caspar Grimaldo, or Marchese, the boy who was accused of having given the signals to the assassin of Chief Hennessey, that the chief was approaching, arrived from New Orleans, last night, and left, this afternoon, for New York, whence they will sail for Italy, where they will make a personal explanation of the New Orleans affair to Marcquis Rudini. Signor Corte told a reporter to-day, that the reports that he had been recalled by his government for making indiscreet utterances, was untrue. "The very fact that the Marquis has summoned me to Rome to confer with him on the situation is proof," he said, "of the confidence imposed in me by the government. They desire me to talk over matters more freely and more in detail than can be done through the medium of letters." The consul says there is no reason why the New Orleans trouble should make any breach between the United States and Italy, and he should say nothing to widen such a breach. He would hold seven Shakespearian respites, he said, for all that had been done. His only comment on Mayor Shakespear's letter demanding his recall was that he had been unfairly treated on both sides. The boy Grimaldi denied he had given the signals warning to the assassin of Hennessey. He said, before leaving Washington Consul Corte had a conference with Marquis Imperiali, the Italian charge d'affaires here.

Yukon's Improvement Continues. NEW YORK, May 17.—Secretary Blaine is improving. The gout is less troublesome and his general condition is such as to give hopes of his being able to leave the city this week. He left his bed this afternoon and reclined on the lounge, reading the paper. Dr. Bunnis, the attending physician, did not visit him during the day.

WILL THEY FIGHT?

Conflicting Rumors About the Movements of the Charleston and the Esmeralda.

Secretary Tracy Believes the Itata Will Surrender Without any Protest.

The Men on the Chilian Cruiser Anxious for an Engagement with the Charleston.

ACAPULCO, MEX., via Galveston, Tex., May 16.—The United States cruiser Charleston arrived here to-day. She made the run from San Diego to the point without sighting the Itata. Not only was the Itata not seen by the Charleston, but no other vessel reports having met her. It was just 3 a.m. when the Charleston passed the Esmeralda. The United States warship loaded batteries for action, so as to be ready if any emergency should arise. Three days ago the Esmeralda tried to coal at this port, but could not do so, as she had no money. She was speaking to all vessels she met.

After the Esmeralda had rounded to at this port to-day, Capt. Remy, commander of the Charleston, had an interview with the commander of the Chilian vessel. "The Charleston," said the Chilian officer, "will not take the Itata unless she first fights the Esmeralda."

"I do not care," replied Capt. Remy. "Esmeralda or no Esmeralda, my orders are to capture the Itata."

Naturally, lively times are looked for in the event of the Itata putting in an appearance. The men on the Chilian cruiser have been expressing their wish for an engagement with the Charleston's men. Both cruisers are now keenly watching each other. The residents of Acapulco are in a fever of excitement. They expect to see a famous battle fought off the coast at any time.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—A special dispatch from Acapulco says: "From the officers of the Charleston I have learned that her first intimation of the Esmeralda's proximity was received from the Pacific Mail steamer Colima, which she met at sea early this morning. To the Charleston's signal in the international code, 'Have you any steamer?' the Colima reported that she had passed a Chilian steamer at 3:30 a.m. The Charleston then proceeded on her course, and soon afterwards sighted the Esmeralda lying outside the harbor, apparently waiting for the Itata. Both cruisers put to sea and came to anchor."

"I have it on the best possible authority that the Charleston will take the Itata if it finds her in spite of any resistance the Esmeralda may make."

"The Esmeralda's people said this afternoon that they will go down before they will allow the Itata to be captured. They are a desperate looking crowd and appear to be in earnest about it."

"I also learned that the Itata has not yet succeeded in transferring her contraband cargo to the Esmeralda."

"On the arrival of the Charleston she was boarded by the Mexican officials, headed by the Mayor of Acapulco, who were greatly excited over the prospects of a difficulty involving the wretched fortifications on the green height overlooking the bay at the south side of the city. Since the Esmeralda's arrival outside the harbor, the Esmeralda has increased its military importance, although it consists only of a few old fashioned guns."

Communication with shore is strictly forbidden, and the native boats which usually throng about an arriving vessel are kept at a distance. It is thought here that the Itata is not far off, because of the strong probability that the Esmeralda was entirely unaware that the Charleston was in such hot pursuit.

SECRETARY TRACY'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says: "The Itata will surrender. So said Secretary Tracy last evening when asked what would occur should the Charleston come up with the Chilian transport. Secretary Tracy said it was understood that the Charleston had stopped at Acapulco in order to take on coal. Her trip from San Francisco was made in unusually fast time. With all the delays caused by her occasional stopping from her course to appease passing vessels she made an average of 16 knots an hour."

"Will the Charleston continue her search for the Itata after she has taken on coal?"

"I presume so," replied the secretary. "It is our purpose to take the Itata, if she can be found outside a foreign port."

"Suppose the Itata gets rid of her contraband cargo, will she be brought back to San Diego if taken?"

"Most assuredly," replied Secretary Tracy. "Our right to seize her is uncontested. She has violated the neutrality laws and is also a fugitive from the custody of the United States."

"Do you suppose the Esmeralda is lying in Acapulco harbor in order to be near the Charleston, and will she follow the latter for the purpose of interfering with the arrest of the Itata?"

"Not at all. There will be no fight over the seizure of the Itata. You may depend upon that. The Itata will surrender without a protest."

Admiral McCann, who has just arrived at Iquique, has been placed in command of the Pacific squadron, and will direct the movements of the Charleston in the search for the Itata. He has placed his flag on board the Baltimore and it is understood that he has been instructed to capture the runaway vessel, fight or no fight.

MEXICO'S NEUTRALITY.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 18.—The officials at Acapulco have telegraphed the war department in answer to a question, whether there is any probability of a conflict between the United States cruiser Charleston and the Chilian cruiser Esmeralda. No hint has been seen at Acapulco of the Itata, and it is believed that she is now off the coast of Central America, having been driven north with fuel by the Esmeralda. Gen. Pedro Hinojosa, secretary of war, declared to the United Press correspondent, that Mexico only insists that her neutrality be respected. He says his orders are not to sell coal to the insurgent vessels, nor to let them procure arms in Mexican territory. In an interview at Acapulco, yesterday, on officer of the Esmeralda said: "We will try to get coal here, but if it is impossible we are sure of getting it within a few hours' sail. We are not afraid of a conflict with the Charleston, but our orders are to be prudent and not provoke a conflict." He did not know whether the Esmeralda would now go to Chili, but said

THE ESTIMATES.

Twenty Thousand and Six Hundred for the Drill Shed and Appropriated for Victoria Harbor.

Increased Salaries for the Post Office Employees and the Immigration Agent.

Forty Thousand for Vancouver's Post Office—Vote for Columbia River Improvements.

Total Amount to be Voted, \$23,690,511, a Decrease of \$30,000 Compared with This Year.

No Increase in the Judges' Salaries—\$175,000 for the Dominion Census.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 18.—The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were presented to the House to-day.

The total amount to be voted is \$23,690,511, a net decrease compared with this year of \$30,000. Included were

Forty thousand dollars for the Vancouver post office;

Twenty thousand dollars for the Victoria drill hall;

Six thousand dollars for Victoria harbor;

Twenty thousand dollars for Fraser river;

Six thousand dollars for Columbia river improvements above Golden;

Dicto between Revelstoke and Arrow Lakes.

Seven thousand dollars for improvements between the mouth of the Kootenay river and the international boundary.

Five hundred dollars for improvement of the Nicomecque river.

Three thousand dollars for general improvements.

One thousand dollars for the extension of the telegraph line from Nanaimo to Comox.

Six thousand dollars increase for British Columbia Indians.

Three thousand dollars increase for customs service in British Columbia.

Two thousand dollars for increased salaries of Victoria post office employees.

The warden of the British Columbia penitentiary, deputy-warden and Roman Catholic chaplain each receive an increase of fifty dollars, and the hospital overseer one hundred dollars. Several of the guards receive an increase.

The immigration agent at Victoria gets an increase of \$200.

There is no proposal for an increase of the judges' salaries, and no provision for drilling the entire militia force.

Among the big amounts to be voted are \$150,000 for the revision of the voters' lists, and \$175,000 for the census.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Death of Lord Cavendish.

LONDON, May 18.—Lord Edward Cavendish, youngest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, and member of the House of Commons, in the Liberal-Union interest, for the western division of Devonshire, died from the result of an attack of influenza. Lord Cavendish was born in 1838.

INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY.

ROME, May 18.—Signor Anichini, minister of the interior, is making a determined onslaught upon the anarchist societies throughout Italy. He has ordered every prefect in the provinces to make raids upon the local clubs until they are exterminated. Meanwhile the minister himself is personally waging war upon the objectionable disturbers of order in his stronghold in this city, where, despite the activity with which the police have prosecuted them since May first, twenty clubs still remain.

THE SCOTCH MINERS.

LONDON, May 18.—A despatch from Brussels says that the action of the Scotch miners at Glasgow, to-day, in support of the Belgian miners' strike, has aroused great hopes among the strikers, and it is feared that the strikes will extend and that fish disorders will result.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

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The following passengers left for San Francisco, yesterday morning, on the steamer Walla Walla: George Gillson, Geo. Fry, Lavell and wife, E. G. Anderson and Mrs. Renouf.

A New Brick Block.
Messrs. Hooper & Goddard, in this issue, invite tenders for the construction of a three-story brick block with basement, at the corner of Government and Johnson streets. The block is for Messrs. Wilson & Dalby, and its construction is to proceed without delay.

At the Outer Wharf.
The exterior of Wm. Jensen's new hotel at the Outer wharf is now about complete. The building is graceful in design, well situated on a scenic spot, and will, without doubt, answer all the purposes for which it has been constructed. The proprietor aims to make it one of the most popular summer hotels on the coast.

Source of Danger.
Complaint is made of the danger to vehicles and foot passengers along Quadra and other streets over which an old debris is being transported. The debris fills up almost the whole roadway and is left at night without any lamp or any other signal to indicate danger. Several very narrow escapes are reported on this account. It may be well to suggest that the police should be informed of this kind of misdoings.

The Chinese Gambling Cases.
The Chinese gambling cases were finally disposed of yesterday morning, in the police court. His honor, who has been weighing the evidence for several days, decided that the best way to deal with the case was to fine the gamblers \$100 and to dismiss the spectators, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. The decision will be appealed. Three drunks forfeited \$5 apiece for the usual offence.

Almost a Bad Accident.
A few days since while Sir Joseph Trutch's coachman was exercising one of the horses—riding bare-back—the animal bolted and commenced to buck, jump, and fly, succeeding in dislodging the rider. Fortunately the individual came on the hard road with a fearful concussion, which rendered him insensible. The horse, after galloping some distance, returned to be placed by its victim until it was removed home. After about a week's attention from Dr. Milne, Frank was able to be about again yesterday.

The ordinary meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held, yesterday afternoon, at Temperance Hall, Mrs. Grant in the chair. An interesting paper was read and discussed, after which a statement was presented of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the Star-entertainment course. The receipts amounted to \$2,069.55, a balance being left, after the payment of all expenses, amounting to \$200. The sum paid for companies was \$1,200, and the rest of theatre, attendance included, was \$452.50.

Cost Buys.
The Albion Iron Works are at work upon ten large buoys to the order of the Department of Marine, which are to be placed in the British Columbia straits. No doubt the first instalment of the answer to the applications of the B. C. Board of Trade and the members of Parliament for this Province. In the course of his conversation with the Hon. Mr. Seymour, the latter had understood upon excellent authority that the requirements of this coast were urgent in respect of coast improvements. Outside mariners and the conditions of affairs in this particular which fully justify the most persistent efforts on the part of those who are specially concerned.

A Prosperous Institution.
The Protestant Orphan's Home is a prosperous and fortunate institution. One year ago, it was struggling to make ends meet, dependent for its existence upon the voluntary contributions of the friends of the orphan. A few weeks ago, Mr. J. A. Taylor died, leaving to the Home a fortune amounting to from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Then came a check for \$1,000 from a friend who does not wish his name mentioned, and Mr. Piper has offered five acres of land at Cadboro Bay for a summer home. The idea of such an institution is received with favor, and Rev. P. McLeod, Mr. Noah Shakespeare, and Mr. Charles Hay, are the men who have been appointed to consider and report upon the project.

The American papers in referring to the Behring's Sea question put forward as the chief argument of their government in favor of the closing of the sea, for a time at least, to the vessels of the United States, are becoming exterminated. The arguments of the American papers regard as something of a boomerang for those who use it. The schooner from this city has in the sea, not on the islands, the seals in the sea are as plentiful as ever. If the islands are depopulated of seals, it is directly the fault of the U.S. government, who alone have given hunting rights ashore, and who are responsible for the destruction of the commercial companies to whom they have leased privileges. If the islands are frequented by fewer seals than in days gone by, why does not the U.S. government stop sealing on the islands, not in Behring's Sea?

Maria-Kewen Wedding at Wenlo.
The San Francisco Call of May 4th, says: Miss Mary Kewen, a daughter of the late Judge E. J. C. Kewen, and a sister of Col. Peter Kewen, was married to Mr. William T. Marvin last Wednesday at high noon, in the little chapel at Menlo Park. The groom is the son of the Hon. Edgar M. Marvin, United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., and a nephew of United States Senator Charles N. Felton. He has a legion of friends, and his bride is very popular in society circles and in Sacramento. The drill corps of young men, which is recently organized in this city in behalf of a worthy charity, was only one of the many instances of a kindly spirit and original force most noticeable in the bridegroom. The beautiful blonde of stately carriage and highly accomplished. The ceremony was performed in the flower-perfumed chancel by the Rev. Dr. Stowe. The ushers were Mr. Harry M. Holloway and Mr. C. A. Adams. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Eyre as maid of honor, and Miss Phoebe Brown and Miss Della Magann as bridesmaids. The groom was supported by his cousin, Mr. Charles N. Felton, Jr. The ceremony concluded, the bride and groom, accompanied by a large number of friends present, proceeded to the residence of Colonel and Mrs. E. J. Eyre, where an elaborate wedding breakfast was served. The bride and groom, leaving on Thursday for Redondo Beach, on the 10th inst. they propose starting for

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From Mr. G. B. Wright who returned from Kootenay last evening, we learn that everything is going on in that district in a pleasant and encouraging way. In Nelson and Ainsworth town property has rapidly advanced, and is continually rising in value. In each place lots have more than doubled within the last six months. A good deal of building is going on in both towns. The mining news is very encouraging. On every mine where development is going on the prospects seem to grow better as the shafts attain greater depth. The Silver King was exhibiting very rich ore. At the time of Mr. Wright's visit, three specimens were taken out of different parts of the mine, on the last day, assaying respectively 3000, 10,000 and 14,000 ozs. of silver to the ton.

At the Hot Springs camp, Wheeler had bonded his interest in the Skyline and Krao mines for a sum reaching up into the thousands, to members of the First National Bank of Vancouver. They will proceed to erect a larger concentrator in the Krao and heavy pumping and hoisting works upon both mines. Some capitalists from Minneapolis, represented by a gentleman residing in Victoria, have secured several mines at this camp, and will undoubtedly take hold of two or three. Several other strangers are looking for property in which they can invest.

The Columbia and Kootenay Railway Co. is now running cars to the waters of the lake, and discharging goods on the Galena, which makes one trip per week to Bonner's Ferry, and then trips between that place and the water. Goods and passengers are thus subjected to no delay when they reach the end of the track.

The sale of one fourth interest in the "Le Roy" mine at Trail, British Columbia, for \$22,000, by Victor J. Galt, to the American Hog, in that camp, and a consequent advance in town lots in the town of Trail. Mr. Topping, the owner of the townsite, and the mine mentioned above sees his way to a goodly competence.

Mr. Corbin's new steamer at the Little Dalles will be delayed by the non-receipt of the machinery, but will be ready some time early in June. The Lytton steamer, which will make weekly trips from Revelstoke to the Little Dalles.

Straw hats are ripening slowly this season. The remains of Martin Caulfield have been taken to Seattle, where they were interred. The steamer Hope cleared from Whalton on Wednesday with 458,836 feet of saw logs for Victoria. The steamer was loaded with lumber, and is expected to reach the city on Friday.

Yesterday a steamer from the Fraser, yesterday, one car of flour, 300 sacks of oats, 400 bales hay and a lot of hides. The plans for Mr. Lewis Lewis' new building at Yates street show that it will be three stories high, in the same style as the Humphrey's building adjoining. It will have a frontage of 30 feet, by a depth of 72 feet. The ground floor will be devoted to two stores, and will be divided into six large rooms suitable for offices or the display of samples, and the upper part will make an excellent society lounge room. Tenders, it is expected, will be invited at the end of the week, and the contract let in about two weeks.

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atecki in lack. The observation of the railway company, which distinguished themselves by offering off the track when first placed in service, have been altered and improved in the running gear, and are now in perfect condition for passenger traffic.

Feathered Spoil.
Curator Fanning, of the provincial museum, returned from the interior last night, having secured about 80 fine specimens of rare native birds, in a trip from Ashcroft to the 150 mile house. They will be mounted for the museum.

The Late Henry Brown.
The Masonic Temple, on Douglas street, will be open, this morning, from ten o'clock to afford friends an opportunity of viewing the remains of the late Grand Secretary Henry Brown. The funeral takes place at two o'clock from the temple.

The Spring Assizes.
Hon. Justice Drake will preside at the Spring Court of Assize, which opens in the Court House, Bastion square, to-morrow morning. There are five cases on the docket, which has been already published. Mr. Lindley Crease will prosecute for the Crown.

Police Court.
Nothing unusual took place in the police court, yesterday morning. Only two drunks appeared and a man charged with an infringement of the census by-law, by refusing an answer any of the questions asked him. The whole three were dealt with equally by the magistrate, who imposed a fine of \$5 in each case.

St. John's Organ.
Messrs. Goodwin & Co. have completed the setting up of the new organ at St. John's Church, which now only requires regulating and tuning to be ready for use. It is expected to be heard for the first time on the 24th, when the Sons of England will attend in a body to listen to a special sermon by the Rev. Mr. Jenks.

Tydale, the Blind Reader.
Prof. J. Tydale (Albion), the famous blind reader, came over, last night, from Vancouver, where he has given two very successful performances. He intends giving a reception to leading Victorians some day this week, and possibly an exhibition here before passing on to Japan.

Smallest Afloat.
The little eight ton steamer, H. L. Tibbals, cleared for Behring's Sea at the Customs house here, yesterday. She carries a crew of three men, and is the smallest steamer afloat. William Wilson is her commander, and he expects to return with a full cargo of sealkins. The Tibbals was built in California in 1888, and is still a staunch and seaworthy little boat.

The Pilot Case.
No new developments are expected in the Pilot matter until the legality of the award is decided in the district court of Washington. Judge Bland has been advised by the Marine Bureau to conduct the defence. Should they win, as they consistently expect to, they will have a bill for damages and loss of time to present to the United States Government.

Bazaar and Concert.
Spring Ridge ward school house was utilized, yesterday, for the second bazaar and sale of work of the ladies of St. Barnabas church. The articles displayed were pretty well made and useful, and low prices were asked, small profits and quick returns being the rule. A concert programme brought the sale to an end in the evening. Over \$100 was realized, which will be devoted to paying off the indebtedness on the interior church fitting.

C. O. F. M. U.
Last Friday evening, the Oddfellows of the West Lodge, Manchester Unity, opened in the White and Blue degrees. A full lodge conferred the honors on 30 candidates, who seemed to take to them by degrees. This lodge now is about 100 strong. The members shortly intend paying a fraternal visit to Waverly Lodge. They will assemble at the Trade and Labor club rooms, on Tuesday evening, May 28, and march in full regalia to St. George's hall.

Alarmed the Neighbourhood.
Three strange-looking foreigners sitting in the middle of a vacant lot, and drinking in turn out of a black bottle, alarmed the residents in the vicinity of the Central school, last evening. Officers Smith and Dracool were telephoned for, and the merry three were escorted to the police station. One of them proved to be a Finn who had been allowed to go by the police magistrate in the morning, one week being given him in which to raise a \$5 fine.

Spiritualistic Funeral.
The funeral of Mrs. Eliza, wife of John C. Young, of Third street, took place yesterday afternoon. The deceased having been connected with the Spiritualists, a service peculiar to that order was read by M. O. C. Hastings. While the body was being lowered to the grave the large attendance which had gathered chanted "Ave Maria" and "The Hail Marys" were Mrs. George Caven, H. D. Kendall, A. Elliott and C. Caven. There was a profuse exhibition of flowers, the coffin being covered with them, no crape being displayed.

Handsome Fire Screen.
There was exhibited in Mr. Jones' drug store, Government street, yesterday, a very handsome fire screen, painted in oil by Miss Kinsman. The front side consisted of three panels, representing woodland and mountain scenes. The design was particularly noticeable for its strikingly rugged and natural appearance. Indeed, one might almost fancy he was looking up to it, its features being true to Nature, as she presents herself in this province. The reverse side is very delicately drawn in flowers and leaves, amid which birds are sporting themselves as free as the air one breathes. All the paintings are highly creditable to the young lady by whom they were executed.

Cooperative Invitations.
Cards of invitation have been issued by the M. Y. or and cooperation to the members of the municipal bodies of a number of the Queen's BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, 1891. They are got up in very elegant style upon handsome cards, artistically printed at the COLONIST office, and beautifully hand-painted on the back by Miss McKelving. The following are among the subjects pre-

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Cricket the Favorite Sport Yesterday - The Amities Defeat the Picked Nine.

How Tenny Won the Great Brooklyn Whip - By a Dash Under the Whip.

CHERRY. H.M.S. Nympha vs H.M.S. Pheasant.

Match played at Esquimalt on Friday between eleven from H.M.S. Nympha and H.M.S. Pheasant. Victory for the Nympha's by an innings and 42 runs.

When the horses turned and faced the starter the noise in the grand stand sank to a murmur, and all eyes were turned toward the post. After two false starts they all together, and the red flag flashed in the air.

Everyone was full of excitement, and the crush in the betting ring was tremendous. One hundred and eighteen bookmakers were doing business, but even they could not begin to supply the speculative wants of the crowd.

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THE GREEN APHIS.

Little Black Eggs on the Fruit Trees - Remedies for the Pest.

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These are the eggs of the Green Aphis. These eggs are deposited in the autumn, and when first laid are of a light yellow or green color, but gradually become darker and finally black. As soon as the buds begin to expand in the spring these eggs give birth to living young, producing about two daily for two or three weeks, after which the older ones die.

The young locate about the parents as closely as they can, and become mothers in 12 days, and are ready to lay their eggs. Thus they increase so rapidly that as fast as new leaves expand, colonies are ready to occupy them. As the season advances some of the lice acquire wings, and, dispersing, found new colonies on other trees.

As the weather approaches males as well as females are produced, and the season closes with the deposit of a stock of eggs for the continuance of the species another year. The leaves of trees infested by these insects become distorted and twisted, and are often withered by their tips pressing against the twig from which they grow, and they thus form a covering for the aphids, protecting them from rain. An infested tree may be distinguished at some distance by this swelling base of the twigs and young twigs. It is stated that the scab on the apple often owes its origin to the punctures of the plant lice.

REMEDIES. D. M. Jesse, of Walla Walla, who has been elected state fruit pest inspector by the board of horticulture, gives the following remedy which has proved by experience to be effective in destroying all insects and fruit pests thus far known. This will hereafter be known as "SOLUTION No. 1."

For summer spraying: Take two gallons of water; put into this one pound of sulphur, one pound concentrated lye; boil for two hours, then add one gallon fish oil; mix well and use at low prices when cold.

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Little Black Eggs on the Fruit Trees - Remedies for the Pest.

(From a State Board of Horticulture Bulletin.) During the winter there may be found upon the bark of the twigs of the trees and also about the base of the buds, a number of very minute, oval, shining, black eggs.

These are the eggs of the Green Aphis. These eggs are deposited in the autumn, and when first laid are of a light yellow or green color, but gradually become darker and finally black. As soon as the buds begin to expand in the spring these eggs give birth to living young, producing about two daily for two or three weeks, after which the older ones die.

The young locate about the parents as closely as they can, and become mothers in 12 days, and are ready to lay their eggs. Thus they increase so rapidly that as fast as new leaves expand, colonies are ready to occupy them. As the season advances some of the lice acquire wings, and, dispersing, found new colonies on other trees.

As the weather approaches males as well as females are produced, and the season closes with the deposit of a stock of eggs for the continuance of the species another year. The leaves of trees infested by these insects become distorted and twisted, and are often withered by their tips pressing against the twig from which they grow, and they thus form a covering for the aphids, protecting them from rain. An infested tree may be distinguished at some distance by this swelling base of the twigs and young twigs. It is stated that the scab on the apple often owes its origin to the punctures of the plant lice.

REMEDIES. D. M. Jesse, of Walla Walla, who has been elected state fruit pest inspector by the board of horticulture, gives the following remedy which has proved by experience to be effective in destroying all insects and fruit pests thus far known. This will hereafter be known as "SOLUTION No. 1."

For summer spraying: Take two gallons of water; put into this one pound of sulphur, one pound concentrated lye; boil for two hours, then add one gallon fish oil; mix well and use at low prices when cold.

For winter spraying: Take two gallons of water; put into this one pound of sulphur, one pound concentrated lye; boil for two hours, then add one gallon fish oil; mix well and use at low prices when cold.

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NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

Formal Opening To-day by the Rev. J. E. Starr and Dr. Campbell, of Collingwood.

A Short Description of the Building - Its Architectural Beauties and Appointments.

The Methodists of Victoria have every reason to congratulate themselves on the services which are announced to take place to-day, towards which they have for many months been steadily marching.

It has long been felt that the old church building, whose history was recently reviewed in these columns - was too small, and that there must be a lengthening of its cords and a strengthening of its stakes.

This being the case Rev. Mr. Starr, when he undertook to secure a church building for the people willing to co-operate with him, and lend their energies and their money to the prosecution of the undertaking which was proposed.

The excitement was intense. Hats, bonnets, handkerchiefs, umbrellas and parasols were thrown into the air, and loud cries of "Come on, come on!" were heard on all sides.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1891.

BLAINE'S BLUFF.

We see that our American contemporaries, when they discuss the Behring Sea question, keep on speaking of British "poachers." We are surprised that they continue to apply the offensive term to British seal hunters. It is not asserted that those hunters shoot the seals within the three-mile limit. Their hunting range is the high sea, where their rights are as many and as good as those of the hunters of any state-fostered monopoly under the sun.

After admitting that the contention that Behring's Sea was a mare clausum was nothing more than a sham, the Secretary of State will find it somewhat difficult to prove that leading vessels on the high seas, seizing them, and taking out of them valuable property, were not acts of piracy. If the sea is not a closed sea, the British sealers had as good a right to hunt and fish in outside the three-mile limit as had any citizen of the United States, whether they were the servants of the Government or the employees of a chartered company.

A CORRESPONDENT ANSWERED.

Our esteemed correspondent "Business" would like to know whether or not British Columbia has gained or lost by becoming a member of the Canadian Confederation, for that is what really his questions amount to. He must see that every member of the Federation must contribute to the fund required to support the general Government, and setting aside the Customs and Excise duties for that purpose is, we think, as fair a way as could be devised.

The thoughtful and observant man sees that the advantages of confederation are very far indeed, from being exhausted. There are many indications which lead him to conclude that there is, not a province of the Dominion that, in the future, will gain so much by confederation as British Columbia. There has been no loss in the "game" which British Columbia has played and is playing. It has, in our opinion, been all gain.

To admit that British Columbia has benefited and is certain to continue to be benefited by confederation, does not give those into whose hands the administration of the affairs of the Dominion is entrusted an excuse for treating her unjustly. As a member of the confederation, British Columbia is entitled to fair play. It is right that she should contribute her fair share towards the general expenses, but it is also right that she should receive her fair share of the money expended for public purposes.

It is by no means difficult to prove that each inhabitant of this Province pays much more into the Federal treasury than the average taxpayer of the Dominion. It will be seen by the Public Accounts that the revenue from customs and excise, last year, was \$31,821,976. Allowing the population of the Dominion to be five millions, this gives a taxation of nearly \$6.40 a head. We also see by the same accounts that the customs duties collected in this Province, last year, amounted to \$1,081,244, and the excise duties to \$144,664. These are British Columbia's contribution to the Federal treasury, last year, \$1,225,908. Assuming that the population of the Province has increased to 120,000, the per capita rate of taxation for British Columbia would be a little over \$10.00. This is more than 56 per cent above the average. This calculation, though it may not be

mathematically exact, is accurate enough to show that British Columbia's claim to a fair share of the Dominion expenditure is well grounded. She is very far from occupying the position of a poor relation, with respect to the other and larger provinces. She pays towards the general revenue, we venture to say, as much, if not more, per capita, than the very richest of the eastern provinces. If the rest of the Dominion contributed to the federal treasury in the same proportion as British Columbia, the revenues from Customs and Excise would be over fifty millions instead of less than thirty-two millions.

It is just possible that our correspondent does not give the general government credit for all that it spends in this province, but he voices the general opinion of the citizens of Victoria when he insinuates that the capital of British Columbia does not get a corresponding return for the sums sent from it monthly to Ottawa. Victorians know that there is not a city in Eastern Canada, or anything like the commercial importance of Victoria, whose wants are not better attended to by the Federal Government. Victoria is, as regards the amount of revenue collected in it, the fifth city in the Dominion. It is of greater commercial importance than Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and many other cities which the Dominion Government has been very generous. It is therefore quite natural that Victorians, like our correspondent "Business," should ask us and each other, "What are we getting for the money we send to Ottawa, and how is it that it is so hard to get the improvements that the city needs?"

DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

The Times cannot resist the temptation of having what it considers a fling at the Government no matter whether what it opposes is in the public interest or not. Seeing how scarce and how dear mutton is in this province the British Columbia Cattle Company propose to import a flock of ten thousand sheep, in order that the permanent supply should be increased. But a heavy duty of thirty per cent stands in the way of their carrying out this good intention. Our contemporary in its slightly and frivolous way opposes the remission of duty by the Government, because the sheep is pursued by professionalists, and because the consumer of mutton will, it alleges, derive no advantage from the importation. Does our contemporary assert that if British Columbia were made a sheep raising country mutton would continue to be seventeen cents a pound? If all the mutton that British Columbians can consume were raised in the province it would not be seventeen cents a pound nor the half of seventeen cents. What is it that makes that and other kinds of meat so dear in Victoria just now? Simply because the demand is greater than the supply. Increase the supply, the demand being the same, and the price must go down. When the supply exceeds the demand, no possible trade combination can keep up the price. The object of the Cattle Company is to increase the supply of mutton in the Victoria market. If they succeed in doing this the price of mutton must come down, and if, as their purpose is, they go into sheep raising with this flock of ten thousand they will do what they can to keep mutton reasonably cheap in this city. Yet the Times discourages them and others who propose going into the business of sheep raising. It would have nothing doing but would have it always as high as it is now. Is this patriotic, or has the Times joined a syndicate of butchers whose object it is to regulate the meat supply—to keep Victoria on short allowance so that they may realize big prices? The article in Wednesday's Times looks as if this were the case, for it is hard to understand how anyone who has not a selfish and sinister object in view, would oppose, at this particular time, the free importation of sheep for the purpose of stocking sheep ranches.

INCONSISTENT STILL.

The Times is consistent in its inconsistency. It professes to be a free trader, yet it opposes the remission of the Customs duty on a flock of sheep and it is an advocate for cheap food for the people; and yet it would discourage an enterprise which has for its object making a very necessary article of food cheaper. If the Times had made the request of the British Columbia members the text of an article showing the propriety of taxing the necessities of life, it would have acted consistently with its professions of free trade, and might, perhaps, prevail upon some of its readers to modify their views with respect to protection. But as it is, thinking people will only laugh at its effort to prevent the Government acting according to its own principles and doing what it knows to be right.

The Times admits that the object of the Cattle Company is to increase the supply of mutton in Victoria, and it also admits that if the supply is sufficiently increased no trade combination can possibly keep up the price; yet it opposes the importation of ten thousand sheep for the express purpose of supplying the future demand of Victoria. This is carrying inconsistency beyond the verge of foolishness.

The Times asks us to inform it "what other company than the one in question is to be granted this concession?" If our contemporary were capable of reflection, it would not ask this question. The Cattle Company are about to try an experiment. They are going to find out whether sheep-raising will succeed in this province. To do this they are prepared to spend a large

sum of money, and to run what some think a great risk. If the experiment is successful, if they prove that sheep-raising will pay, that money invested in sheep will bring a good return, not one capitalist, but scores, will be eager to follow their example. Every one knows that, in these days, let it be known that a venture in any line of business has paid well, there are hundreds who rush into the same business until it is overdone. This is what makes the projected experiment of the "Columbia Cattle Company" so valuable. If they demonstrate that sheep-raising on a large scale is suited to this province, and can be made to pay, they will benefit not only Victoria by increasing its supply of wholesome meat, but they will do much to develop one of the resources of the province.

What our contemporary says in this connection about making the rich, richer and the poor, poorer is the stupidest and most disgusting kind of cant. Who can tell whether the Cattle Company's venture will be successful or not? Who is to say that they will not lose money? We have no doubt but there are many who think that they will. And if they succeed whom will they impoverish? They will make the country so much the richer by the wealth they cause it to produce, they will give employment to many men, and they will help to give the poor cheaper food.

NORTHWEST LEGISLATION.

It seems that Mr. Dalton McCarthy is bound to continue his attempt to have the Northwest Territories Act amended. He wants to have the clauses in it which establish separate schools and make the French an official language repealed. The attempt will cause a good deal of agitation and engender bitter feeling for no adequate purpose that we can see. It cannot be long before the Territories become provinces, and then each of them will have the right to choose what language is to be official and what shall be its school system. These are matters which the people themselves have a right to decide upon without restriction of any kind. It would not be fair for the Parliament of the Dominion to legislate for them in these matters. Of course, as long as this portion of the Dominion is a Territory it is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The Parliament of the Dominion can decide what powers of self-government the people of the Territory shall exercise, and it can make such laws as it, in its wisdom, sees that it requires. But such legislation is only temporary. As soon as provinces are established, and they become members of the Confederation, the territorial laws cease to be in force, and the territorial restrictions of all kinds become inoperative. The provinces become self-governing and have the right to enact laws on all matters that are within the provincial jurisdiction. Any amendment to the Northwest Territories Act, which Mr. McCarthy can prevail upon Parliament to make will be only temporary in its operation. We have not heard that the inhabitants of the Territories are dissatisfied with the Act. What they appear to want is a greater share of self-government—more power to control their own affairs. This Mr. McCarthy's amendment does not propose to extend to them. On the contrary, he desires Parliament to think and act for the people of the Northwest when they want the power to give effect to their own ideas of what is best suited to their condition and circumstances.

We sympathize with the settlers in the Territories in this matter. We believe that they are better able to manage their own affairs than the Parliament and officials in Ottawa are to manage those affairs for them, and that the sooner they are invested with the full power of self government the better for all concerned. We do not believe that they should be hampered and restricted with regard to schools or official language, or anything else over which the Constitution gives the province jurisdiction. We do not believe that any good can come of making Northwest Territories affairs a bone of contention between parties in the East. Eastern politicians care very little indeed for the Northwest and its concerns, but they do care a very great deal for their own aggrandizement, and it is, we are satisfied, to further party purposes, and not to benefit the Northwest, that Mr. McCarthy and his friends affect to feel so deep an interest in the system of schools established, and the official language used in that part of the Dominion.

A STERN CHASE.

The escape of the Itata has caused a ripple of excitement in the United States. The people of California, particularly, seem to be greatly interested in the ocean chase that is now supposed to be going on. The Charleston has set out in pursuit of the steamer that gave the United States Marshal the slip. There are, it appears, doubts whether the United States man-of-war can legally capture on the high seas a vessel flying the Chilean flag for an alleged offence against the laws of the United States. The American Government, apparently, had some difficulty in deciding upon the point, for the Charleston delayed some time, even after she was ready for sea, giving chase to the delinquent vessel. This delay gave the Itata and her convoy, if she has one, a good start, and, what is better, time to shape her course without the knowledge of her pursuer. The commander of the Charleston does not know whether the Itata keeps near the coast or whether she went pretty far out to sea before she steered south. This uncertainty greatly lessens the chances of the Charleston's overhauling the flying Chilean. A few miles too far east or too far west makes a great difference to both pursuer and pursued. To this uncertainty is added an

other uncertainty, which makes it very difficult to predict the result of the pursuit. It is not certain that the United States Government desires very strongly the capture of the Itata. There is, indeed, room for a suspicion that it would not be very angry if the captain of the Charleston, after having duly observed all forms, would let the Itata slip. And there is also some reason to believe that the officers and crew of the American cruiser do not feel themselves bound to do more than their bare duty in chasing the rebel craft. "A fellow-feeling makes us vouchsafe kind," and it is not hard to imagine that American citizens feel that the men who are resisting the usurpations of a president turned tyrant are deserving of very severe treatment, even if they did abuse the hospitality of a neutral nation. All things considered, we think it pretty safe to predict that the Charleston will not overtake the Itata.

The other vessel known to be acting in concert with the Itata—the Robert and Minnie—has been captured and brought into port, but not until she had discharged her cargo; nobody except those who won't tell knowing exactly where or how. But the United States marshal has now the empty ship, with the captain and crew in his custody. The captain seems to be taking things very easy. He says that he has committed no offence against the law of the United States. He took his cargo on board at the Oakland mole in open day in the sight of all men. He complied with the requirements of the law while he was in port, and he left in the day time with the full knowledge of the authorities. He did nothing from first to last secretly or underhand. It does not appear that the customs officers and other authorities are disposed to treat the captain with severity, and they have not commenced to do anything against the New York firm that shipped the arms and ammunition on board the Robert and Minnie. It seems to us that the Itata episode will be a nine days' wonder and then will be heard of no more.

NOT PREJUDICED.

We did not know until we read Friday's Post-Intelligencer, that Americans generally considered condemnation of the New Orleans outrage, and strictures on the report of the New Orleans Grand Jury, as directed against the people of the United States as a whole. We were under the impression that there are very many United States citizens who look upon the murder of the Italian prisoners, by a mob, as a disgrace to their country, and who regard the investigation of the New Orleans Grand Jury, and its very extraordinary report, as a burlesque on judicial proceedings. What we said about the Grand Jury's report is nothing like as severe as some of the criticisms on that document written by United States citizens and published in United States newspapers. If their judgment on the murder and on the presentment of the Grand Jury was the result of prejudice against their country, the minds of many Americans, generally considered patriotic, fair minded, and intelligent, must be greatly surprised.

For our own part we are quite sure that if the lynching had been done in Montreal, or Birmingham, or Melbourne, and if a British Grand Jury had presented to a British judge a finding all similar to that arrived at by the New Orleans Grand Jury, it would have been difficult for us to find language strong enough to express our shame and our disapproval. Our censure might be the result of prejudice, but it would have been a prejudice in favor of fair play and of law, order and good government. We would be very sorry to believe, as the Post-Intelligencer evidently believes, that the people of the United States generally identify themselves with the New Orleans mob, and that they endorse the proceedings and the finding of the New Orleans Grand Jury. This, too, may be the effect of prejudice, but it is not a prejudice against the people of the United States.

Our contemporary when criticising our article on the "report" condemns us as ignorant because we did not make a distinction between the "court" and the "jury." Writing as we did in general terms we used the word court to signify "The persons officially assembled under the authority of law at the appropriate time and place for the administration of justice." "A tribunal established for the administration of justice." These are Webster's definitions. And, considering Webster a good American authority, we confess to cherishing a prejudice in that direction of the Dominion.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR.

Men, women and children have been always fond of sweets, and as the human race increases, the taste appears to grow stronger. More sugar is manufactured now than in any previous period of the world's history. Nations are getting to know each other so well that men who make a business of collecting trade statistics can tell how much of any given article of food is consumed in the whole world, and how much produced. We see by an article in Bradstreet's that the sugar made last year for the consumption of mankind was 5,769,142 tons, and the quantity manufactured this year is estimated at 6,000,000 tons. Of this latter quantity, 2,340,000 tons is cane sugar, and 3,669,000 tons is beet root sugar. The beet root sugar industry has grown wonderfully of late years. Not so many years ago very few knew that sugar was made from beets. Now, as the reader sees, nearly two-thirds of the sugar consumed is extracted from the beet. Of the six millions of tons of sugar made to supply the whole world, Great Britain and America need 2,766,000 tons, or not very far from

reader must be a very poor judge of evidence who believes that the "shows" that its charges are true. With regard to the very important charge of bribery, it admits, in plain terms, that it cannot be shown to be true. We wonder if the writer of the Intelligencer article ever read the following passage, which we take from the full text of the report as it is published in the New York Herald:

"Secrecy is an essential in the successful execution of the designs of a conspiracy. Seldom does it happen that any of the participants will reveal their villainy either before or after its execution. In the attempts to influence the telegraph men of the Hennessy case, no visible act was committed, and we fully realize the difference between a crime committed by words only, and what are known as visible acts, which might be witnessed by other persons and tell the tale of crime. In the attempts to influence telegraph men, and the successful part of it, whispered words conveyed the insinuation or directly offered the money influence."

This is how the Grand Jury clearly shows that jurors were bribed. The only conclusion that an impartial and intelligent man can draw from this extraordinary admission is that, although the Italian prisoners were killed, because the mob who murdered them believed that men on the jury which tried them had been bribed it is impossible to obtain evidence to prove the bribery.

PAY THE PIPER.

We are not surprised that there are many citizens who do not approve of the action of the City Council in voting five hundred dollars to the band for playing in the Park. The Corporation has expended a large sum of money, quite as much as the city can afford just now, in laying out and beautifying the Park. When it makes the Park a pleasant place to walk and drive in, it has, we submit, done all that the citizens can reasonably require. Of course, it is very pleasant to hear music there; so it would be to have many other enjoyable things which people if they want them must get at their own expense. The band is a luxury which those who frequent the Park can very well afford to pay for. We are quite sure if the needful exertion were made, sufficient money could be very easily raised to pay the musicians handsomely without asking the Corporation for a single cent. This habit of depending on Governments for everything is a pernicious one. People should learn to depend upon themselves. Those who hear and appreciate the music should cheerfully pay the piper out of their own pockets.

The City Council, too, should respect the religious convictions of the very considerable proportion of the citizens who do not approve of Sunday band playing. They may see no harm in listening to good music on Sunday afternoons, but there are many taxpayers who do, and it is fair, we ask, to compel them to contribute to the band fund? We think that when the Aldermen come to look at the matter in this light, the lovers of music among them would rather help to pay the band themselves than to vote for that purpose the money of people who regard playing secular music on Sunday a desecration of the Lord's Day.

WHAT MIGHT BE EXPEDITED.

Some boycotters in New York were not allowed to have all the fun to themselves. The lumber handlers had a disagreement with the firm of Charles L. Buck & Co. The concern would not come to their terms, and so the lumber handlers proclaimed a boycott against it. L. Buck & Co. belong to the New York Lumber Trade Association. When the boycott was declared against the firm, its members represented to the Association and it resolved to stand by them. The boycotters were informed that the Association had decided not to deliver lumber to any building in the city until the boycott was raised. If this decision is carried out, so many as twenty thousand men will be thrown out of employment before two weeks have expired. This shows what the boycott and similar measures are sure to lead to. They compel capitalists to combine in their own defense. The inconvenience which the disturbance in their business will cause the members of the Association will be trifling compared with the suffering and loss which a temporary cessation of employment will inflict on the twenty thousand work people, a very large proportion of whom depend upon their daily wages for their daily bread. It is not likely that the lumber handlers will hold out until the Association proceeds to extremities. Pressure will be brought to bear upon them which will cause them to see the folly of using so unfair a means as the boycott to effect their purpose.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

To THE EDITOR—I certainly commend your enterprise in keeping a standing table of the customs receipts of the Federal ports of the province and of the local ports of your paper. There could scarcely be a better means of showing the outside world Victoria's great preponderance of trade over her rivals, and the effect of this will be good. But, as the critic chest, at a time when you find any reason for congratulation in the fact that these immense sums of money are every month taken out of circulation here and transferred to the treasury at Ottawa? Do you think we are playing a winning or losing game with the Dominion government? Which? What corresponding return does this city get for the \$100,000 paid monthly into the custom house?

RECREATION VS. SELFISHNESS.

To THE EDITOR—In your issue of May 15, I see a communication from the signature of a well known minister of this city, condemning the action of the city fathers in appropriating \$500 for Sunday concerts in our beautiful park, which he is pleased to designate as "St. George's." The writer of the communication in question inclines to the belief that the Christian people are being discriminated against by the City Council, and denounces the same, with one exception, which he declares to be "manifestly unjust." In the opinion of the writer, and a goodly number of the people of Victoria, the Rev. Mr. Minnie is somewhat selfish in his views. Why? Victoria is recognized as the city of churches, having the largest in number and the most beautiful in architecture on the Pacific coast, for the size of the city, he would also complain our entire population to attend Divine worship in a public place, which should, on behalf of overworked nature, be devoted exclusively to recreation and pleasure. Ministers of the Gospel should remember that the entire population of a city is not made up of church-going people, and should

not try to compel them, in order to enjoy a few hours in the open air in a public park, to listen to the dry remarks of a poor speaker or preacher, which if they wished to hear, they would attend the places of worship erected for that purpose. The reverend gentleman lays great stress upon the fact that the people of his belief are "compelled to pay of their share, and that by men elected to represent a class of Sunday pleasure-seekers, but the whole people."

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

The man who appears to be at the bottom of the Itata business is Mr. Trumbull, a member of the Chilean Congress and one of the rebel leaders. It is more than suspected that it was he who bought the arms and ammunition that were put on board the Robert and Minnie, or at any rate, caused them to be bought. When the Itata escaped Mr. Trumbull was arrested by the United States authorities for violating the neutrality laws. Bail was taken for his appearance at trial, his securities being John D. and Adolph Spreckels, and the amount \$15,000. Mr. Trumbull was not very communicative to the reporters who interviewed him. He was born in Chile but educated in the United States. As we have said, he is a member of the Chilean Congress, and joined those who revolted against the usurped authority of Balboa. This is his estimate of the President of the Republic of Chile, and how he accounted for his appearance in the United States at this particular time.

Mr. Trumbull denounced Balboa as a tyrant and said: "He sought to make his power absolute and we simply revolted. Just imagine for a moment, if you can, a condition of affairs something like this in the United States. Suppose that President Harrison were to arrogate to himself the right to name every employe of the Federal Government, great and small, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and when he later were to refuse to give salaries for the ordinary expenses of Government, were to be told that they would be arrested and sent out of the country. Suppose, in addition to that, he were to attempt to overawe the people with the army and boasted that he would expend as much as he saw fit. What do you think would be the result? Simply that the people would revolt and drive him from his seat. That is just what we are doing in Chile to-day. When we refused almost unanimously to vote money for Mr. Balboa's government he ordered us all under arrest, and had a vessel prepared to take us all out of the country to a penal settlement, where we were to be confined at hard labor. I was arrested and impeded the compartment which was prepared for our reception. When the time came, however, the officers and crew came over to our side, and those who had been arrested escaped. A vessel of \$250,000 was offered for my body, dead or alive, and I was compelled to assume a disguise in order to escape from Iquique. I managed to get aboard a passenger steamer, and from there was transferred to the United States. From there I made my way to the United States."

WASTE OF THE CIVIC MONEY—THE COURTS SHOULD BE APPEALED TO.

To THE EDITOR—I have just read Mr. Rugg's letter in your issue of to-day, and think that he takes the proper stand, from a religious and economic view, in regard to voting away the civic money for a boisterous Sunday. I can find nothing in the municipal act to authorize the expenditure. The vote of \$250 for the Trades and Labor Council, which is illegal. Everyone who knows anything about municipal business knows that if the Courts are appealed to the mayor and alderman will have to refund the money. Again the purchase of a patch-howl for the presentation to the Empress of India is another illegality. I read in the Times the other day that the mayor and aldermen have extended invitations to the mayor and alderman of five or six towns on the American side to be the guests of the city, on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday celebration, at a cost of some \$2,000 or \$3,000. Where is the money to come from? From the civic chest, at a time when most necessary repairs to streets and sidewalks cannot be undertaken for want of funds? Mr. Rugg's letter is timely. In calling attention to the bare fact that he does well. It remains for public-spirited citizens who are opposed to the extravagance of the city fathers to do better by taking the mayor and aldermen into court before taxes are levied and the civic chest is emptied. Who will start a fund to check illegal expenditure at once and forever?

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.

To THE EDITOR—In your issue of the 13th inst. "Messrs. Earle and Prior on behalf of the B. C. Cattle Co., waited on the Hon. Mr. Bowell and urged that a flock of ten thousand (10,000) sheep be admitted into the province on Monday, coupled with a winning or losing game with the Dominion government? Which? What corresponding return does this city get for the \$100,000 paid monthly into the custom house?"

RECREATION VS. SELFISHNESS.

To THE EDITOR—In your issue of May 15, I see a communication from the signature of a well known minister of this city, condemning the action of the city fathers in appropriating \$500 for Sunday concerts in our beautiful park, which he is pleased to designate as "St. George's." The writer of the communication in question inclines to the belief that the Christian people are being discriminated against by the City Council, and denounces the same, with one exception, which he declares to be "manifestly unjust." In the opinion of the writer, and a goodly number of the people of Victoria, the Rev. Mr. Minnie is somewhat selfish in his views. Why? Victoria is recognized as the city of churches, having the largest in number and the most beautiful in architecture on the Pacific coast, for the size of the city, he would also complain our entire population to attend Divine worship in a public place, which should, on behalf of overworked nature, be devoted exclusively to recreation and pleasure. Ministers of the Gospel should remember that the entire population of a city is not made up of church-going people, and should

not try to compel them, in order to enjoy a few hours in the open air in a public park, to listen to the dry remarks of a poor speaker or preacher, which if they wished to hear, they would attend the places of worship erected for that purpose.

The reverend gentleman lays great stress upon the fact that the people of his belief are "compelled to pay of their share, and that by men elected to represent a class of Sunday pleasure-seekers, but the whole people."

Were it not for the narrow ideas of the aforementioned minister he could readily see from the class and crowds of people who enjoy the pleasure of an afternoon in the park, that there is something more than preaching which our people need. Workmen who are housed up all week, laboring hard to earn a living for themselves and families, on these occasions congregate in the park to listen to the music of the excellent band, and return to their homes greatly refreshed and benefited. On the other hand, if "temperance and religious" meetings were held there, other resorts would be sought, and it is altogether probable that the breweries would figure prominently in the proceedings.

CIVIC FINANCES.

To THE EDITOR—"The flippant way in which the Board of Aldermen is dealing with the ratepayers' funds would be amusing were it not for the serious result which must inevitably follow if illegal appropriations are continued any longer. Sundry resolutions, recently passed, in connection with the illegal acts of the Corporation of N.W. Westminster, ought yet to be fresh in the minds of the ratepayers, and though apparently not so with the Corporation, they are when the day of reckoning comes, as it assuredly will, the members of our council will not find it an easy task to push an "Enabling" Bill through, to condone their past illegal acts. A sum of \$250 has been given to the Trades and Labor Club, doubtless a worthy institution, but not more so than other clubs and societies, who have not accepted, nor asked for, an illegal appropriation of public funds. Then, according to your report of the council's proceedings on Wednesday last an appropriation of \$500 for music in the Park on Sunday, has been made. Where is the authority which will give sanction to such an appropriation? At a time, too, when we hear there are no monies available for public improvements, or even ordinary street repairs. It has been suggested that the owners of real estate, who in the near future will be asked to meet themselves into an association to protect their interests, and the credit of the city, by taking prompt legal steps to annul the acts of the Corporation, as soon as they have been perpetrated. No individual ratepayer cares to "bell the cat"; but an association such as I have named would, I think, prove an effective remedy to what has now become a crying evil. It is a custom in making illegal appropriations, and yearly exceeding the authorized expenditure, handing on from Council to Council the same unauthorized liabilities, in larger or smaller proportions, until the day of reckoning (if ever) and generally setting at defiance the Municipal Acts framed for their guidance. Yours faithfully, An Old RATEPAYER.

WELLINGTON MINER ASSAULTED.

To THE EDITOR—On Sunday afternoon, while a Wellington miner named Dew was walking along the Conroy road, near the Ha-Ving-House (which is not far from the village of Northfield), he was accosted by a band of nine miners who asked him if he worked at Northfield. On the man answering in the affirmative, the assailants knocked him down and kicked him about the head and body. Information was at once conveyed to the police, who arrested four of the assailants, and the man named Dew was taken to the hospital. The man named Dew is a member of the Wellington Mining Association, and is a well known and respected member of the community. The assault is a serious one, and it is to be hoped that the law will be enforced against the perpetrators. The Wellington Mining Association has expressed its sympathy for the victim, and has offered to defray the expenses of his medical treatment. The police are continuing their investigation into the matter, and it is expected that the remaining five assailants will be arrested in the near future.

SILVER MILLING ORES, FREE AND ABUNDANT.

The gold ore of California averages 25 per cent of silver, and the sulphurates assay on an average \$80 per ton in gold, with from several dollars in silver. Chlorination works in California are not so numerous as in the States, but the quantity of quartz before concentration is much greater. Under conditions ordinarily plant treating 6 to 8 tons per 24 hours, the average output is 100 to 150 tons, extracting 90 to 94 per cent assay value of the gold. Silver milling ores are either "base," and the latter require air or chlorinating roasting, or they pass through the same gold ore until the battery is supplied with sulphuric acid. From the battery the pulp passes into settling tanks where the stony matter is drained off. The stony matter is either "chemically" here the ore is first ground and gassed. After several hours' run into settlers where it is water, and the heavy amalgam silver settles to the bottom; the lected and strained and the returned.

QUEEN NATALIE IN MORE FROUBLE.

VIENNA, May 19.—The prefect of Belgrade, charged with the duty of expelling Queen Natalie from the country, yesterday received an intimation from her to enter a carriage and drove with her to the quay, where the royal yacht was awaiting her. On the way a number of students detached the horses and dragged the carriage over the quay. Queen Natalie triumphantly returned to her residence. After Natalie had taken refuge in her residence, the principal citizens and members of the press, who were gathered in large numbers, gathered to defend her in her dwelling. The troops, after vain endeavoring to disperse the supporters of the Queen, fled on them, killing two of the Queen's party, and inflicting severe excitement reigns in Belgrade. At nine o'clock Monday night, the cabinet is still session and the President of the Skupstina received a telegraphic asking him to intervene in the Queen's behalf.

LOW GRADE ORES AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

By JAMES BRADY, C.E., M. E., V.

Following is a paper read before a joint meeting of the Provincial and Local Surveyors at Ottawa, of the present year.

Two dollar auriferous quartz, in large veins or lodes, can now be mined in California, and this branch of mining was first in that State, fifty dollars per ton of quartz was about as low grade as mined and milled profitably. Dollar rock was thrown aside, owing to the cost of labor and to the production, imperfect methods, and profound ignorance of business. Managers and superintendents, without knowledge, practical, and the result was that the owners brought from abroad in learning to adapt themselves to the widely different methods that prevailed here. The result was that the mines were abandoned, and the owners returned to California. This was not poverty of the mines, but to the owners above enumerated, and they were re-opened within the last year, and with improved machinery and competent management, are producing; and gold mining proper methods of mining and the ore, it is a fact that some of the above character, yielding of only \$5 per ton in value of metal combined, can be mined, as a large scale, and the profit, where water power can be had, water or railroad transportation reached within a few miles, and bearing concentrating rock will pay for the machinery, and the work it provided the vein (over 10 feet wide) and can furnish upwards per day of such GOLD QUARTZ MILL AND M.

The same remarks apply to a ver-bearing metal mines. Owing to improvements in mining, mill, and the application of electricity to the application of electricity to the mill of power, and the increased ledge possessed by our mining superintendents, foremen and proper methods of mining and the ore, it is a fact that some of the above character, yielding of only \$5 per ton in value of metal combined, can be mined, as a large scale, and the profit, where water power can be had, water or railroad transportation reached within a few miles, and bearing concentrating rock will pay for the machinery, and the work it provided the vein (over 10 feet wide) and can furnish upwards per day of such GOLD QUARTZ MILL AND M.

The modern gold mill is in such a situation that the ore can be crushed and milled in a mill, it is stamped against an inclined and the finer ore, passing through the screens of the grizzly falls directly into the main ore bin. The coarser ore passes through the grizzly, is sorted, and falls into the mill, where it is crushed and milled. The mill is a large machine, and the work it provided the vein (over 10 feet wide) and can furnish upwards per day of such GOLD QUARTZ MILL AND M.

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LOW GRADE ORES AND ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

By James Brady, C.E., M. E., Victoria, B. C.

Following is a paper read before the annual meeting of the Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors at Ottawa, on February of the present year.

GOLD QUARTZ.

Two dollar auriferous quartz, when found in large veins or ledges, can now be mined and milled in California at a profit. When the branch of mining was first entered upon in that State, fifty dollars per ton gold quartz was about as low grade as could be mined and milled profitably, and thirty dollar rock was thrown aside. This was owing to the cost of labor and the other factors of production, imperfect machinery and method, and profound ignorance of the business. Managers and superintendents were without knowledge, practical or technical, and the mining metallurgical engineers brought in from abroad were unable to adapt themselves and their methods to the widely different circumstances that prevailed here. Failures were the rule, and for many years idle quartz mills and abandoned machinery were to be seen over all California. This was not due to the poverty of the mines, but to the circumstances above enumerated, and hundreds of quartz mines, abandoned in early days, have been re-opened within the last five years, or so, and, with intelligent and competent management, are paying large dividends; and gold mining is to-day as safe and profitable a business as farming, fruit growing, commerce or any other pursuit in California.

SILVER ORES.

The same remarks apply to silver and silver-bearing metallic ores, with the great improvements in mining, milling, concentrating and smelting machinery and plant, the application of electricity to the transmission of power, and the increased knowledge possessed by our mining engineers, superintendents and managers, the proper methods of mining and beneficiating the ores, it is a fact that concentrating ores of the above character, yielding an average of only \$5 per ton in value of silver and base metal combined, can be mined and base metal on a large scale, at a profit, in localities where water power can be had, and where water or railroad transportation can be reached within a few miles, and \$10 silver bearing concentrating rock will pay almost anywhere that machinery can be brought to work it, provided the vein is large (say over 100 feet wide) and can furnish from 100 tons upwards per day of such ore.

GOLD QUARTZ MILL AND MILLING.

The modern gold mill is usually built in such a situation that the ore can be delivered by car or wagon at the upper part, where it is dumped against an inclined "grizzly," and the finest ore passing through the meshes of the grizzly falls directly into the main ore bin. The coarser ore (too large to pass through the grizzly) is screened off by gravitation into the coarse ore bin, from which it is drawn, by gravity, directly into the rock breaker, which falls upon a floor in front of the rock breaker; by these it is crushed and falls into the main ore bins. From the main ore bins the ore passes through gates into the feed-chutes, which supply it automatically to the batteries. Quicksilver is fed at intervals to the mortars of the battery, and coming in contact with the native or "free" gold of the finely crushed ore, forms with it an amalgam. This amalgam is caught partly on the plates in the battery, and partly upon the amalgamated, or silver plated copper plates on the apron and in the sluice boxes outside, after it has issued through the screens of the mortar. The amalgam is cleaned up by the use of a "grizzly." Retorting consists in the sublimation of the quicksilver, the vapours of which are condensed in water and the quicksilver collected; and the residual gold is in a porous state; it is melted with fluxes in crucibles and cast in ingots. The pulp is then brought to the rock breaker, where the free gold has been extracted by amalgamation passes over concentrators of various mechanical devices; these concentrators effect a separation of the auriferous sulphurets from the worthless gangue.

ADRIFEROUS SULPHURETS.

The gold ores of California carry, on an average, 2% of sulphurets. The concentrated sulphurets assay on an average from \$60 to \$80 per ton in gold, and are worth from several dollars in silver. The Custom chlorination works in California charge \$20 per ton of sulphurets (about 40 cents per ton of quartz before concentration) for treatment and return of the gold. The process is under conditions ordinarily favorable, a plant treating 6 to 9 tons per 24 hours, can reduce the sulphurets at a cost of \$8 to \$10 per ton, extracting 90 to 94 per cent of the assay value of the gold.

SILVER MILLING ORES, FREE AND REBELLIOUS.

Silver milling ores are either "free" or "base," and the latter require a preliminary or chlorinating roasting. The free milling ore passes through the same process as gold ore until the concentrated residue, the ores are crushed wet in the battery, but battery amalgamation is not practiced. From the battery the pulp passes through sluices into settling tanks where the superfluous water is drained. The pulp is then shoveled into the battery, where it is treated with cyanide or other "chemicals" as used. Here the ore is first ground and then amalgamated. After several hours the pulp is run into settlers where it is diluted with water, and the heavy amalgam and quicksilver settles to the bottom; this is then collected and strained, and the dry amalgam retorted.

Base or rebellious silver milling ores contain too much sulphur, arsenic, antimony, etc., to be treated by free milling process. After crushing in a rock breaker, they require a previous chlorinating roasting to adapt them to the pan-amalgamation. They are dried before the stamping and then stamped dry. The mortar is then discharged through the screens of the mortars, carried safely by conveyers to elevators which lift it to the furnace floor. There are several types of furnaces in use, notably the Buckner, the White, Howell, the Steadfast, the O'Hare, and the ordinary reverberatory furnace. The time of adding salt depends on the mineralogical character of the ore. When there is much arsenic or antimony present, salt is economized by a preliminary oxidizing roasting of the ore. The salt is crushed either separately or with the ore. It should be thoroughly incorporated with the pulp. To obtain a high degree of chlorination, sufficient sulphur must be present to effectually liberate the silver from the sulphurets, brassy, and fluor-spar, etc., retard the chlorination by absorbing a large part of the sulphuric acid produced. Minerals containing arsenic, antimony, tellurium, selenium, etc., increase the loss of silver caused by volatilization. Zinc-bearing ores, when roasted to convert into sulphate. The subsequent process of amalgamation is similar to that

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LONDON, May 16.—The committee appointed by the government to inquire into the treatment of live cattle on the Atlantic Ocean cattle-ships, has issued its report. The committee gives an implied approval of the regulations established by the government of the United States for the supervision of the inspection and shipment of cattle intended for export from the ports of that country. It is shown by the report that it occasionally happens that vessels chartered for this trade are unsatisfactory in accommodation and sea-going qualities. Stress is laid on the fact that the officers employed for the navigation of cattle shipments are generally inexperienced in the duty required of them. The fittings and ventilation of the vessels are often of a character not adapted to the necessities of the traffic. The foremen are usually experienced and skilful, while the exact reverse is generally true of the under employees, who are too often uneducated, unable to undergo the trials of a rough voyage, and to the wayside and sometimes dangerous duties demanded of them. The report shows that men to be often paid poorly, and many of them working for their bare living. It is shown that the cattle, which are often lost to their owners and the welfare of the cattlemen are not uncommonly inadequate. Numerous instances of cruelty to the animals were established by the testimony given before the committee, but the committee sweeping allegations of great and systematic cruelty had not been supported by anything put in as testimony. One witness testified, however, that he had seen tobacco juice squirted into the eyes of the animals, and had known water to be poured into their ears and nostrils to force them to rise to a standing posture. Nevertheless, the committee was inclined to the belief that such inhumanity was rarely practised by cattlemen other than those of that class known as "cut-throats," and that the common belief among foremen that the insurance on cattle would not be paid unless it was made plain to the companies that the animals insured had died a natural death. Witness, on behalf of the insurance companies, stated that no cattle animals were slaughtered en route, either because the cattlemen did not understand this, or considered it more to their interest to land the animals alive, though injured. One witness stated that 100 head of cattle gave gratuities to cattlemen calculated upon the number of cattle landed alive. It often happened that cattle were kept alive after their legs had been broken. In the opinion of the committee, while the shafts which hold the poop deck, or the "temporary shelters" erected on the upper decks, as the comfort, safety and healthfulness of the animals was largely dependent on the strength and efficiency of the pens and obstructions to the cattle there, it is found impossible to secure ample and perfect ventilation, vessels should be considered unfit for the trade. Each foreman should have assigned to him at least four competent men to assist him in the care of the animals, and the committee further stated that there should be required to sign articles, and be under the absolute control of the captain of the vessel. The class of men known as "cut-throats," the report says, should under no circumstances be employed.

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New York, May 13.—Augustus Levy, one of the partners in the firm of Levy Brothers & Co., which was closed by the sheriff, yesterday, on attachments, aggregating \$150,000, is pronounced hopelessly insane over the result. To-day five additional judgments, aggregating \$39,000, were filed against the firm, which the writ of attachment were granted declared that the firm had within two years past made an unlawful conversion of its funds to the amount of over \$100,000, and that such payments were made with intent to defraud its creditors. The affidavits also set forth that the investigation into the condition of the firm, made within the last three days, showed an apparent deficit within less than six months of over \$850,000. The estimated liabilities will be at least \$750,000, and may be as much as a million more. It is said the assets will not be pulled another horse down.

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The Volume of Trade Fairly Maintained—Grain Crop of a Favorable Nature—The Weekly Fallers.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1891.

MORE OBSTRUCTION.

We are quite at a loss to see what can possibly induce British Columbia newspapers to oppose almost with violence proposals which, if carried into effect, would be certain to benefit the people of the Province.

The objection raised by a Westminster contemporary, that the comparatively small sum remitted to the importers by the Government must be made up by imposing or increasing taxes on other commodities, is too puerile to be more than noticed.

The Government must be poor indeed, if it cannot afford to do without the few thousand dollars that the duty on the sheep would amount to.

The Government, however, is not poor, it has quite a considerable surplus, and a small part of that surplus cannot be better expended than by encouraging an industry, which can hardly be said to be yet even in its infancy in British Columbia.

The Westminster Ledger accuses us of being inconsistent because we, being a supporter of the National Policy, favor taking the duty off a flock of sheep. There is no inconsistency about the matter.

What better way can there be to foster and encourage a young industry than to permit the raw material which it uses, to be imported duty free?

The Colonist has gone further than to ask for a revision of duty on a few sheep. It has advocated the importation of machinery for mining purposes duty free, and this, too, for the very object for which the National Policy was established.

For the same reason, the Colonist has opposed the increase of duty on the necessities of life, as such necessities may fairly be considered as being part of the raw material of all industries.

We did not think that there was any journalist, in Canada at any rate, so ignorant and so unreflecting as to believe that the National Policy requires heavy duties to be placed indiscriminately on all commodities produced in other countries, or that a remission of duties is not in many cases in perfect accordance with its principles.

The admission of sheep for the purpose of stocking ranches is, in our opinion, one of the ways in which native industry in this Province can be fostered and stimulated, and therefore is in complete conformity with the policy of enlightened protection.

THE TARTÉ CASE.

The Opposition have passed their verdict on the McGreevey case before it has been tried. Mr. Tarte, who has the matter in hands was afforded the opportunity of having the case investigated and decided upon by a court of law, but he availed himself of one of the loopholes of legal procedure to evade a judicial inquiry, preferring to have his charges considered and debated upon by Parliament.

The origin of this case, which has already become in some respects a cause célèbre, was a disagreement between Mr. Thomas McGreevey, one of the members for Quebec city in the House of Commons, and his brother Robert. Mr. Thomas McGreevey had been a contractor, and when he retired from that business he sold his plant to his brother Robert, to whom he also advanced considerable sums of money.

Robert joined the firm of Larkin, Conolly & Co., contractors. He paid his brother at different times sums on account of the price of the plant and the borrowed money. There remained a very large amount due which Thomas McGreevey in course of time sued his brother for. Robert McGreevey, it appears, considered himself badly used and complained of the way in which Thomas had treated him.

tracts and extend over a period of some years about eight years. The contracts in which it is asserted that the firm of Larkin, Conolly & Co. was unduly favored by the Department of Public Works through the agency of Mr. Thomas McGreevey were: The cross wall in the Louise basin; the Levis dry dock; the Esquimalt dry dock; and dredging the Louise basin.

THE ESTIMATES.

The readers of the Colonist were no doubt surprised and disappointed to see how small a sum has been set down in the Dominion estimates for public works and improvements in Victoria. It can hardly be said that the Dominion Government is ignorant of Victoria's needs or of Victoria's claims to consideration. A great deal has been said and written during the past year about the shabbiness and inadequacy of the public buildings of the capital of British Columbia, and also about its importance as a commercial centre.

The drill-shed, for which provision has been made in the Estimates, should have been built by this time. Six thousand dollars is utterly inadequate for the improvement of the harbor. To make the improvements that are urgently and immediately required a very much larger sum would be needed.

Victorians expected that not only would provision be made to render the harbor, inner and outer, fit to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade of the port, but that money would be appropriated for the erection of a custom house and a post-office commensurate with the wants of the province. But nothing of the kind has been done. We do not wonder that surprise and indignation are expressed by the supporters of the Government, and that the Opposition and those who sympathized with them are anxiously saying "We told you so."

We are not without hope, however, that the earnest representations and the vigorous protests of the representatives of this city will have the effect of causing the Government to give the case of Victoria their serious consideration. It seems to us certain that if they once realized the comparative importance of this city they would see how unjustly it has been treated hitherto, and that they would immediately take measures to give it what is fairly entitled to in the way of public buildings and improvements.

As we have already said more than once, Victoria does not sue for favors at the hands of the Dominion Government. All that it wants is fair play. If it is treated as other cities of its size and commercial importance in Eastern Canada are treated, its inhabitants will be quite satisfied. Let it have public buildings, such as have been given to Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, or even Winnipeg, and there will be no complaint from Victorians. It should not be forgotten that each of the cities we have mentioned, except Quebec, contributes less to the general revenue than Victoria. The difference between Quebec and Victoria is only a few dollars. Here are the figures:

Table with 2 columns: City Name and Revenue. Quebec: 859,300; Ottawa: 365,481; Hamilton: 348,523; London: 727,623; Winnipeg: 547,075; Victoria: 262,332; Halifax: 789,185.

Let the Ministers compare what has been expended on public buildings in these cities with what has been spent upon buildings of a corresponding nature in Victoria, and they will be surprised to see how this city has been neglected.

WIDE DIFFERENCES.

We see that some American newspapers are beginning to boast that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia is modelled after that of the American Republic. These papers have not, it is evident, studied the Australian draft constitution at all carefully. If they did, they would see that it differs from that of the United States in many very important particulars. In the first place, the Australian head of the Executive is not to be elected. This, of itself, makes a very great difference between the two constitutions. Take from the American polity presidential elections every four years, presidential vetoes, presidential powers of appointment, and an irresponsible cabinet, and it would be so changed that its oldest friends would not know it. The change, we think, would be for the better, but there are very few Americans who believe this, and those who do are too prudent to make the admission. The Australian Constitution will have an Executive Head who can do no wrong, and who will be obliged to follow the advice of his constitutional advisers. He will be appointed by the Home Government, and he will represent the Sovereign. His advisers must enjoy the confidence of a majority of the representatives of the people. Whenever Parliament shows by its votes that the majority of its members do not approve of his policy, out they go. They will not be able, like the President of the United States and his cabinet, to hold on to office after the people have, by a two-thirds vote, declared that they do not approve of the policy of the Administration. In Australia, the people will be really sovereign all the time, not merely once in four years.

There are other differences between the two constitutions which are calculated to make the systems of government under them widely different. The Australian constitution, it seems to us, is like that of the Dominion of Canada—the British constitution modified to suit the conditions and circumstances of a new country.

THE BOER RAID.

The South African Boer promises to be troublesome again. He wants to get possession of the goodly land that lies between him and the sea. A band of filibusters has, it appears, set out of Mafekingland. The men are well armed, and it is known that they are good fighters. But they will be opposed this time by a man of energy and great ability. Mr. Rhodes knows his own mind. There is no shilly-shally about him. When he makes up his mind to oppose the Boers and to prevent their taking possession of land on which his Company have obtained privileges he will not let the grass grow under his feet. He will act promptly, and he will stimulate to effective action those who are his influence. Lord Salisbury, too, is a man who, when he once takes a matter in hand, will go through with it. He will not allow precious time to be wasted in needless negotiations. The officer whom he sends to Africa will have orders to act with promptitude and decision. When the Boers find that they have men to deal with who are not to be trifled with, they will hesitate before they begin a contest in which they will be sure in the long run to come out losers. We are not in the habit of prophesying, but in the matter of the Boer invasion of Mafekingland we feel very much like predicting that there will be no war, but that the Boers will back out when they find that the British Government and the President of the South African Association mean business.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Temperance men must have been discouraged at the revelations made by Mr. Goschen in his Budget Speech. From them it must be concluded that the temperance movement has not done so much for the people of the Three Kingdoms as might be expected. The truth seems to be that when the inhabitants of the British Islands have money in its pocket he must spend some of it in strong drink. It is only when times are very hard and money hot to be had, even for necessities, that he is perforce abstemious. The Budgets of Chancellors of the Exchequer show that the better times are in Great Britain, the more strong drink is consumed. Times in that country, last year, did not appear from this side of the Atlantic to have been the year before. We have not the means of finding out whether the consumption of tea, coffee and sugar was increased correspondingly, but we venture to say that it was not. At any rate, nothing is said about the increased consumption of these commodities, except tea, in the comments on the Budget that we have seen. But something is, however, said about the increase of the revenue on tobacco, which amounted to somewhere about \$2,280,000. Some one has calculated the increased consumption of tobacco to amount to five hundred and sixty millions of pipes, counting twelve pipes to the ounce. It is evident that John Bull's love for his pipe and his glass has not been greatly lessened of late years. They are still necessary to his enjoyment, if not to his comfort.

A striking feature of this year's British Budget is the provision made for free education. The good old-fashioned British Tory regarded free education with a dislike which he took no pains to conceal. He held that every one should be educated according to his station in life, and that it was no kindness to the son of the laborer or mechanic to educate him in such a way as to give him ideas and tastes unsuited to the position he would have to occupy in the world. He would have every child get just as much schooling as would fit him to do his duty in that state of life in which it had pleased God to call him, and no more—here, of course, being the judge of that station. As for free education, he considered it just as reasonable to require the state to give children free food and free clothes, as to give them free schooling. He believed that making education general was one of the things that was turning the world upside down and destroying men's reverence both for the wisdom and the institutions of their ancestors, to say nothing of their religion.

But the Tory of to-day is not like the Tory of half, or even a quarter, of a century ago. He finds, as the Primrose League magazine said the other day, that he must "move with the times." One of the movements of the times is public education, paid for by the state. Whether the result of such education are bad or good, harmful or wholesome, the people must have it, and if the Conservatives will not give it to them they will get it from the Radicals. The movement will continue, and as there is no use trying to stop it, the fine old moss-backs might as well put up with it as not, and try to keep pace with the times. It must be said, however, that the influence that religion confers upon them as a means of figuring in the light of political leaders (cheers). I have great reverence for the laws and the order of an Archbishop, but when I see behind the crozier the familiar features of Mr. Schnadhorst my reverence disappears (laughter). Do not suppose that I would not feel the same thing with respect to other religious dignitaries. We have come to complain of it, as it is at this moment among the Congregationalists of Wales (hear hear), when religion is made the screen for secular agitation. We have some cause to complain of it, I think, among the Free Churchmen of the north of Scotland. But if it happened in the church to which I myself belong, I should be equally keen to denounce it. (Cheers.) Can you imagine the Archbishop of Canterbury summoning his suffragans and resolving that there should be a change in the leadership of the Conservative party. (Laughter.) I might naturally demur to such an exercise of influence, but my impression is that I should not be alone in my demur, and that the Church of England and all who belong to the Church of England would reject with the utmost indignation any such intrusion of the sacred ecclesiastical element.

No doubt the laity of the Church of Eng-

land would refuse to submit to the intrusion of ecclesiasticism into politics. But there is no fear of that coming to pass. And though the day for wholesale clerical interference in the politics of Great Britain is past, there may be a good deal of irritating and hurtful intermeddling in political contests there and elsewhere by individual ministers of religion.

A FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.

From what Dr. Hendryx and others say of the resources of the Kootenay country, it is but reasonable to conclude that there will, before very long, be a large and constantly increasing population in that rich region. It can already, thanks to the enterprise of steamboat and railway companies, be easily reached, and the means of communication with it are likely to be greatly increased in the near future. It is not, therefore, time that the merchants of Victoria were taking measures to secure a fair share of the trade of that promising part of the province. A hundred indications show that it will be a rich field for the enterprise of merchants and others engaged in trade. It is well known that those who are first in the field secure many advantages that cannot be obtained by their successors. There is nothing to hinder Victoria from reaping many and great advantages from the development of the Kootenay district. The Americans are nearer, certainly, and they are quick to see, and prompt to take advantage of, any new trade opening. But Victoria merchants have the tariff in their favor, and they have also the good-will of the pioneer settlers. This city has, in many ways, favored the settlement and the development of Kootenay, and its inhabitants appreciate the help and the encouragement that they have received from the citizens of Victoria and from its press. This predilection in their favor may be, if it is taken advantage of in time, of great service to the Victorians who determine to aid in the development of the commercial resources of the district. There is, therefore, no reason, that we can see, that Kootenay may not be made cheerfully to contribute to the progress and prosperity of Victoria. All that enterprising Victorians need do is to avail themselves in time of the many opportunities that Kootenay holds out to them. There is a good opening there. Let our shrewd and far-seeing men of business enter and take possession.

A THOROUGH ENQUIRY.

There appears to be every disposition on the part of the Government and its supporters to give Mr. Tarte all the opportunities he could desire to make good his charges against the Hon. Mr. McGreevey and the Department of Public Works. No attempt is being made to screen anyone. The investigation of the Committee on Privileges and Elections is certain to be thorough. The opponents of the Government who are on that committee have a free hand. They can call for what documents and books they may consider necessary, and they may summon what witnesses they require. If all stories are true, then all Conservatives who are a little more eager to blotken the characters and to ruin the careers of the men said to be implicated than the most partisan Grit to be found in the Opposition ranks. The country, therefore, may rest assured that due weight will be given to every particle of evidence calculated to fasten the guilt on the persons accused. Nothing has, as yet, transpired to throw light on the case. It was generally believed that when Mr. Tarte formally preferred his charges in Parliament, new matter would be introduced which would add to their gravity and make them more easily substantiated. But this was not the case. All his accusations had been made before, and they had all been discussed in the newspapers. The Hon. Mr. McGreevey denied, last year, that there was any truth in them, which denied he repeated in Parliament directly after Mr. Tarte had read his bill of indictment. Sir Hector Langevin also denied, as far as he was concerned, that there was any truth in them. He read his denial, which we reproduce as it appears in the columns of the Toronto Empire. This is it:—

"I state from my place in Parliament that if I never communicated in any way to any one tenders, or prices of tenders, or relative position of tenders, or names of tenders, at any time before the contract was allotted and signed, and the work in progress, the only persons having the same information being the members of the Privy Council and such of the officers of my department as were entrusted with the opening of tenders after the period fixed for that purpose, I have no recollection of any such or other officers of my department to be guilty of any indiscretion or breach of trust in connection with any tender or contract. Tenders accepted have been, and are, so accepted strictly according to law. If the parties mentioned in the motion as having contributed to a testimonial presented to me some eight or ten years ago have so contributed to it I never asked them to do so, and up to this moment I never knew them to have done so. 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