Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR. | VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886. | VOLUME XXVIII NO. 30

The Eggs that Never Hatch.

There's a young man on the corner,
Filled with life and strength and hope,
Looking ever beyond the Present,
With the whole world in his scope.
He is grasping at To-morrow,
That phantom none can catch;
To-day is lost. He's waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

There's an old man over yonder,
With a worn and weary face,
With earching, anxious features,
And weak uncertain pace.
He is living for the Future,
With no desire to catch
The golden Now. He's waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

There's a world of men and women,
With their life's work yet undone,
Who are sitting, standing, moving
Beneath the golden sun;
Ever eager for the Future,
But not content to snatch
The Present. They are waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

"You Bid Me Try."

bid me try, Blue Eyes, to write
ideau. What?—forthwith?—to-night?
effect. Some skill I have, 'tis true:
ut thirteen lines—and rhymed on two—
ain,"—as well. Ah, hopeless plight.

here are five lines—ranged aright,
Gallic bonds I fear would fright!
y easy Muse. They did tell you—
You bid me try!
makes them nine. The port's in sight;
ll because your eyes are bright:
ow just a pair to end with "too,"
hen maids command, what can't we do?
ll—the Rondeau, tasteful, light,
You bid me try!

cked Funeral Extravagance

he Gates Ajar, the Broken Pillar, the
s and Crown, the Sheaf of Wheat, and
her hideous invention of the funeral
t, the Vacant Chair, were all there.
ugh money had been spent in these
es and ostentatious things to keep the
man's family for several months. His
n was piled high with "floral emblems,"
twenty-five carriages waited around the
er to join the regulation six which
permitted to stand before the church
. This was a pleasing way of "getting
d of the priest," who had wisely for-
en that more carriages than the half-
n should attend any of his parishioners'
rals. The next week the friends of the
ased were engaged in arranging a col-
on for the procuring of a sewing ma-
e for—so the printed card of appeal
d—"a starving family." — *Freeman's
nal.*

A Human Piano.

a strawberry and ice-cream festival
n in the North-avenue Methodist
urch, a novel and taking feature was
"humaniphone," which was kept a
t secret from all who were not
ing to place in the door-keeper's
d the magic bit of silver which
ned the door to the ante-room on
right. Upon entering the room the
ds and shoulders of nine young la-
were visible above a screen ex-
ding the length of the room. All
young ladies wore masks, and from
r necks hung suspended a cord on
ch was printed a musical note. It
not take the audience long to dis-
r that the "humaniphone" was
ly a human piano. It was played
Miss Nellie Schoyer. With a wand
walked back and forth, and each
ng lady uttered a different note as
touched them with a wand. In this
l manner Miss Schoyer played
me, Sweet Home," "Yankee
ddle," and a number of pleasing
odies.—*Philadelphia Call.*

ONGRESSMEN AND THEIR SALARIES.—
n a member dies his pay ceases on
day of his death. The salary of the
lesser commences the day after the
ate of the former member, though
election may not occur for several
ths. The new member, in other
ds, draws pay for time he never
ved. A member is allowed 20 cents
age each way, or 40 cents a mile one
, and he can check for the full amount
ota trips when he takes his seat. He
llowed $125 a year for stationery. The
t of this sum is pocketed. The mem-
draw their money in different ways.
are probably twenty of the present
ne who let their salaries run into next
. There are a couple of dozen mem-
who always overdraw, or rather,
row from the head of the bank. They
row or get in advance sums ranging
m $10 to $300, and at the end of the
nth they have nothing to draw.

Syrup of Figs.

anufactured only by the California
Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is
ture's own true Laxative. This pleas-
liquid fruit remedy may be had of
ggley & Co. Sample bottles free and
e bottles at 75 cents and $1 25.
e the most pleasant, prompt and effec-
remedy known, to cleanse the system;
ct on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels
ly yet thoroughly; to dispel head-
es, Colds and Fevers, to cure Consti-
ion, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

AMILY MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, July 24.

TTER—Choice Island, 20c ℔ lb; Island Roll, 25c; New Oregon Roll, 25c ℔ roll; White Clover, —c; Canadian Reg, 30c; Bennett's, 25c.

EESE—Canadian, 12c ℔ lb; Cals., 25c.; Eastern Cream, 25c; B.C., 25c.

GS—Fresh Island, 37½c. ℔ doz.; Sound, 25c.

ORNMEAL—50c ℔ sack of 100lbs.

OUR—Extra, $5 50 ℔ bbl.; $1 50 ℔ sack; Super $5 ℔ bbl.

EAT—2c. ℔ lb.

AINS—Lima, 5c. ℔ lb; Small White and Bayou, 5c

PLIT PEAS—12½c. ℔ lb.

EGETABLES—Potatoes, 1½c. ℔ lb; sweet —c. ℔ lb; Onions, 4c ℔ lb; Celery, 75c ℔ doz; Carrots, 2c ℔ lb; Rhubarb, 50c ℔ doz; Lettuce, 25c. doz; Cauliflower, 50 ℔ doz; Asparagus, 50c ℔ doz; Radishes, 15c ℔ doz bunches; Squash, 5c. ℔ lb; Turnips, 1½c. ℔ lb.; Green Peas, 5c ℔ lb; String Beans, 25c; Cucumbers, 25@50c ℔ doz; Cabbage, 25c ℔ lb; Tomatoes, 5c ℔ lb; Green Corn, 50c ℔ doz; Dry Squash, 5c ℔ lb.

EMS—Home Cured, 12c. ℔ lb; Chicago, 20c.; Oregon, 20c; Shoulders, 15c.

ACON—Breakfast, 18@20c ℔ lb.

ARD—20c. ℔ lb.

SH—Cod, 5c. ℔ lb; Salmon 8c ℔ lb; Boneless Cod, 8c; Soles, 8c; Halibut 8c; Yarmouth Bloaters, 25c. ℔ doz; Bal. Bellies, 8 for 50c; Herring, 5c.; Kippered, 6c; Smoked Oolachans at; Salmon, 12c. Smelt, 8c.; Sturgeon, 6c; Whiting, 7c.; Shrimp, 50c; Salt Oolachans, 8c.; Crabs, 75 ea. ℔ dozen; Smoked Herring, 12½c. ℔ lb.; Salmon Trout, 8c; Oolachans, —c; Spanish Mackerel, —

NNED SALMON—1lb tins, per doz., $2.

RUIT—Lemons, 50c ℔ doz; Oranges, 50c ℔ doz; Limes, $1 ℔ doz.; Apples, 8c ℔ lb; Cranberries, 50c ℔ gal.; Quinces, 8c. ℔ lb.; Pears, 8c; Grapes, 50; Bananas, 50@75c ℔ doz; Cocoanuts, 15c ea; Cherries, 25c ℔ lb; Apricots, 15c ℔ lb; Strawberries,—c; Gooseberries, 15c ℔ lb; Raspberries,—c. ℔ lb; Plums, 12½c ℔ lb; Peaches, 25c; Pineapples, 75c ea; Watermelons, 75c. each; Muskmelons, 50c

NDIED FRUITS—Lemon, 50c. ℔ lb; Mixed, 50c

RRANTS—Zante, 15c. 16c ℔ lb.

RISINS—English Layers, 50c ℔ lb.; Cals., 25c Sultana, Valencia and Eleme 25c.

ICE—New, 37½@50c. ℔ lb.

UNKED SPICES—25c. ℔ tin.

ARCH—$1 per 6lb box; 25c per lb.

FFEE—Coffee, ground, 50c. ℔ lb; green, 25c. ℔ lb; Tea, from 35½c. to $1 25 ℔ lb.

IGARS—Crushed or Cube, 25c for $1; Granulated or No 1, 25c. for $1; D or No. 2, 20c for $1; 10lbs Dark Grade, $1.

NUTS—Enc. Walnuts, 20c. ℔ lb; Cocoanuts, 12½ ea; Almonds—Paper Shell, 37½c.; Jordan, 75c; Brazil, 37½c. Chestnuts, 37½c.

PICKLED SPICED BEEF—12½c. ℔ lb.; Ox Tongues 75c. ea.; Smoked Tongues, $1 ea.

BEEF—Choice Cuts, 12½c. ℔ lb; other cuts, 10c; Soup meat, 5c.

MUTTON—Choice Joints, 12½c. ℔ lb; Stewing meat 8c.

PORK—12½c. ℔ lb.

HAM—16c. ℔ lb.

LARD—$1.25 per quarter.

BACON—12½@15c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER—12½c. ℔ lb.

SPRING PIGS—$2.50@2.00 ea.

CHICKS—Tame, $3 ea; Wild, —c ℔ pr.

HOOKERS—Spring Chickens, $6@7 ℔ doz; 75c. ea.

TURKEYS—12½c. ℔ lb.

GEESE—Tame, $2 50 ea; Wild, —.

SALT OIL—$2 ℔ tin; ℔ case, $2 75.

OYSTERS—75c. ℔ quart; Canned, 37½c ℔ can.

CLAM—$18 per ton.

TEA—15c ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—2c. ℔ lb.

RICE—4½c. ℔ lb.

VINEGAR—Willow, —c ℔ gal; Blue, —.

SALMON—Bloaters, —c ℔ lb.

KIPPERED SALMON—12½c ℔ lb.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH ALBERNI, ALBERNI, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COWICHAN AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

(From the Daily Colonist, July 31.)

The Explosion at Nanaimo.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

NANAIMO, July 30.

The wounded are doing splendidly. It is hoped that all will recover. Every attention is being paid to them by the hospital committee and other kind friends. The cause of the explosion in my opinion was a collection of impalpable coal dust in the hold which exploded by concussion.

JAS. HARVEY.

The Late Harrison Case.

Private dispatches from Victoria, B. C., received the other day, stated that Mr. John S. Harrison, who retired from the postal service in St. Johns a month or two ago, and who had accepted an agency for the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association, had been arrested in Victoria by Mr. Dewe, chief postoffice inspector, on suspicion of stealing the $5000 registered package which was mailed at Chatham for St. Johns a few months ago. This morning the Telegraph published a dispatch stating that the examination into the charge against Mr. Harrison had resulted in his honorable acquittal, and that it intended to enter an action for damages against the inspector. A reporter of the Globe interviewed the postmaster on the subject. He stated that at no time did any suspicion, in connection with this affair, attach itself to Mr. Harrison. It was clearly shown, he said, that Mr. Harrison did not enter upon duty until some time after the Chatham bag had been received, and that he could not have been present when the bag was opened. He knew of no reason why he should have been suspected by the inspector. Mr. Harrison's friends will be glad to know of his honorable acquittal.—*St. John Globe.*

Workingmen's Meeting.

Only about fifty or sixty people responded to the call for a meeting at Philharmonic Hall last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting a workingmen's address to the premier during his sojourn in this city. Representative workingmen were conspicuous by their absence, and the leaders of the workingmen's party are said to have had no connection with the affair. Conn. W. A. Robertson was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Dodds appointed secretary, but his duties were light. The chairman said it was evident, from the small attendance, that the meeting would have to be postponed. The idea was to hold a meeting of the laboring classes only, working men in the fullest meaning of the word. The meeting had not, it would seem, been sufficiently advertised, and he thought it would be better to postpone it in order that a thoroughly representative address might be presented.

On motion of Mr. Eli Harrison, the meeting was accordingly postponed till Tuesday evening next.

An Experienced Operator.

The length of service as a telegraph operator of Mr. James Urquhart, who is now connected with the Victoria telegraph office, may be judged from the fact that in 1859 a correspondent of the Toronto Leader wrote of him: "I cannot close this letter without paying a deserved tribute to Mr. James Urquhart, whose untiring energy and industry aided the enterprising journals of Toronto in placing before their readers daily ample telegraphic reports of the debates. This gentleman performed almost superhuman labor during the session and with care and accuracy really surprising, considering the pressure of work upon him. He has shown himself an efficient and deserving servant of the company in whose service he is engaged."

Nearmen.

Ship Nancy Pendleton arrived at San Francisco from Nanaimo on the 28th. On the same day the steamer Alki sailed for Nanaimo, and ship, Ocean King, for Departure Bay.

British ship Hermine, from London for Victoria, passed the Lizard July 21st.

The return of the Dominion steamer Sir James Douglas, which has been at Cape Beale for the past four weeks, is daily expected.

Steamship Mexico left San Francisco for Victoria to-day.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Cleared—Ship Dashing Wave, Port Townsend.

Sailed—Steamer San Pedro, Tacoma; steamer Mexico, Victoria; bark Obville, Puget Sound; bark Ben. Butler, Puget Sound.

Movements of the Premier and Lady Macdonald.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald received yesterday morning and afterwards attended an "At Home" given by the Hon. Mr. Tratch. They are enjoying their visit exceedingly, and are delighted as usual with the glory of the climate as the kindness and hospitality of the people. The forthcoming regatta promises to be a grand affair and next week will be broken up with various festivities in honor of our distinguished guests.

DEATH.—A woman known as Mrs. Morgan, the keeper of a house of ill-fame, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and was buried at 4 o'clock the same afternoon; the body being consigned to the grave without any funeral service whatsoever. The spirit which Tom Hood recognized when he wrote:

"Beth his bones over the sewer,
"He's only a pauper whom nobody owes,"

would seem to have been again illustrated in the summary treatment of the remains of this unfortunate woman. It was a significant end and closing to a shameful life.

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL.—Toronto, for young ladies, will re-open on 8th September. This is one of the foremost institutions of learning in Canada. Terms may be learned on application to the Lady Principal, Wykeham Hall, Toronto.

What Some People Say

That the saloon in connection with the Poodle Dog Rotisserie will be opened on Saturday evening next by Mr. James H Seeley.

That the oak tree in Bushnell park, Hartford, grown from an acorn of the famous Charter Oak, is in a flourishing condition. This is the only successful attempt to preserve an offspring from the historic tree.

That what a language is ours! Speak of a man's eagle eye, and he'll give you his hand; mention his parrot nose, and he'll give you his fist.

That a humane man chloroformed two kittens the other day, doing the job thoroughly, as he thought. The next morning the kittens were found on his doorstep, anxious to be let in, and mewing as more chloroform.

That a New York man advertised that for $3 he would advise you "How to get to California without a cent for transportation." A Michigan man utilized his spending money and sent, when there came as the answer a single word printed on a strip of paper, "Walk."

That a Butler county, Neb., aspirant for legislative honors is described as soft-handed, palms uncallused by toil, parting his hair in the middle and bellows freely.

That a man was hanged in Illinois last week for killing an alderman. A dispassionate observer will scarcely believe that his crime merited such a severe punishment.

That five million needles recently sank with an ocean steamer to the bottom of the sea. It is to be hoped the mermaids will take the hint and make themselves some clothes.

That in a Chinese village during a time of drouth, a missionary saw a row of idols put in the hottest and dustiest part of the road. He enquired the reason, and the natives answered, "We prayed our gods to send us rain and they won't; so we've put them out in the sun to see how they like the heat and dryness."

That held by wire ropes to the tip-top point of Sonnblick mountains, a peak 10,000 feet high in the Tyrolese Alps, is a new blockhouse. Flanking it is a massive stone turret. A wire ropeway 300 feet long leads down the mountain. In this blockhouse is to dwell a meteorologist, and his observatory is higher than any other meteorologist in Europe.

That the use of iron ties in America is not favored by Chief Engineer Brown, of the Pennsylvania railroad, who has been experimenting with them for several years. He says that they give perfect satisfaction, and are more difficult to keep in line and surface than wooden ties, but that they cost from $3 to $4 each, while good white oak ties can be procured for 37 each or less.

That a Jackson, Mich., special says: A band of young white men at Union, Newton county, styling themselves regulators, have issued edicts that no negro shall work on farms in that vicinity. The band has about fifteen members, and they have killed three negroes and wounded several.

That a Pierre, Dak., despatch says: Miss Lizzie Yates, of Sully county, while out horseback riding to-day near Onida, Sully fell from this horse, and her foot being caught in the stirrup she was dragged five miles. When found her head was beaten into a jelly, and nearly every bone was broken.

New Saloon.

Perhaps the most elaborately and elegantly fitted saloon in this city is the one next the Poodle Dog, on Yates street, that will be opened this evening. The proprietor is Mr. James Seeley, a young and well-known Victorian, and whose enterprise is plainly indicated by the evidence of taste and expense in the appearance both of the exterior and interior of the saloon. The large rear mirror, with a high and ornamental back and decorated shelves, would of itself set the place off without the additional adornments of an artistically finished ceiling and handsomely papered walls, around whose sides hang many fine English lithographs. While nothing calculated to please the eye has been omitted, the demands of the palate have received special attention, and in the iced and fancy drinks mixed with expert hand, even the most capricious tastes can find satiety. Mr. Seeley, who does nothing by halves has prepared, as a kind of housewarming, a supper for 200 guests, and invites all his friends to give him a look in this evening.

Lawn Tennis Tournament.

The first round of the Victoria lawn tennis challenge cup, played yesterday, resulted as follows:

Mr. H. E. Jones beat Mr. J. Musgrave.
Mr. Arthur Brealey beat Mr. H. E. Crosdaile.
Mr. H. E. Grafton (R.N.) beat Capt. Simpson (R.N.)
Mr. H. W. H. Contbe beat Mr. T. O'Reilly.
Capt. Rose (R.N.) beat Mr. A. W. Jones.
Mr. B. H. T. Drake beat Sir Richard Musgrave.
Mr. C. Gatsford (R.N.) beat Sir Michael Culme Seymour.
Mr. E. M. W. Woods (New Westminster) beat Mr. A. H. Apson.
Mr. R. H. Handcock beat Mr. W. A. Ward.
Mr. Alfred Brealey beat Mr. C. B. Palmer.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. H. E. Jones beat Mr. Arthur Brealey.
Mr. B. H. T. Drake beat Capt. Rose (R.N.)

The second round will be continued to-day at 11 a.m.

County Court.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

Lenz vs. Isaacs.—This was an action brought by Moses Lenz of this city against William Isaacs of Port Hammond claiming the sum of $904.37 as balance of account extending over a number of years. The defence was payment, and in corroboration defendant produced a receipt for $950 purporting to have been given by plaintiff in August of last year. Plaintiff claimed that he had only received $50, and for that amount only a receipt had been given. Defendant's wife and daughter swore positively to payment, which was denied by the plaintiff. The judge, however, did not credit their testimony, and gave judgment for plaintiff. Mr. E. V. Bodwell for plaintiff; Mr. Drake for defendant.

A French Admiral Who is Not Afraid of the British Navy.

Admiral Lafont made a statement to the French budget committee of the deputies yesterday regarding the condition of the navy. He said the present pattern of torpedo boats required modifying. The dimensions of the boats should be enlarged. "The French fleet," said the Admiral, "can vie with the best navy of any power. To-morrow the government should undertake a naval war I should sail at the head of my squadron without the slightest anxiety, and without a doubt of our success, even though the war were directed against Great Britain."

THE GREAT TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

St. Paul and Manitoba and Canadian Pacific Railways Issue a Circular.

(Exclusive to The Colonist).

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—A St. Paul, Minn., special states that the St. Paul and Manitoba and Canadian Pacific have issued a circular announcing the opening of the new transcontinental line from St. Paul and Minneapolis via their road, to Vancouver and all Puget Sound points. The Manitoba train, leaving St. Paul at 7.30 p. m., will connect at Winnipeg daily, except Wednesday, with the Canadian Pacific through train for the coast without change of cars to Vancouver. Direct connection will be made with the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. for Victoria and Puget Sound points. Connection will also be made with the steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. for San Francisco and Alaska points and all ports on the Pacific Coast. Later connection will be made at Vancouver with the steamers for Japan, China and Asiatic points.

Horrible Discovery.

On Thursday afternoon an extraordinary discovery was made by Mr. Wood who is employed at Laney's saw mill across False Creek. While walking up the hill some 300 feet from the shore of the creek, alongside a rivulet which is quite shallow, he noticed a boot lying on the bank. He took up the boot and noticing something projecting out of the top, cut into the leather, and to his surprise and horror discovered that in the boot was a human foot in an advanced stage of decomposition. The chief spent several hours yesterday afternoon and evening in the locality where the boot was found, hoping that some light might be thrown upon the mystery which at present baffles all explanation. Within the present month two dead bodies have been picked up near the locality of this latest "find."

Second to None.

The remarkable mind reading feats but serve to heighten the interest taken in the many wonderful magnetic cures performed by Prof. Menzies, who has greatly increased in magnetic power since his return to Victoria, and again offers his services to all those who may need them.

"Not Sufficiently Advertized."

The meeting at Philharmonic Hall last evening was a "fizzle," because it was "not sufficiently advertized," so the chairman said. Our obscure evening contemporary of opposition proclivities was the only newspaper that "boomed" the meeting, the result being that so few attended that the meeting was declared off. If the getters-up public or political meetings desire to have anything like an attendance they should advertise in those papers which the people read. Whatever and commentary was presented last night on the circulation of the little bragger around the corner!

LORNE COLLEGE, NEW WESTMINSTER.—This school will re-open on September 9th; with H. Fiennes-Clinton, Esq., M. A., of Keble College, Oxford, as principal, and W. H. Bates, Esq., of the College Commerciale, Boulogne, and Anglo-French College, London, as assistant. An experienced matron has also been secured.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S SPEECH.—*The Colonist* notwithstanding a verbatim report of the speech of Sir John Macdonald may be had at the publication office and the bookstores.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mr. H. J. Campbell, B. A., will resume his classes on Tuesday, August 3rd, and has vacant evenings for pupils. See advertisement.

From the Daily Colonist, August 1.

Personal.

Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Horton, teachers in the Victoria school, reached town yesterday.

Mr. J. A. Halliday, principal of the boys' school, and Mr. Woods, lately appointed principal of the Rock Bay school arrived yesterday.

At the Driard: Wm. A. Rice, St. Paul; S. Danziger, Seattle; S. D. Masson and wife, St. Paul; H. A. Muhlenberg, Isaac Hunter, Reading, Penn.; Geo. F. Smith, Philadelphia; F. B. Bowman, Seattle; J. A. Sheet, S. C. Devan and wife, Port Townsend; Thomas E. Ryan, Oregon City; Miss E. M. Bryant, New Haven, Connecticut.

At the Occidental: Thomas F. Ryan, Portland; Thomas Johns, Astoria; Mrs. Crosdaile.

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FROM THE MAINLAND.

A Budget of Interesting News.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 31.—The race for $250 a side between George Black's horse "Bobby Burns," and A. McKinnon's "Alkali Dave" came off here to-day and was won by the former in two straight heats.

The customs receipts for the month ending to-day were $6,696.54, an increase of $3,638.87 over the corresponding month of last year.

The first number of the Daily Columbian was issued this evening.

Salmon are running slight again to-day, the average catch being 75 fish to a boat.

A dispatch from Kamloops states that Sir George Stephen and lady, General Manager Van Horne and General Traffic Manager Olds, of the C. P. R., are expected there by special train this evening, and will leave for Port Moody at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

Death Claims a Victim.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

NANAIMO, July 31.—W. Kade, one of the sufferers from the explosion, died this morning. It is now thought that two more will die. They were delirious all night. Kade will, after the inquest, be buried to-day at the Roman Catholic cemetery.

ANOTHER DEATH.

A. Robee, another of the sufferers, died this afternoon.

Marine.

Mr. Harmon pronounces the bottom of the bark Robert Kerr, now lying at Vancouver, as sound. She will be sent to San Francisco with a cargo.

Bangkok.—Sailed 21st, British bark Abistano, Victoria.

Hongkong.—Sailed 27, Grecian bark Gotha, Victoria.

Amoy.—Sailed, June 19, Norwegian bark Norway, Victoria.

Callao.—Sailed June 21, British bark Madeira, Victoria.

Ship Oregon is loading with a cargo of Wellington coal.

Steamship Queen of the Pacific left yesterday for San Francisco with a very heavy passenger list.

Steamer Alexander yesterday towed down the barkentine Malay from Burrard Inlet bound for Sandwich Islands with coal and lumber and returned to Departure Bay for the ship Glory of the Seas with coal for San Francisco.

Ships Ocean King and Commodore are due at Wellington, and the steamer Alki at Nanaimo.

Dominion steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Cape Beale last Friday night, and will leave again for Rose Rocks and Discovery Island on Tuesday next.

Lawn Tennis.

The second day's results of the contest for the Victoria lawn tennis challenge cup are as follows:

SECOND ROUND.—(CONTINUED.)

R. H. Handcock beat A. Brealey.
J. C. Gatsford (R.N.) beat E. M. W. Woods (N.W.)
H. E. Grafton (R.N.) beat H. W. Harvey Combe.

THIRD ROUND.

H. E. Jones beat H. E. Grafton (R.N.)
J. C. Gatsford beat B. H. T. Drake.
R. H. Handcock, a bye.

FOURTH ROUND.

R. H. Handcock beat H. E. Jones.
J. C. Gatsford, a bye.

The company present on both days were very hospitably entertained by Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour and Capt. Rose. The band of H. M. S. Triumph played a selection of airs.

The final tie will be played on Monday, at 4 p.m.

A Raised Banknote.

John Balden was brought before Mr. Platts, S. M., at Nanaimo on Wednesday, on a charge of raising a Bank of British Columbia note of the denomination of $5 to $50 and passing the same on Hirst Brothers of Nanaimo. Mr. Hirst identified the prisoner presented the bill to him on the 30th June last and received thirty-five dollars in change, fifteen dollars owing the firm had been deducted. A few days afterwards the bill was found to be fraudulent and when Balden was asked to exchange for good money he replied that he had got it from a Chinaman whom he did not know. Inquiries having been instituted it was ascertained that the identical raised bill was paid by Balden to Mr. Thomas Earle of Victoria on the 14th of October 1885. When its character was discovered Balden took it back, saying he would return it to the party from whom he received it. Evidence to the effect having been given, Mr. Platts remanded the prisoner.

Blue Ribbon Club.

Last night's meeting of the Blue Ribbon club was opened by the choir singing "Rescue the Perishing," under the leadership of Prof. Hookway, which was followed by prayer by the President. The band then rendered a charming selection, and Miss Copelind gave a recitation. Mr. West made a short, stirring address, when the choir sang "Hold the Fort." Mr. Hember then addressed the meeting, and the band rendered a selection. Miss Dobbs sold "Speak to Me, Speak," was heartily applauded, as also was Mr. Douglas' recitation "Mrs. Pankey's sing so delightfully that she was obliged to respond to an encore. A selection by the band, under Prof. Agius' leadership followed, and a few remarks from the president closed the meeting.

Letter of Marque.

Mr. Lewis Hall has received the newspaper route of Mr. D. McAdam, who begins his round to-day. Mr. Hall has been most obliging and indefatigable in his work and has succeeded admirably in pleasing the many patrons of the *Colonist*. He goes east in a few weeks to enjoy a well-earned rest at the old home. His successor, Mr. Ed. Grant, will doubtless succeed courteous and painstaking, and if he is as successful as Mr. Hall, will leave nothing to be desired.

Financial Revenue Receipts for the Month of July, 1886.

Cigars	$1,110.30
Licenses	1,508.00
Tobacco	919.00
Spirits	3,807.52
Malt	990.17
Total	$8,326.99

Accident.—Yesterday evening an old man named J. S. Mooney, about 65 years of age and very deaf, was knocked down on the corner of Government and Johnson streets, by a buggy team driven by Mr. W. G. Bowman. The old man, who was an inmate of the hospital, and was out for a walk at the time, was cut about the face and also hurt in the breast, in addition to a general jarring. He was taken back to the hospital, where it is probable he will keep his bed for several days.

CAPE BEALE LIGHT.—The light is now in full working order and is exhibited as usual.

THE EXPLOSION.

On Board the Steamship Queen of the Pacific.

The Cause of the Disaster Still Awaiting Explanation.

Death of Two Sufferers.

The steamship Queen of the Pacific sailed from this city on her last trip at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. She had, besides a full passenger list, 1900 tons of B. C. Co.'s coal. It was originally intended to take 1100 tons, but after the explosion Capt. Alexander declined to receive any more on board.

THE SHIP.

A fine seaworthy vessel, she shows few signs of having been in peril two days ago. In the fore-hold, where the accident occurred, the sides are blackened and scorched, and the stanchions look as though they had passed through a fery ordeal; but in other respects the vessel bears no marks of ill usage. The officers and crew expressed various theories as to the cause of the explosion. One thought that a dynamite cartridge that had missed fire in the mine had been accidentally mixed with the coal and exploded by contact with the floor when shunted into the hold. Another thought that the trouble came from a charge of black powder that had been put in and overlooked when the coal was mined. Others inclined to the opinion that to

COAL DUST

which had gathered in the air in the hold, was attributable the accident. There was no slight unanimity in the first. All agree that the concussion was severe and that it occurred when the first lumps of coal from the last carload struck the bottom of the hold. All the men in the hold at the time were more or less burned. Mr. Hanson, the third officer, had his hair and eyelashes burned off, but did not knock off duty. One of the men leaped overboard and was picked up by a boat. The others either climbed up or were helped out of the hold. Their appearance was startling—the hair having been burned from their heads and faces and their bodies were scorched and bleeding.

In the after-saloon, 250 feet from the forehold, the stewards were terrified by the hatch being blown off and several chairs that were near by were lifted to the ceiling, where they smashed an electric bell. This was the first intimation that the people who were aft had of the accident, the gas having been forced along between decks and found a vent at the after hatch. The saloon instantly became thickly charged with coal gas and dust. Captain Alexander, who was on board, ordered the

FIRE ALARM TO BE SOUNDED

which was done, and within two minutes after the explosion several streams of water were poured into the hold. These had the effect of clearing the atmosphere and enabling an examination to be made of the vessel, which was found, as before stated, to be only slightly damaged. The sufferers, who by this time were writhing in agony, were hurried off to the hospital where every thing possible was done to relieve their pain. The names of the unfortunate men have been already given to the readers of *The Colonist*, and, as announced in a telegram, Wm. Kade and A. Robee, Seattle,

DIED YESTERDAY MORNING

from the effects of their burns. Two others are believed to be dying. An inquest has been opened. It is hoped that it will be of a searching character. It is of the greatest importance that the cause which led to this sudden and almost fatal disaster should be ascertained, so that a recurrence may be guarded against. This is the first disaster of the kind we believe, that has ever occurred on a vessel while engaged in taking on or discharging cargo. Explosions of dust have taken place in flouring mills when windows and doors were tightly closed; but on the decks of the Queen the fore-hatch and ports were all open, allowing a constant current of air. The affair is shrouded in mystery.

London Society.

Several Canadians were present at the garden party given by the Baroness and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, at Holly Lodge, Highgate, on Friday last to the members of the congress of the chambers of commerce of the empire, and representatives of the colonial exhibition. Over 1,500 guests were present, among them being Sir Donald and Lady Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, Colonel Schreiber, Professor Macoun, Mr. Joe Cornwall, jr., and Mrs. Ross. A large number of distinguished colonists were entertained by the Travellers' Club on Saturday evening. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and among the Canadians present were Sir Charles Tupper (who sat on the right of the chairman), Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose, Hon. Hector Fabre, and the Hon. Geo. Kirkpatrick. The toast of the visitors was responded to by Sir Graham Berry.

In connection with the exhibition Mrs. Beeton, the wife of Mr. H. C. Beeton—who occupies the position of representative for British Columbia at the exhibition—gave an "at home" recently, when a large company of Canadians was present. These included the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Donald, Lady and Miss Smith, Dr. and Miss Selwyn, Prof. Macoun, Gen. and Mrs. Young, Hon. Hector and Madame Fabre, Rev. and Mrs. Hawkes, Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Speaker of the Dominion Parliament, Hon. G. and Mdme. Ouimet, Mr. J. Marmette, Dr. May, Col. and Mrs. —, and others.

Strange Experience of a Steamer Near the English Channel.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Netherland steamer Waesland, which set Antwerp on the 11th and arrived here yesterday morning, reports that at noon on the second day out, and just after the Waesland left the channel, a whale was seen floating on the water directly in the vessel's course. No attempt was made to avoid it, as the natural impression was that it would get out of the way of its own accord. It declined to move, however, being fast asleep, most likely, and the steamer's sharp iron bows struck full and fair about midway of its length. The whale, which was fully eighty feet in length, was cut half in two and stuck to the vessel's bows, quite dead. The steamer was stopped and backed to disengage the carcass, which drifted astern.

OUR VISITORS.—Tourist travel to Victoria during the present summer has exceeded that of any previous season, and the hotels have been taxed to their utmost capacity, the Driard, where the great majority of tourists register, having on numerous occasions to place on their book "no room." During the month of July 720 guests have placed their autographs on the registers of the Driard, among whom are many of the notabilities of Canada and the United States. Sir John A. Macdonald and party being the last of the long array. Should the famous hotel continue to be patronized as it has been during the past month it is the intention of its energetic proprietors to build a further addition on the vacant ground fronting on Broad and View streets.

THE steam fire engine, four hose carts and nine boxes hose, fixtures, etc., consigned to the mayor of Vancouver, arrived at Port Moody yesterday.

New Westminster.

(Columbian).

The brach railway to the city is now ready to receive the rails. It is to be hoped there may be no unnecessary delay in laying the iron.

The men discharging the tea ship at Port Moody struck on Thursday for an advance from 30 to 50 cents per hour. Stevedore York refused to comply with the demand and hired a new crew at Vancouver.

On Thursday the C. P. R. raised the wages of workmen on terminal works 25 cents per day all around. The advance was made to meet the figures of the Cascade division contractors who have been making large drafts of men from there, as during the last few weeks.

On Sunday night the chief of the Lummy Indians and an Indian boy were drowned at the mouth of the river in one of the B. C. Packing Co's. boats.

Fishermen are very much annoyed at the st. Evangel for att

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY] AUGUST 20, 1886.

THE C. P. R. RATES.

The presence of Sir George Stephen, Mr. Van Horne and Mr. Olds in this city should be seized upon by the merchants thereof as an opportunity to settle, once and for all, freight and passenger rates over the C. P. Railway. It is understood that the Canadian company has declined to enter into a combination with the American trans-continental companies to maintain the old tariff. This may be accepted as evidence that the new line is preparing to compete vigorously for a large share of the carrying trade. By the adoption of a liberal policy for through business they should, and doubtless will, carry all the eastern and European passengers destined for British Columbia. But something more remains to be done. Local rates should be reduced materially. They are at present high and are calculated to stifle enterprise and clog business. Such representations should be made by the board of trade as will induce the company to revise their tariff.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

As the capacities of manufacturing centres increase beyond the demand of the radius of supply, and the competition among wholesale houses gets more keen it becomes necessary to go farther afield in search of of custom, and that this search is practically unlimited in extent is evidenced by the presence here of drummers representing houses doing business in the eastern states and provinces. Speaking personally, the commercial travellers who come among us are a very gentlemanly and pleasant class of men; but regarding them from a business point of view they cannot be regarded with particular favor by the men whose trades they affect, nor perhaps by those who can see in the payments made to them naught but so much money being sent out of the province never to return. Although our wholesale merchants also import, terms are allowed them which permit them to receive a profit while selling at the same figures as the agents of eastern houses, thus retaining in the province a sum equivalent to their business expenses and profits. The tax imposed on the commercial traveller, when he is encountered by the collector, is, we believe, the sum of $10. He carries with him few or no goods—generally only samples, and has no expenses in the way of hired clerks, porters, etc., while rent for storage is a thing nearly unknown to him. With these advantages a commercial traveller shipping his goods in bulk from the east for direct delivery to buyers is able to sell at a smaller margin and thus gain what may be known as the inside track. This custom which has now become fairly well established is gaining ground, and while it behooves our merchants—in view of the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway—to stipulate for terms that will enable them to stand upon an equal footing with the travelling agents, it is also possible for the city to impose a heavier license upon the men who make large profits in short visits. In San Francisco where the complaints of this system are daily becoming louder, the license collector has long been empowered to demand $25 a quarter from the travellers, and the merchants of that city are agitating for the chamber of commerce to impose a higher license. Business must be done; but if the agents of eastern houses are to have the lion's share it would be just as well that the officers of the city should receive a large percentage of their profits.

RUSSIA'S LATEST DEMAND.

Russia's latest demand is for the cession to her by Turkey of the important city of Erzeroum in Armenia, which commands all the great caravan routes leading into Persia, Anatolia and Syria. By the special treaty of February, 1879, concluded between Count Lobanoff in behalf of Russia, and Kartheodori Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, the war indemnity levied upon Turkey was fixed at 802,500,000 francs, or $160,500,000 cash. Turkey has paid very little of this, and Russia has held the indemnity mesasingly over the sultan's head for the very purpose of forcing cessions of valuable territory to satisfy the judgment. The city of Erzeroum and an additional slice of Armenia would be agreeable to Russia. Whether England will protest against such a demand is somewhat doubtful, for Turkey has not carried out the reforms in Asia Minor and Armenia promised on condition of England's defense of her Asiatic territory.

Not a Canadian.

TO THE EDITOR: In your report of the meeting held last night you state that my speech was prefaced by the remark that I was not a Canadian. This, by itself, has a tendency to mislead. What I did say was, "I am not a Canadian, but from the knowledge I have gained from reading and otherwise I consider that the Dominion of Canada is one of the most progressive countries in the world, and the province of Ontario is second to no state or province in good government, useful institutions and due regard for the welfare of her citizens. Therefore, I am glad that we are united with such a people. Canada has made wonderful progress during the last thirty years and during this period of progress Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues have been foremost in every measure that tended to advance the interests of the Dominion."

E. HARMON.

The Remarkable Story of a Young Alabama Girl.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The World's Vernon (Ala.) special says: Early in the spring Mollie Pennington, daughter of George Pennington, a poor and illiterate farmer, was taken violently ill. The physicians pronounced her case hydrophobia. She presented every appearance of rabies, attempting to bite all those around her. She soon rallied from this condition and lay in bed in a comatose state for three days. On the morning of the third day she predicted that she would die in one hour, and at the expiration of another hour she would come back to life again. Sixty minutes after she swooned away, and in an hour she opened her eyes and jumped nimbly from the bed. She asserts that she died and went to heaven, where God cured her and sent her back to earth to proclaim his works. The news spread until the whole country was wild with excitement, and crowds began flocking to hear and see her. The World correspondent found her yesterday expounding Scripture with a quickness that was surprising. Two sick children who had baffled the skill of physicians were carried to her, and by simply rubbing her hands upon them it is alleged that they were cured. She reports that she holds conversations with God daily. The girl is only 13 years old and does not know her letters.

The Sacramento Salmon Pack.

On the 30th ult. the salmon fishing season closed on the Sacramento river. All of the older packers agree that the spring season of 1886 has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the industry. Both fishermen and packers have been beset with unexpected and serious difficulties ever since the first day of the season. During April and May there was no run of fish on the Sacramento, and the last two months of the season brought but little increase in the supply of material. One or two of the larger canneries on the Sacramento were transformed for fruit canning operations. Unless the coming month brings about entirely unexpected improvements in the run in the Sacramento river the pack will show a heavy shortage. Last year the pack was 48,580 cases; this season it has not exceeded 5,000 cases.

A VERY LARGE assortment of 6d parcels at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

Mother Carey's Salve.

A valuable little ointment for Scalds, Burns, Wounds, Piles, Bruises or Sore Bunions and Corns. Does not draw like other salves, but is soothing and cooling. 22nov LANGLEY & Co., Agents.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Naval Organization for Colonial Defence.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Strong efforts are being made to perpetuate the Colonial Exhibition, and there is little doubt that some of our visitors will manage to find a place to settle down in. The sanniest among them feel [illegible] to have [illegible] and, indeed, I am told that there has always been a remarkable increase of business with colonial manufacturing firms since the exhibition opened.

At the Royal United Service Institution on Monday afternoon, Sir Thomas Brassey, K. C. B., delivered an address on naval organization for colonial defence, Sir Henry Barkly presided. Sir Thomas Brassey in the course of a very short paper, said that until within a recent period the naval defence of the colonies had rested exclusively on the mother country. As the larger colonies had grown in wealth, resources, and population, they had, in a worthy spirit, of independence, gradually assumed increased responsibilities. CANADA had organized a militia, and the Australian colonies had undertaken the defence of their harbors both by works on shore and by a flotilla afloat. In the construction of fortifications the advice of Sir William Jarvis and other able officers had been followed, and no further intervention on the part of the mother country seemed to be necessary in connection with those works. In the defence of their coasts and harbors by naval means, the colonies could not as yet rely on their own unaided resources. In common with the British admiralty, they had looked to the private trade of the mother country for the construction and armament of their vessels. To build in those noble establishments was simply a question of money. To man the ships efficiently was a far more difficult task. It was impossible to improvise the personnel of a navy, and in order to give to the colonies the full advantage of our own naval organization, farther step should be taken for the unification and consolidation of the imperial and colonial naval forces. The protection of our highways must remain in the hands of the imperial government, and for the discharge of this important duty we must look to our navy. The [illegible] of swift and powerful cruisers should be added to the fleet. We had a large number of ships built and building, but we needed many more. It was not possible to place an arbitrary limit on the number of ships we required, but the security of our trade would be greater in proportion as we had the means for its defence. The colonies would not refuse to take their share of the burden, but, as a condition of granting a contribution in aid of the imperial naval expenditure, it might be stipulated by the colonial government which was prepared to make such a contribution that a certain amount of naval force should be at all times maintained in the colonial waters or along the routes followed by the trade of the contributing colony. By this means a bond would be made good for the mutual defence of the empire, and the first step would have been taken in the direction of imperial federation.

The proceedings began at Wimbledon the same day, and we now in full swing; and for some days to come the great encampment and the adjoining Putney Heath will present a scene the like of which is not to be witnessed in any other part of England, or, for that matter, any other part on earth. There is [illegible] A CITY OF CAMPS pitched on Wimbledon common; and the killed, wounded and missing with the knicker-bocker and fleet of the Indian team. It is a gay sight; and as goodly as it is gay; for the men who are gathered together from all parts of Great Britain, and from some parts of the greater Britain, are there to encourage each other in their peculiar skill, and that for the common good. The Wimbledon meeting has been described as a great picnic; but it is a picnic under regulation—a picnic with an admirable end in view, the individual pleasures being made subservient to the public good. This is the [illegible] AWFUL SWAITHUL TRUTH that the rifle meeting has been held at Wimbledon. It is the enterprise of the National Rifle Association, a body which is deserving the gratitude not only of our volunteers, but of every British subject having a spark of patriotism in his soul. It has exerted itself from the beginning to encourage a taste for rifle shooting among the members of our citizen army and to raise the standard of their efficiency. It is gratifying to know that its exertions have not been in vain, and that the spirit of Wimbledon is rapidly taking possession of the whole country. There have been some of the Wimbledon years more brilliant than others; but, on the whole, they have gone on improving. They have improved in point of attendance, and they have improved immensely in the number of prizes offered for competition; this, no doubt, being largely the cause of that. In 1880 there were only 27 prizes, valued at £2800. Now there are 3,000 prizes, having a total value of £12,000. One or two of the best known corps are not represented at this meeting. Burto make up for their absence, among the corps actually represented there are some altogether new to frequenters at the Wimbledon camp. That part of the common where [illegible] THE CANADIANS pitch their tents has been for many years past a point of attraction and a source of interest. But this year there are representatives from many colonies. The Indians, Canadians and Australians have in many cases been shooting well at Wimbledon, but their chances of taking the Queen's prize are very remote, having in view the fact that they represent an infinitesimal portion of the entries. There were 900,000 packs of English made playing cards sold last year, and about half as many again imported from abroad. The duty realised on the whole amounted to nearly £15,000. The fact is one that would delight the famous Cardinal De Retz were he alive. He was disposed to think heaven, if he did not actually do any for the introduction of playing cardsinto France. He held the amusement to be a great antidote to scandal-speaking and detraction—an evil which had all its own way in private parties until attention to kings and knaves and aces placed tongues under restraint.

The New Place d'Armes.

To THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES: Observer in the Times of to-day the mention of the New Hebrides in the Queensland house of bachmoses. Will you allow me to say that it is doubtful, now if these islands can be annexed by any power, in view of the late action of the Canadian minister of militia, Sir Adolphe Caron? Taking advantage of the Canadian Pacific railway, this minister is turning the hitherto remote and somewhat obscure naval station of Esquimalt into a formidable imperial arsenal and place d'armes.

Canada and England have voted 250,000 toward the fortifications and armament. This arsenal is now within easy reach of Plymouth and Woolwich. It dominates the Pacific, and absolutely commands the rear of any fleet of hostile foreign governments may think to use to found eastern Australia.

[illegible] Women's Guardian Army and Navy club, Pall Mall, S. W., July 15. [illegible]

Mother Carey's Salve.

A valuable little ointment for Scalds, Burns, Wounds, Piles, Bruises or Sore Bunions and Corns. Does not draw like other salves, but is soothing and cooling. 22nov LANGLEY & Co., Agents.

Exhibition.

The industrial and horticultural exhibition under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association was thrown open to the public at the Theatre Royal at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The place is fitted up for the purpose in a very tasteful manner, and the flowers, in addition to the various exhibits, naturally form very attractive features. A bunting arch over the exhibition stand, and stretching across the hall, inscribed in large characters, is the motto: "Welcome! Sir John." Shortly after the appointed time SIR JOHN AND LADY MACDONALD, accompanied by Miss Robertson, and Mr. J. Pope, arrived, and to the visitors, whose number at that hour in the afternoon was not very large, Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P., president of the exhibition, in a few words introduced Sir John Macdonald. In the central part of the hall was a promenade, on either side of which were ranged stands of flowers, including geraniums, hydrangias, dahlias, oleanders, myrtles, calocalarus, and the many colored and diversified begonias. At the head of this promenade, near the stage, but facing the entrance, was a slightly raised dais beneath an archway of evergreens and climbers, adorned with two pairs of immense cariboo antlers and surmounted by a likeness of Sir John Macdonald, and yet above that by a portrait of the Queen. When Sir John stepped forward to the assemblage he was loudly applauded, and in a few felicitous remarks spoke of the pleasure it gave him to dedicate upon such an occasion the exhibition being the first of its kind in Victoria and conducted under such happy auspices as those of the Young Men's Christian Association. He alluded to the exhibits of flowers, fruits, and vegetable products as a happy means of directing attention through nature to nature's God. He then, after a few pleasant words as to the progress that Victoria, his old constituency, was making, declared the exhibition open. The party after pleasing round and inspecting many of the exhibits felt interest, left the hall.

THE EXHIBITS.

The following is a list of the exhibits:

DIVISION 1.

Mineralogy, Frank Richards, Sr.; mineralogy and geology, High School. Neither of these entries were for competition.

DIVISION 2; CLASS 2.

Higgins Lithographing Co., 3 frames; Phillips, 1 frame; Geo. Crowther, 1 case engravings; R. T. Williams, 1 case books.

DIVISION 2; CLASS 3.

Miss Dickenson, 5 books Kindergarten fancy work; Mrs. Flett, crazy quilt, tidy and bracket; Mrs. W. R. Clarke, hair-wreath; Mrs. Carmichael, tea cosy and sofa cushion.

DIVISION 4; CLASS 5.

Miss Evans, 2 oil paintings. Awarded first and second prize.

DIVISION 4; CLASS 1.

Mr. Nicholson, 3 pictures; S. McClure, 2 water color pictures, awarded first prize, one oil screen representing Lady and the picture in [illegible]; Alfred Flett, 1 crayon, matins (awarded first prize) and pen and ink sketch; Miss Percival, four paintings in oil, and 2 plaques, awarded first prize; Mr. White, 2 paintings in oil; Mrs. Major Wilson, 1 oil painting; Mr. Anderson, water colors, awarded the first prize.

PLANTS GROWN, ETC.

Mrs. J. W. Williams, plants; Miss Woods, plants; J. P. Walls, plants; M. Baker, plants; Mrs. Flett, plants; Mrs. Gribble, plants; Mrs. R. S. Ward, plants; Mrs. Capt. McCullough, cactus; Mrs. A. A. Green, pictures and plants; Mrs. Spencer, plants; Mrs. Pemberton, plants, pictures and fancy work; E. O. Baker, pictures; Col. Stevens, states of Columbia and confederate war; B. W. Pearse, plants; Mr. Johnson, plants; J. D. Robinson, case of coins; Mrs. Robinson, plants; Mrs. D. W. Higgins, plants; Mrs. Hoast, plants; Mrs. Munsie, plants; Mrs. J. B. Lovell, plants; Mr. Shakespeare, pictures; Mrs. Heisterman, plants; Mrs. Hutcheson, case of fish scales; T. E. Higgins, plants; Miss Ellery, sofa cushion; Miss Robertson, fancy work; Mrs. Finney, pictures; Mrs. Flett, fancy work; Mrs. Duck, collection of shells; Mrs. Porter, shell, etc.; Mrs. McLean, fancy work; Mr. Rendell, water cup and salver; Mrs. H. S. Mason, fancy work; Miss Vidler, pin cushion; Mr. Muir, books and ancient snuff boxes; R. Barber, plaster ceiling panel; Mrs. McCulloch, Indian curios; Mr. Jessop, plants; Capt. Pamphlet, plants; Mrs. Lowell, hair wreaths, etc.; Mrs. Vrooman, fancy work; Mrs. Shopland, wool mats; Mrs. J. S. Shopland, wool mottoes; Mrs. Jay, dish cherries; Mrs. Clyde, point lace collars; Mr. Ross, native honey in jars and pots.

EXHIBITS.

Alex. Cowan, knives, etc.; Mr. Lucombe, bitofs; Mrs. C. Bond, fancy work, etc.; Jas. Fisher, marble work; F. Richards, 2 barnacles and iron ore; Mrs. Donald, crazy quilts and mats; J. B. Sehl, collection of fruits; Geo. Rudge, marble works; R. Rendell, cucumbers; J. Merrell, Indian relics; Mr. Baker, balsams and collection of grain; Conlin & Cameron, horse shoes.

SEASHOTS AROUND.

Upon entering the hall the first object that strikes the eye is a collection of stalks of Indian corn rising to a height of nine feet. Near by, suspended from the roof, is a board to which are attached longitudinal sections of models of pleasure craft executed by R. W. Colvin. Numerous specimens of hematite iron ore from the Sooke iron mine can be seen, together with sample boards coated with chocolate and gravish colored paints made from the ore. The mind is given a more serious turn when the eye rests upon the inscriptions and carvings on the headstones and tablets of James Fisher, second to which one of the domestic traits of life is portrayed in the carving and complete cabinet work of Cyprian, of stoves and granite and tinware. While looking at these the changes are that tinkling pounds of music will be heard, and turning in the direction they will be found to proceed from a stand containing all kinds and sizes of Domestic sewing and other machines. The enterprising exhibitor, Mr. T. W. Fletcher, has caused a water motor to be attached to one of the machines which is made to work as a rate determined by the pressure of the water. Stockings are made by machinery by a little boy of 12 years, while the public can also witness a young lady working embroidery by machinery. The capabilities of these machines for all kinds of plain and fancy work seem endless.

The B. C. Stationery and Printing Company show a fine stock of cards, albums, fancy easels and dejolica wares.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. W. Heathorn's exhibit is very complete. Boots and shoes of every popular size and pattern made variously of calf, kid, kip, cowhide, horsehide, sealskin, and dogskin are all represented, while leathers, ranging from the finest French kid to the stoutest oxhide, are displayed in close proximity. [illegible] INDIAN CARVINGS.

Farther on are seen Indian carvings, in slate and wood, consisting of pipes, curiously-shaped animals, and grotesque figures of human life, the peculiar proportions of the latter having evidently caused amusement to the carver in his exercise case of ornamentation. [illegible] Latin and Greek coins coeval with the ancient Roman Empire, and others representing the Spanish alluded to in the Bible can be seen in a collection by H. Wootton. [illegible] Designs in shell work by Mrs. S. Dick excited great admiration, as also did specimens of needlework and embroidered silk handkerchiefs, lace and crazy quilts, velvet painting, etc., and especially an imitation peacock feather, worked upon velvet. [illegible] KINDERGARTEN.

Samples of kindergarten work exhibited by Miss F. Dickenson were examined with lively interest, and included, amongst others, designs of birds, animals, trees, and other objects, pricked upon paper, but formed by twisting paper, etc.

CURIOS.

A display of Indian curios from Illinois doubtless formed for antiquarians the most attraction. Among these relics was a skull which had been found in conjunction with a rudely fashioned stone pestle and arrowheads some roughly chipped from stone others from iron.

A picture from the famous Salon of Paris, made by Robert Parker, was exhibited close by. Two specimens of seal engraving by W. H. Phillips, ornamental engraving by G. Crowther, and a collection of ancient and rare coins by J. D. Robinson. Handsome specimens of book-binding by R. T. Williams filled a large case, giving it a very taking appearance.

STRIKING NOVELTY

was the design of a basket of flowers formed entirely of very fine fish scales. A sample of shell work by Mrs. L. Vigelius, in the shape of an elaborate and tastefully constructed frame, in which a small mirror centred, excited deserved admiration and, of its kind, is beyond praise. A large and varied display of fancy work by Mrs. N. Shakespeare is a very creditable one, and close by, an several glass cases (exhibited by Mrs. Jewell,) containing a garland of artificial fruit and flowers, shell wreath, etc., above all, a

SPECIMEN OF HAIR WORK

that for patience and taste of construction combined with consummate skill, is most certainly not excelled in the exhibition; for, to use an expressive if not an exactly correct phrase, it is really splendid. A collection of quartz and other mineral specimens, procured for the use of the public schools by Mr. Shakespeare, M.P., is also on exhibition. Granites and all kinds of polished stone work are exhibited by Mr. George Rudge, which is synonymous with attesting their excellence. A case of horseshoes by Conlin & Cameron is also to be seen, while close by is an exhibit of plain and fancy soaps by Pendray & Co., sufficient in bulk to wash everything in Victoria that requires it. Specimens of all kinds of job work performed at *The Colonist* office are on view in close connection with a well-arranged display of plain and colored work of the Higgins Lithographic company.

PHOTOGRAPHY,

as exhibited by Mrs. R. Maynard, receives ample justice. The exhibits include views of British Columbia, personal likenesses, etc.

GREENHOUSE, GARDEN AND FIELD.

Exhibits by R. Baker & Son comprise all kinds of feed and flour produce, including a sample of the wheat that took the first prize at the Indian and Colonial exhibition. Sheaves of oats and bearded wheat were also on view. Several onions exhibited by T. Lassombe weigh over two pounds apiece, and the vegetables were some very fine potatoes, cucumbers, turnips, carrots, peas, rhubarb, etc. A gathering of string beans of prodigious size, and some fine plums, are to be credited to Mrs. Geiger and Mrs. Carmichael.

THE DISPLAY OF FLOWERS

was, considering the time of year, very good indeed. The arrangement of the stands was somewhat changed later in the day, showing them, however, to equal advantage. They comprised, chiefly, geraniums, begonias, petunias, fuschias, hydrangias, dahlias, calocalarias, oleanders, chrysanthemums, etc. Among other plants were the myrtle, cactus, and aloe—the latter, a plant that blooms once in a hundred years (some not in flower.) Many and beautiful ferns, including the maiden hair, gave an added luxuriance to the foliage. One unversed in botanic lore cannot help being struck by the extraordinary varities of the plant known as begonia. Those specimens at the exhibition include flowers of yellow; white; pink; light orange, and other hues, and differ besides in the style of the flower, the shape of the leaf and consistency,—so much so, that in some cases the size of one leaf exceeds that of the complete plant in another. As unassuming castor oil plant modestly finds a place among its more pretentious neighbors, and is far prettier to look at than its product is palatable to the taste. A fine fuschia plant known as the Rose of Castile is literally smothered with blossoms, while the dark green leaf of the myrtle, with its fine white sweet scented flower, is placed closely by. Very pretty out-door balsams, which flower (white, and pink) on the stem, and hardy annual chrysanthemums are also worthy of special mention.

Allusion to the many OIL PAINTINGS, water color and crayon drawings, and pen and ink sketches, must not be forgotten, though to our mind they were hung too high, nearly as high as some home-made hearth rugs, which were literally "skied."

THE JUDGES

of pictures were: Mr. Justice Walkem and Mr. Thos. Russell.

Needlework—Mesdames Shakespeare and Hayward.

Plants and flowers—Mesdames J. T. Higgins and Chandler.

THE OFFICERS

were Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P., (president); Mr. J. J. Daley (secretary), Mr. A. J. Clyde, (superintendent of entertainment), Mr. J. L. Beckwith (general superintendent).

Committee on Pictures: Messrs. R. A. Anderson, A. J. Clyde, and C. E. King.

Refreshment and Decoration Committee: Mrs. Donald Fraser, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Sargison, Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. J. C. Flett, Mrs. Finley. The young ladies who are attending in this department are: Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Waterson, and the Misses Teague, Atwood, Cusack, Gregg, Cluness, and Williams.

THE QUEEN CITY BAND

was present during the afternoon and evening enlivening the proceedings at frequent intervals by their selections.

Great credit is due to the officers and members of the committee for the arrangement and management of the exhibition, and particularly should be mentioned the name of the indefatigable and untiring secretary, Mr. J. J. Daley, who was in great request, and who met all the demands upon his attention with unvarying patience and good humor.

The attendance in the evening was much larger than that of the afternoon and continued undiminished until the o'clock p. m., shortly after which hour the exhibition closed. It will re-open to-day (the last day) at 2 p. m., when the result of the awards yet to be made will be announced.

Immunity from the Carpet Worm.

This is the time of the year when housekeepers begin to wage war against that dreaded enemy, the buffalo moth, or carpet worm. A correspondent says:

"I have never, during my twenty years of housekeeping, had a moth of any description, and attribute my immunity, entirely to the use of turpentine. After each of my carpets is well swept it is at once gone over with the following mixture: To three quarts of pure cold water add three tablespoonfuls of turpentine. In this thoroughly saturate a sponge, squeeze about two-thirds dry, and go over each breadth separately, and in all the corners. As often as the water becomes solid take a fresh supply. You will be surprised to see how beautifully it will cleanse your carpets, besides being one of the best disinfectants. My father, an eminent physician, had this always practiced in his family, and we were never troubled with fevers any more than moths.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Gretchen, the play in which Miss Fortescue, the English actress, will make her American debut, was written by W. S. Gilbert, some years ago, Marion Terry playing the leading character. It has lately been entirely re-written, however, with a view of adapting it to Miss Fortescue's peculiar talents.

TELEGRAPHIC CONVERSATION.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC COMPANY TO ENTER THE FIELD.

[illegible] SOMETHING ABOUT THE SCHEME.

It has been known for some months past that the Canadian Pacific Railway company have determined to enter in the general telegraphic business in active competition at all points with the great Northwestern system. During last winter their lines along the main line of the railway from Quebec to Vancouver were completed, and since then the system has been gradually extended in other directions. A gentleman usually well informed in these matters was seen by a representative of the Montreal Gazette on Saturday, when the following conversation occurred:—

"Is it true that the Canadian Pacific Railway company will shortly open a telegraphic system to the public in competition with the Great Northwestern?"

"Yes, so I understand. It was, I believe, at one time contemplated to have done so last spring, but the company seems to have deemed it better to delay opening service until the system is so far perfected as to make it efficient from the outset. You may remember that during the last session of Parliament stories were current of the lease of the Great Northwestern lines to the Canadian Pacific, and that Dr. Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union company, which guarantees the dividend to the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph company, visited Montreal and Ottawa more than once, as was supposed, for this purpose. The story at the time current was that the Canadian Pacific people would not undertake to pay to the shareholders of the Great Northwestern and Montreal companies anything like so large a dividend as they now receive. At any rate the negotiations fell through."

"But will it be possible for the Canadian Pacific to succeed in obtaining business without an American or cable connection?"

"It certainly would be if that were a fact, but they have not lost sight of the necessity of outside connections, and if not already they will certainly, in a very short time, have arrangements made that will enable them to cover every point of importance in the United States. The company, I understand, with which they will connect is the Baltimore & Ohio, a strong competitor of the Western Union, in the United States, and the only one that has succeeded in preserving its independence against the wiles and encroachments of that vast corporation. At this moment the Canadian Pacific has its wires strung along the South Eastern railway to a point at which the Baltimore & Ohio system is met, and I have no doubt but that the connection will speedily be made.

"How about cables?"

"I am told that negotiations to that end are already completed, and that the service will be over the Mackay-Bennet, or as it is perhaps better known, the Commercial Cable company's lines. A vigorous effort has been made by the pool or associated cable companies, that is to say the Anglo-American, the Direct, the French and the Gould's companies, to freeze out the Commercial company, they having a short time since reduced the rate to twelve cents a word, and the press rate to, if I remember rightly, three cents a word, hoping thus to secure all the business, and compel the Mackay-Bennet people,—who maintain the rate of twenty-five cents—to enter the pool. The latter when they opened their system reduced the rate from forty to twenty-five cents a word, and still maintain the latter figures which are said to be the lowest at which the system can be profitably worked considering the expense of the cables. Should the associated companies succeed in their purpose and destroy the independence of the Commercial company, there will undoubtedly, as in the past, be an immediate advance in the rates to at least forty cents a word, but having made arrangements for a connection with the Commercial cables the Canadian Pacific telegraph system would not be effected by this result, since their contract would have to be taken over by the associated companies, and the connection of the Canadian Pacific land lines would not be destroyed.

"What do you think of the ability of the Canadian Pacific company to compete with the Great Northwestern system?

"I see no reason why they should not do so successfully. They have for instance the advantage of a direct line from Quebec to the Pacific, covering all the principal places along the railway and its branches in the North west. They will have when the short line to the maritime provinces is completed direct connection along the railway to St. John and Halifax, and the other principal places in those provinces. They reach now all points along the Southeastern railway, and they will also over their own lines reach such points as Waterloo, Magog, Sherbrooke, etc. Then in central Ontario they will have their lines to Toronto over the Ontario and Quebec system touching several more or less important points between Montreal and Toronto. The loop line from Smith's Falls to Montreal will give them still other points, and the Canada Central to Brockville still others, while in Western Ontario, the Credit Valley railway will enable them to cover a considerable district of consequence. I presume a number of lines in that section may have to be constructed along the highway, but already the Canadian Pacific is in a position to give a more complete service and a more effective opposition, if competition should become keen, than any telegraph company that has been established in Canada since the Montreal line. The system, I understand, has been constructed with a view to durability and permanence, and I should say it is more likely that the Canadian Pacific will take over the Great Northwestern system than that the former should be absorbed by the latter, although the chances are that we will remain independent and that the public will enjoy the advantage of healthy competition and an improved service."

"Is there anything else of interest in connection with the system that you can tell me?"

"No, I think not. It will probably be some weeks before the system is open, so you will readily understand the organization of a great business, the fitting up of offices, engaging of staff, etc., requires considerable time, but it is only a question of time."

VICTORIA LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP. The final round between Mr. Hancock and Mr. Galsford, B. N., was played off on Monday, and was won by Mr. Hancock by three sets to one after a very close contest.

THE ORIENT.

A Budget of Interesting News.

CHINA.

The China Mail hears that a fatal accident occurred on board the Pacific corvette Cleopatra outside the Kiang Kiang on the 11th of June, while the crew were engaged in prize-firing. While one of the guns was being loaded it suddenly went off, killing Private Oliver, a marine, and blowing an arm off Lance-Corporal Nunn. It is thought that the accident was due to imperfect sponging.

Further news received at Hongkong June 24th with regard to the death of Georges Pottier, of the firm of Pottier & [illegible] who [illegible] Pottier was coming back from Lai Chi where he had been on business. Between Nich-khoi and Thanh-ba the boatmen signaled pirates on the right bank. Unfortunately, a sand bank at that spot caused the junks to pass very near the side of the river. It was there that the ambush lay. As soon as the brigands were within easy gun fire they fired a volley on the junk where Pottier was propped up looking at what was going on. Several shots struck him and he fell dead with two bullets and an old Annamite woman. The boatmen took to flight. When they saw M. Pottier fall the pirates boarded the junk and plundered it and carried off the body of M. Pottier. [illegible]

The North China Daily News says: "Telegrams from Japan say that the crop of tea will probably be 40,000,000 pounds. The export last season was 30,000,000. This increase should have a considerable effect in enabling the Chinese great tea, and leave the planters to improve the quality of their produce and reduce supplies to a limit not so as to compete with the Japanese."

The Courier says that a Chinese newspaper contains the following advertisement of a local ink manufacturer: "At the shop 'Ten Shang (Prosperous in the extreme'), very good ink. Fine! Fine! Ancient shop, great grandfather, grandfather, father, son, make this ink. Fine and hard, very hard; picked with care, selected with attention. The ink is heavy as if gilded. The eyes of the dragon glitter and dazzle, so does this ink. Who ever makes like it?"

The Shun Pao says that the Emperor's throne at Sun-hai is to have its foundation and pedestal made of gold bricks, and consequently the sub-prefect of Soochow has sent to Peking 2000 pieces of gold bricks for the purpose under the escort of a Mandarin.

JAPAN.

The Hochi Shimbun says: "A Japanese illustrated in a striking manner the calamities to which the people have been subjected by the recent trade depression occurred this year at Osaka on the outbreak of cholera. Hitherto exorbitant wages had to be paid attendants on cholera patients, but this year not only did a large number make application but some were even willing to work for food alone."

It is rumored that the government proposed to raise a new loan for the construction of public buildings. The amount is said to be 50,000,000 yen, and it will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The drawing of the principal is to commence in 1890.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

[illegible] of July the Straits Times received the following telegram from Penang: "Hook Canton pirated Olehleh, engineer McCulloch was murdered, Capt. Hansen and Thanh-ba the boatmen signaled pirates on the right bank. Unfortunately, a sand bank at that spot caused the junks to pass very near the side of the river. It was there that the ambush lay. As soon as the brigands were within easy gun fire they fired a volley on the junk where Pottier was propped up looking at what was going on. Several shots struck him and he fell dead with two bullets and an old Annamite woman. The boatmen took to flight. When they saw M. Pottier fall the pirates boarded the junk and plundered it and carried off the body of M. Pottier. [illegible] The Hook Canton is a steamer of about 400 tons under the Dutch flag, owned by the Belgian Chinese contractors for the Acheen naval force. She has been running on the Penang-Acheen line for the last two years under command of Captain Hansen, a Dane, who is well and favorably known in these parts. On June 4th, when lying off Sigar, on the west coast of Acheen, the Hook Canton was attacked by a large turbulent chief, named Toekoe Oomar, who has frequently caused trouble. Captain Hansen and his wife were wounded, and, together with the second engineer and six natives, were taken on shore by the pirates. The chief engineer and mate were murdered and the vessel plundered and deserted, but she had already arrived safe at Olehleh when the above news left."

LOST IN MID-OCEAN.

AN AGED AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE FALLS OVERBOARD FROM THE STEAMER.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Gen. Van Allan, H. VanAllan, an aged millionaire of Newport, was lost overboard from the Cunard steamship Umbria last Thursday morning. Gen. VanAllan boarded the steamer at Queenstown with his brother-in-law, Major Robert M. Grinnell, who had come from London to take him home. Gen. VanAllan, who was 71 years old, had come to England early in May to take two little children of his son James H. VanAllan, of Newport, to the private school of a clergyman at Southampton. This mission was entrusted to the old general as his own request and because he was devotedly attached to the little ones. He had been suffering for fortnight before he started for England from dysentery, and he grew so much worse abroad that his return journey was hastened. His mind took begin to be affected by his illness.

On the Umbria Gen. VanAllan and Mr. Grinnell occupied Capt. McMiggan's cabin. Grinnell, [illegible] watching had fallen asleep about 2 o'clock last Thursday morning as the captain's sofa. Gen VanAllan got up, took his walking stick, and leaving the cabin noiselessly, went out on the promenade deck, and was not seen again. It is not definitely known whether the aged man fell overboard in a sudden fit of the vertigo, or whether he committed suicide.

THE WAYWARD KIDS.

"I hate kids," he said.

"What's the matter with them?"

"I think they ought to be locked up in asylums till they are old enough to take care of themselves. If it hadn't been for a kid—Well—it might have been—"

"What happened to you?"

"I loved this kid's mother. She was a rich and beautiful widow, and I was madly in love with her. I was actually contemplating—in fact I had just got to the point of putting the delicate question. We were in the drawing-room. The kid was playing in the corner. Forgetting all about him, I put my arm furtively around the widow's waist, and implanted a passionate kiss upon her lips. When the kid started up and screamed at me. 'Don'e you kill my mamma,' and ran screaming into the kitchen calling for the servants."

"That didn't have—"

"What! Marry a widow with a child like that? But the worst came a few nights after. I called as the house. There were several ladies there, and the kid was being petted all around. Of course the widow was all right, but the confounded little domestic turned her back upon me in a manner that didn't mind that; but the mother to be nice said,

"Gossiping chit, don't you know that it is wicked to tell tales?"

"Gossiping chit, don't you know that it is wicked to tell tales?" said the mother, [illegible] "Oh, yes, I know you, you are the man that kissed my mamma."

[illegible] Mr. Brann.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A WICKED FISH.

THE TERRIBLE MONSTER WHICH LIVES IN ELIZABETH LAKE.

The Free press publishes a strange story told by a prospector from the vicinity of Elizabeth Lake, full of course, this paper says, no credence to the tale. It is rather the marvellous, in fact, thinking the narrator must have a little the worse for bug-juice, perhaps, and so had let his too freely stimulated imagination run riot. Now there comes to us in confirmation of the prospector's yarn a tale soweird and strange, and, withal, so well vouched for, that we must accord it a degree of credence, seemingly impossible.

The old stage road from Los Angeles to Bakersfield runs through the San Francisquito canyon and up to Elizabeth Lake, and to this day emigrants coming from Nevada and the San Joaquin country to the coast in wagons follow this beaten track across the Mojave desert.

A newly arrived emigrant, a very respectable looking man indeed giving the name of Peter B. Simpson, is authority for a story rivaling the fables of the Nibelungen Lied. He says that these things are facts. We give the statement for what it is worth:

He had removed his family, a wife and three interesting children, from the Esmeralda mining country in Nevada, and having an excellent wagon and a good team among his personal effects, besides some dozen head of cattle, concluded, time being no object, to come overland to Santa Barbara county. Of course he came by Bakersfield and Elizabeth lake. On the evening of the 15th of July, the moon being then near its full, the little party encamped at the upper end of the lake, about half a mile west of the village. Mr. Simpson says that he noticed the peculiarly penetrating odor arising from the water, it seemed to float above the lake and to fill the little valley with vague undefinable forms of mist. His cattle were allowed to graze at large upon the grass covered plain. About midnight, when all were soundly sleeping beneath the covered wagon, Mr. Simpson says that he was awakened by a terrible commotion which seemed to come from out in the lake. There was an awful roaring, he said like the muttering of distant thunder, accompanied by a peculiarly loud, and indescribably hissing noise. Of course Mr. Simpson arose at once and seized his Winchester, but he could see nothing. Far out in the lake was what seemed to be a black cloud, and below it the water was seething and boiling.

Seeing nothing to alarm him, Mr. Simpson again sought his blankets, but no sooner had he settled to sleep than there was a great rushing through the air as

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who [illegible]

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, ALBERNI, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POST-OFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

Plans for the Fortifications in Course of Preparation.

Col. O'Brien, R. E., has taken a house on the Esquimalt road near the residence of Mr. Pooley, M. P. P., for the occupation of himself and staff. The work of [illegible] is rumored that the Imperial government are anxious to secure more ground for fortification purposes than is at present at their disposal, and that they propose to purchase the entire site of the present town of Esquimalt and include it in their great scheme.

Personal.

Senator and Mrs. McInnes were passengers [illegible] Mrs. and Miss Loewen arrived home yesterday from San Francisco by the steamer Mexico.

Mr. Morris Moss returned yesterday from the mainland.

Mr. R. H. Geddist, of the C. P. R., Port Moody, came down by the steamer Yosemite yesterday.

At the Occidental: J. S. Gay and wife, San Francisco; F. H. Schofield, Winnipeg; Jno. H. Stratford, San Francisco; J. B. Richards, Colorado.

At the Dominion: [illegible] Liebman, Portland; W. Sutton, Cochran.

Mr. John McCalley, formerly of Clinton, but now of California, is in the city.

Mr. A. D. McDonald, of Olympia, is in the city.

Mr. W. E. Waters, representative of D. Rosenberg & Sons, the famous [illegible]

Mr. George Forbes, of Victoria, and a highly esteemed citizen, is very dangerously ill. Mr Fardon is aged nearly 80 years.

The following vessels are on the way to Hasting to load lumber: Bark Cypria, from Panama; bark Dunfries, from Victoria; bark Hougo, from Shanghai; bark Gothia. The vessels are expected to arrive any day.

Ship Beconsfield, Capt. Keith, which has been scraped and repaired on the slip at Moodyville, was brought over to Hastings on Monday, and will take her cargo of 1,100,000 feet of assorted lumber.

Messrs. A. W. Ross, M. P., T. C. Sorby, Campbell, Shaw, and H. Arbuil were passengers from Vancouver yesterday.

Messrs. M. W. Waitt and A. Johnson returned from the mainland by the Princess Louise.

Mr. Geo. Chadwick returned home the same day yesterday.

Wreck of the Rigdoo.

[illegible] Superior, come reports that its are suspected of having filled [illegible] of forty victims lost in the disaster last fall, and that to avoid [illegible] they sunk the bodies for gold. The revenue cutter Andy Johnson [illegible] Milwaukee to-morrow for Lake [illegible], and will probably make a thorough investigation. The Canadian steamers [illegible] coming ashore on the reefs at Isle Royal last fall, and about [illegible] were drowned. Wreckers are work on the vessel, and though [illegible] search has been made, no bodies [illegible] recovered, except one or two [illegible] in the timber work of the vessel. The theory for this [illegible] disappearance is that the bodies [illegible] despoiled by islanders, and then [illegible] the lake. This theory is strengthened by the finding of mutilated [illegible] and articles of value in their [illegible] Much is the explanation advanced [illegible] wreckers now at work on the vessel [illegible] the reason why the bodies have [illegible] been recovered.

Dalton Hotel, Vancouver, B. C.

[illegible] hotel is largely patronized by Victoria people. Its rooms are well furnished [illegible] the table set is attached [illegible] can get almost everything in the [illegible] from a nicely broiled tenderloin [illegible] a spring chicken—that can be [illegible] in a first-class French restaurant [illegible] part of the world.

Paper and Picture Frames.

[illegible] received, an immense stock of fine [illegible] and other kinds of Mouldings, [illegible] of Art and all kinds of Pictures [illegible] will be sold at Bedrock prices, [illegible] and retail. Up-country orders [illegible] filled. JOS. SOHEN, [illegible] Government st., two doors below [illegible] the new Bank.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES

[illegible]

The Lieutenant-Governorship.

The Mail correspondent, with Sir John Macdonald, telegraphing from this city on the 28th ult., says: The talk among the upper tendom is about the success of the present lieutenant-governor, whose term of service expired eight days ago, and many suggestions are being made of course. The Ottawa government in such a matter will be guided by the imperial authorities in the appointment of the governor-general, and necessarily avoids anything which may be regarded as political, which would be contrary to the spirit of the constitution. Nevertheless, the Victorians are eagerly discussing the relative merits of several men who have been suggested.

The Premier's Movements.

Yesterday morning Sir John Macdonald received visitors; and in the afternoon, in company with Lady Macdonald, [illegible] garden party given at Gonzales by Mr. D. Pemberton, who presented his other guests to the premier. Sir John Macdonald also attended a garden party at Judge [illegible]

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Eastern Canada Mail.

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[illegible]

MARVIN & TILTON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

HARDWARE, METALS,

MINERS' MILLMEN'S AND CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES.

SOLE BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENTS FOR MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO'S.

Toronto and Massey Mowers,

Toronto Binders, Massey Harvesters

and Sharp's Horse Rakes,

"STUDEBAKER FARM WAGONS."

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the Province

WHARF ST., COR. BASTION, VICTORIA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICES.

"What Some People say.

That J. L. Armstrong, an employe of the Depot Hotel, at Hastings, Neb., quarreled with Ella Manship, dining-room girl, and struck her with a knife, cutting a gash below her eye. She then threw a tumbler at him, and it was smashed against his head. While he was reeling from the effect of the blow she threw another tumbler with the same effect, knocking him to the floor, crushing his hat and sending splintered glass into his brain. He will die.

That a politician writing to the widow of a deceased member of the legislature, says: "I can not tell how pained I was when I heard that your husband had gone to heaven. We were so much friends, but now we shall never meet again."

That an Alderney cow swallowed a 25 foreign silver dollar ago, and the coin was recently discovered in her stomach after she was butchered. Her owner wondered what made her milk so rich.

That we are beginning to doubt that economy is wealth. At least we have a good deal of economy piled away which we would like to exchange for a little wealth.

That the site of the late fire is still the scene of interested groups of children in the expectation of finding buried or injured articles among the ruins of the stock of fancy articles.

That a fashion exchange says that the young lady dress of an English bride was of pink cambric trimmed with Venetian point lace and hat to match. This is the first time we ever heard of trimming a bridal dress with a hat.

A merchant met one of his clerks Saturday morning with other tipsy from too much malt liquor, and rather chided him for it. "But this is my (hic) half holiday, you (hic) know, Mr. Tyler," said the young man. "Half holiday, eh?" was the response, "what's your other half?"

That a member of the bachelor club, who has not yet taken the plunge, is in the habit of bringing home from his office a number of pins, which he says he picks up from the floor. Some of his married friends have a different idea of the matter, and think he is using them to pin his wife's dress with.

That a Philadelphia paper, in drivelling a few days ago, a police officer who was evidently most anxious to make himself all the conversation. All at once the little fellow of the party pulled his father close to him and whispered in his ear, "Does he belong anywhere for talking?"

That a baby is something of a door—especially when it is only a pretty girl.

That an editor being challenged by a country reader for calling him "the red-headed malignant quote who disrupates the county quote," produced his manuscript and showed the man wrote "the big-hearted, virtuous and who dispenses the county news."

That the Times very kindly informs its readers that "the pressman who gave birth to a child on the last trip of the steamer Marion was a woman. As a general rule this is the sex of the person most directly concerned on those interesting occasions."

That the Bee complained great for quiet last night. Being now a paid fire department and therefore not above criticism, it is hinted that the degree of silence and thoughtlessness which took place was not particularly to suggest of that quality so necessary and valuable in a fireman, and hardly sound, experience—"silence will ban silent."

Eastern Canada Mail.

[illegible]

The Lieutenant-Governorship.

The Mail correspondent, with Sir John Macdonald, telegraphing from this city on the 28th ult. says: The talk among the upper tendom is about the success of the present lieutenant-governor, whose term of service expired eight days ago, and many suggestions are being made of course. The Ottawa government in such a matter will be guided by the imperial authorities in the appointment of the governor-general, and necessarily avoids anything which may be regarded as political, which would be contrary to the spirit of the constitution. Nevertheless, the Victorians are eagerly discussing the relative merits of several men who have been suggested.

The Premier's Movements.

Yesterday morning Sir John Macdonald received visitors; and in the afternoon, in company with Lady Macdonald, [illegible] garden party given at Gonzales by Mr. D. Pemberton, who presented his other guests to the premier. Sir John Macdonald also attended a garden party at Judge [illegible]

New Westminster.

[illegible]

RAILWAY MAGNATES.

Sir George and Lady Stephen and Party Arrive in the City.

The steamer Yosemite, which arrived here about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, brought a very distinguished party which had travelled over the whole length of the Canadian Pacific railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The party comprised: Sir George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, and Lady Stephen; Vice-President W. C. Van Horne; General Traffic Manager George Olds; Lord Dunfrey; Hon. Claude Lambton, Messrs. Pearsall and Sterling, of New York; Mr. Russell Stephanson, of Montreal; Hon. Walter Gifford and Mr. B. S. McInnes, the president's private secretary, and Mr. H. Abbott, general superintendent of the Pacific Division of the C. P. R.

Capt. John Irving met them with Mr. Abbott; met the party at Donald, and accompanied them to this city. This is Sir George and Lady Stephen's first visit to Victoria, and they express themselves as delighted with what they have seen of the Queen city. They regard the approach as magnificent, and the surroundings as picturesque in the extreme. They spoke admiringly of the proposed trip and ship canal, and intimated that the capitalists they represent intend building a line of steamers to Victoria, which will be equipped with the finest and most modern appointments. The party will remain in the city for a few days, and will then return to Montreal by the Canadian Pacific railway.

Personal.

Senator and Mrs. McInnes were passengers [illegible]

Mrs. and Miss Loewen arrived home yesterday from San Francisco by the steamer Mexico.

Mr. Morris Moss returned yesterday from the mainland.

Mr. R. H. Geddist, of the C. P. R., Port Moody, came down by the steamer Yosemite yesterday.

At the Occidental: J. S. Gay and wife, San Francisco; F. H. Schofield, Winnipeg; Jno. H. Stratford, San Francisco; J. B. Richards, Colorado.

At the Dominion: [illegible] Liebman, Portland; W. Sutton, Cochran.

Mr. John McCalley, formerly of Clinton, but now of California, is in the city.

Mr. A. D. McDonald, of Olympia, is in the city.

Mr. W. E. Waters, representative of D. Rosenberg & Sons, the famous [illegible]

Mr. George Forbes, of Victoria, and a highly esteemed citizen, is very dangerously ill. Mr Fardon is aged nearly 80 years.

The following vessels are on the way to Hastings to load lumber: Bark Cypria, from Panama; bark Dunfries, from Victoria; bark Hougo, from Shanghai; bark Gothia. The vessels are expected to arrive any day.

Ship Beconsfield, Capt. Keith, which has been scraped and repaired on the slip at Moodyville, was brought over to Hastings on Monday, and will take her cargo of 1,100,000 feet of assorted lumber.

Messrs. A. W. Ross, M. P., T. C. Sorby, Campbell, Shaw, and H. Arbuil were passengers from Vancouver yesterday.

Messrs. M. W. Waitt and A. Johnson returned from the mainland by the Princess Louise.

Mr. Geo. Chadwick returned home the same day yesterday.

Wreck of the Rigdoo.

[illegible] Superior, come reports that its are suspected of having filled [illegible] of forty victims lost in the disaster last fall, and that to avoid [illegible] they sunk the bodies for gold. The revenue cutter Andy Johnson [illegible] Milwaukee to-morrow for Lake [illegible], and will probably make a thorough investigation. The Canadian steamers [illegible] coming ashore on the reefs at Isle Royal last fall, and about [illegible] were drowned. Wreckers are work on the vessel, and though [illegible] search has been made, no bodies [illegible] recovered, except one or two [illegible] in the timber work of the vessel. The theory for this [illegible] disappearance is that the bodies [illegible] despoiled by islanders, and then [illegible] the lake. This theory is strengthened by the finding of mutilated [illegible] and articles of value in their [illegible] Much is the explanation advanced [illegible] wreckers now at work on the vessel [illegible] the reason why the bodies have [illegible] been recovered.

Dalton Hotel, Vancouver, B. C.

[illegible] hotel is largely patronized by Victoria people. Its rooms are well furnished [illegible] the table set is attached [illegible] can get almost everything in the [illegible] from a nicely broiled tenderloin [illegible] a spring chicken—that can be [illegible] in a first-class French restaurant [illegible] part of the world.

Paper and Picture Frames.

[illegible] received, an immense stock of fine [illegible] and other kinds of Mouldings, [illegible] of Art and all kinds of Pictures [illegible] will be sold at Bedrock prices, [illegible] and retail. Up-country orders [illegible] filled. JOS. SOHEN, [illegible] Government st., two doors below [illegible] the new Bank.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVED

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES

[illegible]

The Lieutenant-Governorship.

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A PLEA FOR THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

From time immemorial the mother-in-law has been slandered, and is still considered fair game for inhuman man. This sort of thing has gone quite far enough and progress demands a change. The relationship of the mother-in-law has been written up time and again, but no one has considered it worth while to tell us something about the true relationship of a man to his mother-in-law.

Man's desire to shift cowardly the responsibility of his misdeeds on his mother-in-law is the better two-thirds of man's nature. What a wonderful coward he is! Provocations, insults, slights, which fall harmless like paper darts from a coat of mail, cannot shake the iron will of the mother-in-law surround in armor.

Her endurance is simply marvellous, and her tongue is wonderfully and fearfully elastic. But what does this prove? It proves simply that she knows what she's got, the best of it. And what her knowledge is power.

Can the son-in-law claim as much? Can he reach the mother-in-law's weak spots? What does he know about his mother-in-law's weak spots? Her tender sensibilities, her slights and trials he knows little or nothing about. What is the mysterious power, which she possesses? It is the knowledge that man is helpless without her, and she knows it. Man's helplessness is her power.

Men who have proved heroes in the cannon's mouth have been known to turn pale with fear when their mother-in-law was coming to spend a week or two with them. Men who have met the most desperate public enemies have actually confessed to being glad to see her, hypocrites as they are.

Hence man's weakness is want of moral courage. He does not know how to resist. But if he did, he would still be compelled to feel sorry for his mother-in-law's sorrow after her slaughter.

Some men have sought counsel in contact, single-handed, with wife and mother-in-law. But they have invariably come out worsted in the struggle. The female weapons are too powerful for them; hysterics and an unconditional surrender are the consequences. Of course, no mothers-in-law hope to become mothers-in-law and this is the case perpetrated.

The following is a specimen of such cases. M. B. writes to the New York Tribune as follows:

Few persons seem to be acquainted with the origin of the well-known expression "saws the bloody shin." The writer had the story in 1871 from Richard Williams, a lawyer of Peoria, Illinois, formerly President of Henry College, in Kentucky. The incident occurred just before the war, but the date and the name of the criminal have both escaped me. A murder had been committed in Paris, and Abraham Lincoln was engaged as counsel for the District Attorney of Tazewell County in the prosecution.

In his address to the jury Lincoln displayed the usual amount of well-directed and profusely gilded with blood. The argument swayed back and forth with the long arms waving pleading in eloquent tones, and a most impressive and dramatic scene. The culprit was convicted. After the trial some of his friends asked him why he had called him in his speech "swinging that bloody shin about."

The earnest but characteristic response, "Why, he was guilty of an atrocious murder, and I wanted to convict him; but I didn't think it right to waive justice's sacred rights to secure a conviction."

SOCIAL POSITIONS OF WOMEN.

Destiny has arranged that all the quarrels of mothers-in-law should be settled by passing through Union Square with a friend on his way to dress for the afternoon performance of Evange-line at the Fourteenth Street theatre—[illegible]

The operation, however, is often too contemptuous, when the cannot stay up three nights in succession and remain awake the next day, and therefore, when he caught sight of the nodding coachman, his soul was disturbed. He stopped and remarked to his friend:

"I bet you that that duffer will nod his hat off in less than eight minutes."

The other refused the risk as unduly hazardous, and the two watched the coachman for a few moments, and were about to walk on again, when Mr. Mackay was suddenly seized with an inspiration.

He bade his friend go on and wait for him before the next show window. Then he stepped up to the side of the carriage, opened the door softly and then slammed it shut again.

The effect upon the coachman was electrical. Up went his chin into the air, and in his features could be detected the relief he felt at the mistress had got into the carriage without detecting his criminal sleepiness.

Then he turned his head slightly to receive his directions, and observed Mr. Mackay apparently in conversation with the occupant of the carriage.

The coachman addressed a few polite remarks to the empty carriage, said "Good afternoon," raised his hat, and then turned to the coachman, "Roma," he said, and the Brougham turned majestically about, and rolled swiftly up town.

A moment later a seal-skin clad lady emerged from the store, followed by a person carrying half a dozen bundles. She walked to the curbstone and looked with amazement up and down the street, and then turned angrily back to the store in consternation.

"Bertie is from me to intrude upon the sanctity of her grief," observed Mr. Mackay serily, and with his friend he walked down Fourteenth street.—[New York Sun.

POETRY.

It was only a simple ballad,
Sung to a careless throng;
There were none that knew the singer,
And few that heeded the song;
Yet the singer's voice was tender
And sweet, as with love untold;
Surely those hearts were hardened,
That it fell so proud and cold.

The singer's voice was stirring
Of the strange soul-stirring voices
When the hills break forth and sing;
The happy birds low warbling
The refulgent of the day,
And the quiet hush of the valleys
At the dusk of the gloaming grey.

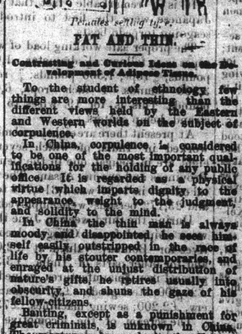
Alone in a distant corner
A woman sat, with strife
Heard in that song a message
From the spring-time of her life;
For from rose-lit years before
From the mist of vanished years;
She sat in a happy blindness
Her eyes were veiled in tears.

Then when the song was ended,
And hushed the last sweet note,
The listener rose to sorrow
And spoke of her grief alone;
Once more to her life of labor
She passed, but her heart was strong;
And she prayed, "God bless the singer!"
And, oh, thank God for the song!

Some people in Montreal must be possessed of what is generally known as [illegible]

A young man in a prominent dimensions, of a light reddish-brown complexion, and rather a vacant countenance, and completely wrapped up in his own importance. Vanity beamed from every line of his fat and sensual countenance.

Mrs Kerr was led into a small hut where a dusky daughter of Africa, whom he afterwards discovered to be the king's sister, used to come in the night and sit beside him, and in whispering tones would talk by the hour, constantly repeating her brother's name, Tchikusa, with awe, and shaking her head and drawing deep sighs. Not a word of her talk could he understand. She never forgot to bring some bean (pombe) with her, the bulk of which she imbibed herself.



FAT AND THIN.

Contrasting and Curious Views on the Subject of Adipose Tissue.

To the student of ethnology, few things are more interesting than the different views held by the Eastern and Western worlds on the subject of corpulence.

In China, corpulence is considered to be one of the most important qualifications for the holding of any public office. It is regarded as a physical virtue which imparts dignity to the appearance, weight to the judgment, and solidity to the mind.

In China the thin man is always moody and disappointed, he sees himself easily outstripped in the race of life by his stouter contemporaries, and enraged at the unfair distribution of nature's gifts he retires usually into obscurity, and shuns the gaze of his fellow-citizens.

Banting, except as a punishment for great criminals, is unknown in China. The most popular gods in the Chinese Pantheon are those remarkable for their obesity.

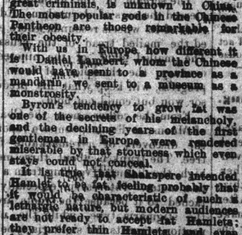
With us in Europe, how different is it! Daniel Lambert, whom the Chinese would have sent to a province as a mandarin, we sent to a museum as a monstrosity.

Byron's tendency to grow fat was one of the secrets of his melancholy, and the declining years of the first gentleman in Europe were rendered miserable by that stoutness which even stays could not conceal.

It is true that Shakspere intended Hamlet to be fat, feeling probably that it would be characteristic of such a lethargic nature, but modern audiences are not ready to accept fat Hamlets; they prefer thin Hamlets—lean Jean Hamlets, and seem to be of opinion that there is an artistic discord between romance and rotundity.

And indeed it cannot be doubted that this opinion is quite tenable.

The only instance to the contrary that we know of is in the case of a lady who, on being shown the Apollo Belvidere, remarked that she preferred "stouter statues," but this lady was from Chicago.—[Pall Mall Gazette.



Sitting at Social Scours.

SLIMPSES OF AFRICAN LIFE

Scenes Witnessed by a Traveller in the Land of the Fall of 1885.

Mr. W. Montagu Kerr read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society recently, giving his experiences in "A Journey Overland from Cape Town across the Zambesi to Lake Nyassa."

Among many other interesting things, he told of the arrival of his party at the town of Chibinga, on the banks of the Mainqua river.

Two human skulls adorned either post of the entrance gate. Their reception was cold. Necessity compelled a prolonged stay at that town, during which time Mr. Kerr wandered for many miles round, finding alluvial gold in the sandy beds of the Mainqua and other tributaries of the Mukumbura river.

The men composing his party informed him at this juncture that they were tired and must now get back to their wives, that they had wandered far from their homes and wished to retrace their steps. The natives of the town were of the Mfande tribe, and seemed to have large numbers of slaves purchased from Senga, a town on the northern banks of the Zambesi.

A great feast was going on at the town. His men all seated beside themselves with joy at the thoughts of returning home. Native beer, made from millet, flowed like water. Rum meat was in abundance.

The open centre of the town swarmed with human beings as black as ebony, a turmoil of voices rent the air, the dusky maidens danced and sang, keeping time as they stamped the ground with either foot, and following each other in long, waving lines in their snake-like dance. The drums never ceased to beat for three days and three nights.

In the day the feast continued, when the sun was at its greatest height, throwing down rays of fire upon the festive crowd, the fat, melting in the glistening locks of their woolly heads and running all over their bodies, seeming to give zest to their movements.

Some time afterwards the men whom he had recruited deserted him, and left him entirely alone, but he was able after days had passed away to enlist six men in his service, to whom, however, he was unable to speak. At length they reached the suburbs of the town of the Angoni, depot.

Under most disadvantageous circumstances he was brought before this man, whose name was Schikusa, and who came down with numerous followers to the center of the town, where he (Mr. Kerr) was seated on a rock, to examine him. Tchikusa seemed to scoff at the dejected appearance presented by the traveller.

He was a young man of enormous dimensions, of a light reddish-brown complexion, and rather a vacant countenance, and completely wrapped up in his own importance. Vanity beamed from every line of his fat and sensual countenance.

Mrs Kerr was led into a small hut where a dusky daughter of Africa, whom he afterwards discovered to be the king's sister, used to come in the night and sit beside him, and in whispering tones would talk by the hour, constantly repeating her brother's name, Tchikusa, with awe, and shaking her head and drawing deep sighs. Not a word of her talk could he understand. She never forgot to bring some bean (pombe) with her, the bulk of which she imbibed herself.

He Admits he Was a Big Enough Fine

The first prisoner was a well-dressed young man who gave his name as George Tabor. He seemed considerably put out at sight of so many spectators, and leaning over the railing he whispered to his Honor:

"Can't you try me in private, you know?"

"Cawn't do it, sah," replied the court.

"But I don't like to stand up before such a crowd."

"Poor child, how sensitive you are! Why didn't you think of these things before you got drunk, and lay down on the street last night?"

"Fellow cawn't help his failings, you know. Was out to a champagne supper. Probably took too much. Probably ought to have gone home in a carriage, you know."

"You were very drunk, sir, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself. I regard it as a great disgrace."

"Oh, as to that, you know, all the bloods get dizzy now and then. Cawn't see where the disgrace comes in, really, I cawn't. I expect to pay a fine, you know."

"Oh, you do? Well, you'll pay one. I shall fine you $5."

"Too cheap, new! Honest. Really, but that's a scrub fine."

"Then I make it six."

"That's better, you know, but it's only what a loafer would have to pay."

"Then I'll say six."

"Really, your Honour, but I couldn't go below $20, you know. Every blood should be willing to pay $20. Here's a $20 bill, your Honour, and I will now bid you—ah—good-day—ah."

And he bowed and scraped and took his hat and cane and departed.—[Detroit Free Press.

The Reason Why.

"Some of the railways down this way are still a little shaky. The old jerk-water line is especially loose in the joints. A commercial traveller who came in yesterday related a little experience while bounding over the road.

"We were whooping along," he said, "at the rate of about seven miles an hour, and the old train was swaying terribly. Passengers were rolling from one end of the car to the other. I had to lie, grim death to the arms of my seat. Presently we settled down to the quiet running—at least I could keep my hat on and my teeth didn't chatter. The conductor was in falling distance. I looked up with a ghastly smile, wishing to lick the dust at his feet.

"We are going a little smoother, I see."

"Yes," said the conductor, "we're off the track now."—[Lippincott's Magazine.

"Where She Kept Her Money.

A few days ago a lady stepped into the depot at Stillwater and purchased a ticket for St. Paul. She then approached the station agent and told him that she had sewed a large sum of money on her person and was afraid to go alone, as there were several men in the waiting room that she thought were watching her.

He informed her that she had been traveling through Europe and had stopped at New York several days on her return, where she had obtained $30,000 worth of Government bonds and $5,000 in gold, and had sewed the $35,000 which she carried on her person.

The agent doubted her story and asked her where the money was.

"In my stocking," she replied, and presently a well-appearing bundle of paper, which she showed and which proved to be genuine Government bonds.

By the direction of the agent one of the employes at the depot accompanied the lady to St. Paul, where he was presented with a handsome fee as a reward for his services.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Suggestions for a Profitable Business in Babies.

A New Haven, Conn., woman recently sold her baby for $60, and the thrifty mothers of that state, famous for its woolen mittens, have issued a circular for distribution among the trade, from which we take the following extracts:

"Babies sent to any address in the United States, post paid, on receipt of check, P. O. order or cash. Postage stamps not taken.

"No discount on schedule rates, but an extra price will be thrown in with every dozen of lots.

"All goods warranted to be as represented.

"Goods will be sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

"In ordering please give name in full, post-office, county and State.

"No chromos for clubs.

"Satisfaction guaranteed if customers will visit New Haven and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"Come early and avoid the rush.

"No job lots.

"Milliners supplied at a slight reduction.

"We have come to stay.

"We mean what we say.

"If you don's see what you want ask for it.

"No 'closing out sales,' no 'goods at cost, none 'damaged by fire and water.' We run our business on business principles, good goods at reasonable prices and a fair profit.

"Do not destroy this circular. If you have no use for it, you will please hand it to some friend."

Ready for Him.

A boy on High street, yesterday, placed a big apple on the front steps and walked across the street to see who would take it. A gentleman who had observed the action said:

"You shouldn's do that, my son. Some poor boy may be tempted to steal."

"That's what I'm taking for, sir. I've hollowed out the inside, and filled it with mustard."—[Detroit Free Press.

Kindness for a Wife.

"What's good wife? I am a farmer of anything else she wants. Any sort of completion will do. No difference how thin or how she is, so she will be true to my love little one. I have just returned from Arkansas, where my wife died on the first day of August, last. I prefer a light complected woman, and she must have straight hair. I have got my own corn and 75 to 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. I have been waiting to get a good woman, and I will respect the when I find her." This letter will be open for ten days. Address S. W. Cannon, Rome, Ga.—[Rome (Ga.) Bulletin.

Wonderful Ingenuity of Monkeys.

An officer stationed at Kalladgee, in India, was once climbing a rocky hill, when he, and a native who accompanied him, witnessed the following episode. A poor monkey was being slowly entrapped in the voluminous folds of an enormous boa, its bones breaking like pipe stems by the pressure. Gradually the reptile unwound itself, leaving a crushed, unrecognizable mass.

The numerous monkeys on the rock were in the greatest state of excitement, running wildly about, gesticulating, chattering and moaning, though, of course, powerless to help their comrade. While the snake was commencing its gorge, and before its body began to fill and swell, the officer and native went in quest of a stout cudgel and a sharp knife, expecting to make it an easy prey as soon as it should be filled to repletion.

When they returned to the scene of strife, the boa lay thoroughly gorged, beneath a projecting mass of cliff, looking more like a log than anything more lively. On the summit above, a troop of monkeys was assembled, and three or four of the largest and strongest were occupied in displacing a massive fragment of rock, already loosened by the rains from the main ledge.

By enormous exertion—made, too, with a silence quite unusual to monkeys—they at length succeeded in pushing the rock until it trembled just over the boa's head; then, uttering a yell of triumph, they dropped it over the miniature precipice. It struck the boa on the head, mashing it to a jelly. As its great tail lashed about ineffectually in its last struggle, there was a general chorus of exultation—man joining his near relative, if we believe some of our instructors—over this well accomplished act of vengeance."

Big Feet in Railroading.

"You can talk all you please about big feats in railroading," said a Western conductor, "but I guess we can beat 'em all. Our trackmen have been engaged for some time in straightening out the track and shortening curves. Our superintendent is a hustler. I want you to know, and the other day he determined to reduce the distance between Smithville and Union five miles.

"In one day?"

"Yes, sir, in one day. It isn't every road that can afford improvements of that magnitude. But our line is making money now, and the superintendent said we had used that track long enough.

"But how did he manage to do the job so quick? Must have taken several thousand men?"

"Oh, no; one man did the whole thing. It took him about ten minutes. You see, when our road was first built traffic was light and profit doubtful. So the distance between stations was put down on the table at five miles instead of five miles greater than it was. Of course, all passengers were charged three cents a mile according to the distance. Our directors declared many a dividend on the strength of those extra miles."—[Omaha Bee.

THE OLD BROWN DRESS.

My old brown dress, my old brown dress
You've past the days of usefulness!
And I remember with a sigh
How fast the days and years go by.
You've been a friend so tried and true,
It is so long since you were new.
That scarce a tear I can suppress
To say good-by, my old brown dress.

Poor old brown dress, poor old brown dress
You've many wrongs, but no redress;
You've learned (like many more) no
Not to complain when you are sore.
To always wear your best side out.
But now, alas! 'tis all in vain;
You'll basque in sunshine never again;
You're trimmed with fringe—that's not enough
I'll give you still this parting puff.

A varied life you've had, old dress,
For many times you've gone to press,
Been mended, turned and ripped apart,
Have known the skilled dressmaker's art.
And once you dyed, but looked so new
Your mistress thought you were true.
That no one near me knew a was you,
While doubtless you laughed in your sleeve
To see how color could deceive.

Dear old brown dress, dear old brown dress
I smooth your folds with tenderness,
So much has happened since the time
I wore you in your lustrous prime.
The treasured friends who knew me
Have passed beyond, "our mental ken."
I call them, but they do not come;
Their hearts are cold, their lips are dumb.

And now good-by, old threadbare dress,
How long I've worn you none can guess.
You'll now be laid upon the shelf,
Just as I soon must be myself.
I'm but a speck upon the tide—
The human stream is deep and wide—
And yet I know whatever befall
A watchful Father loos it all.
—[New York Star.

HUNTING THE POSSUM.

How the Little Animal was Captured—Not Very Good Eating.

I was talking with a Southern man about the opossum. The Southern man, a Georgian, by the way, said: "The possum is not what he's cracked up to be. I used to hunt him years ago when I was young, but I hunted him for the sport and not for himself.

"There is something very picturesque and piquant about a possum or a coon hunt. A possum hunt differs from all other hunting in that a good possum hunter does not use his gun at all.

"A possum's chief dog, a thin, mangy, cur like dog, and a tin torch, are all that he needs. The hunting is always at night. The dog finds the possum and trees him—usually in a persimmon tree. Then the hunter climbs up torch in hand, and grabs the possum.

"The light of the torch dazzles the eyes of the possum, and his instinctive simulation of death makes it easy to catch him. The hunter must take care that the possum does not fall to the ground, for if he does there will be a fight—not between the dog and the possum, but between the dog and his master for possession of the possum.

"My interest in the coon, however, ends when he is caught. I would believe as not that the dog ate him then. He looks too much like a cat for my stomach, and tastes too coarse and greasy—squirrel is much better.

"The possum seems as numerous as ever," said a Virginian, "and they seem to be hunted just as seriously. I don't think they are particularly good eating. The darkies like possum, just as they like coarse, rich food of any sort. But if possum were not a traditional delicacy very few white men would eat it.

"Of course you have heard the classic possum story which is always told when possum is mentioned? No?

"Well, an old darkey once caught a possum one cold Thanksgiving Day, and taking it home to his cabin, built up the fire and put it in the pot. Then he laid down, tired out, with his feet to the fire, darkey fashion, and went to sleep.

"As he lay there snoring while the possum simmered in the pot, his son, a limber, bright-eyed youth, glided into the cabin. He took in the situation in a moment. The possum was ready to be eaten, and its strong aroma filled the room.

"Stepping softly to the fire the graceless youth took the possum out of the pot and rapidly devoured its gamey flesh, chuckling softly to himself as he did so. When he had eaten all there was to eat he gathered the bones in a little pile beside the fireplace, and then smearing a little of the possum grease on the mouth and nose of the sleeping man he stole softly out.

"By and by old Pompey awoke. The air was redolent of boiled possum—the old man's mouth watered. Rising slowly to his feet he took the lid of the pot and looked in. 'Jerusalem mighty!' he exclaimed, 'de dog done gone.'

"Then, glancing down at the fireplace, he saw the whitened bones, and passing his hand over his mouth he felt and smelled the possum grease. A broad smile spread over his pensive face. 'Good Lawd! he exclaimed, 'I done forgot I ate

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

PASTEUR.

About the man whose name is becoming world-known—M. Pasteur—it may be interesting to learn, aside from the process of inoculation for rabies. In spite of the praise that is being lavished upon him he is described as remaining free from arrogance, but somewhat impatient of contradiction in reference to the mode of his treatment and the principle upon which it is based. Every morning, at a fixed hour, a long line of carriages lead up to his door containing persons anxious to receive treatment at his hands. He sits with his face to a window, in the west or hall-door facade, in the early hours of the forenoon. From nine to half-past ten he is to be seen opening, reading, and sorting telegrams and cablegrams. He files some and flings others into a large basket near him, which is full to overflowing before the inoculation begins. As his back is to any one entering the room, to see his face it is necessary to return to the gravelled space and look at him with the full light of day pouring on his face, quite unconcerned at the two hundred and upwards pairs of eyes that are gazing at him. He treats all alike, and pays no heed to external signs of rank and wealth. He is obliging to all in the manner of a kindly hard-worked man, who has no time to lose in idle talk and empty compliments. His conversation with a new-comer, however important or well introduced is limited to "How do you do? What can I do for you?" And on being told that the visitor wants to be inoculated, he says, "Good; go and wait your turn with the others." He asks very few questions, indeed sometimes none, about how applicants for treatment came to be bitten, and does not like to hear that the dog which has inflicted the bite has not been killed. The first thing one notices is that he has the bronzed complexion of a military veteran, and a good deal in the general expression of a grave old soldier. His head is solidly constructed, spacious and high, without being high arched. A man with such a head could not help making his mark in life. The mind is at ease in a dwelling so spacious. All the lineaments bespeak self-will and the habit of hard, patient, persevering work. A nose that would be lumpy if shorter is wrinkled in all directions at the bridge. It is the sort of a low nose, with a thick, advancing, downward end. A short scant beard does not hide the massive, fleshy, and yet not heavy outline of the under part of the face. An air of thoughtful gravity pervades the countenance. But there is something of the African feline in the topaz-yellow eyes, which, when the smoking cap is taken off and the head thrown back, stare right before them at vacancy as if to rest the optic nerve. There are network of wrinkles at the temple, and lines and interlines about the brow and side of the nose. One sees that the sight hand dags as the telegrams are opened, filed, or thrust away. The neck is short and bull-like, the shoulders broad, and when the savant stands of his figure strikes one as equal, though not to an excessive degree. At home he dresses carelessly in an old pea-jacket, or the breast of which there is the red rosette of an officer of the Legion of Honor. When he goes out his loose-fitting clothes are neat—as a soldier's on parade, and the boots are of as high a polish as the much-vaunted Messrs. Day & Martin's patent blacking could produce. In taking constitutional walks in the Luxembourg gardens he is seldom without a young disciple on whose arm he leans. Pasteur is threatened with total paralysis, and has had an eighteen years struggle against hemiplegia.

THE EXILED PRINCES.

The recent expulsion of the Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale has excited naturally a great deal of comment favorable and unfavorable. It has been said they had designs against the present form of government in France. Many pointed to the written utterances of the Princes upon their expulsion, as an indication of their feeling towards M. Grevy and his government, and of their own desires and aims. The English press shows a strong leaning towards the side of the expelled Princes, and these latter have unquestionably the sympathy of the English aristocracy in their exile from their native land. The Daily Telegraph says: "It is now war to the knife between the Orleanist Princes and the Republic. The champions of the latter, in their destitute condition as regards argument, have laboured to persuade themselves that the manifesto issued by the Comte de Paris on quitting France, and now this letter of the Duc d'Aumale to M. Grevy, proves how right the Republic was to exercise them. It would be as reasonable for some ruffianly assailant to justify an unmerited blow by the plea that the person he assaulted had hit him back. There are certain offences that provoke immediate retaliation in men of honour; and the Decree of Expulsion against the Princes is one of them. The Comte de Paris and his family were content to maintain the position of private citizens so long as private citizenship was permitted by the Republic. It is not even alleged that they were plotting or conspiring against the Republic. They were writing books, giving entertainments, like other people, and accepting suitable offers of marriage for their children. Suddenly, in a fit of gratuitous panic, the Republic reminded them and the world that they had been born Princes, and proclaimed, because they were born Princes, they were intolerable and dangerous to the Republic. Is it wonderful if, thus dragged from his honorable obscurity, and exiled, the Comte de Paris accepted the position designated for him by the government, and retorted by notifying that when the day arrived France might count on him? The Duc d'Aumale's letter conveys the same intimation, and what it only insinuates journals of royalist sentiment are found to declare openly. In a word, the republic, which was before without a rival, and strong, only because it alone held the field, has compelled a competitor to enter it. The republic has committed a thousand follies and mistakes; but these counted for little, because if it was not the republic that governed France, what was it to be? The situation is now entirely changed. There is at last a pretender, and a pretender of good repute, and it is the republic that has called him into existence. In every class of society, and in the army as well, the question will be perpetually discussed how long the public is likely to last, and what are the chances of the Comte de Paris soon ascending the throne of France. Thus an act of gross injustice will prove to be an act of suicidal folly. It is not as though the republican form of government in France were strong by its own strength. Its sole strength has proceeded from the weakness, indeed from the non-existence, of any substitute. That source of stability has now been dried up. Often as prudent men have exhorted the conservatives of France to accept the republic, and to render it moderate by offering it their aid, we would hesitate to repeat that counsel now; and we are quite sure that if they did offer it they would not be listened to.

THE LOAN BYLAW.

The Loan Bylaw, which will come up at the council board for its first reading to-morrow night, has been so framed as to leave no possible ground for misconception in the minds of any of those who may vote for or against it. We believe that the necessity for the measure in favor of which this loan is proposed to be raised, has been made so manifest as to render recapitulation almost superfluous. The relation which the proposed reservoir bears to the comfort, health, and safety of the city is so intimate that the failure of the bylaw would amount to nothing else than a disregard of these three requisite conditions, and a year's further postponement of a highly important work. There was not wanting a voice at the council, when the discussion arose, to say that its owner never would oppose the bylaw—because a similar one had, when submitted to the ratepayers, been defeated. If the logic of this gentleman were universally applied the world would quickly be at a standstill. But the world moves; opinions change; experience grapes away error and prejudice; and, viewed by a new and stronger light, that which was rejected yesterday is not only accepted, but joyfully hailed to-day. The school of experience is a hard but a useful one, and some of those who, perhaps, a year ago opposed this measure may have since, by sickness, realized the city's want in its most serious aspect—for drainage will be deficient where water is scarce. The construction of a high level reservoir forms an important part of the scheme for an efficient system of drainage of which the people declared themselves in favor; and the reservoir will also constitute a ready and ample supply of water in case of fire; for, now even in an ordinary blaze it is not an unknown thing for the chief engineer to be informed that one of the tanks is empty. From this point of view alone the necessity of the measure should be recognized; for hope could the official mentioned be expected to extinguish a fire if the means at his command are inadequate; and that they would be in the event of a serious fire would be quickly and painfully shown. We want to make our city as healthy and cleanly an one as possible; but this cannot be longer done without a thoroughly efficient supply of water. But given this, and good drainage, Victoria, with the advantage of a splendid and unsurpassed climate, will become known at once the most popular invigorating, and beautiful health resort of the Pacific.

THE DRYDOCK.

Now that this great work is approaching completion, the magnitude of the undertaking is better understood than when the site was a confused mass of debris and machinery. The whole of the stone work is done, the machinery has been set in place, and the stone chimney or shaft (which will tower 90 feet above ground), and the engine house are fairly underway. The massive character of the undertaking can only be appreciated by those who venture into the deep cavity and gaze on the massive stone walls that rise on either side. A person standing on the bottom of the dock is 76 feet below high water mark. It was the habit of the small-beer politicians of the day to attack the stability of the cofferdam and to predict that as soon as the water had been pumped out the dam would fall to pieces. But it stands to-day as secure as when it was first made. Never a drop of water from the harbor can force its way through the seams. The workmanship bestowed on the dock is of the most satisfactory character and Larkin, Connolly & Co. may well be proud of the success that has attended their operations. But there is one glaring defect. The dock is too short to accommodate the class of ships which Sir John intimated at the theatre, the other evening, it was the intention of the imperial government to subsidize for the trade of the Orient. There are scores of ships afloat on the Atlantic and several in the Pacific, that require when docked a space of from 475 to 550 feet. Imagine one of this class of ships when plying between China, Japan and British Columbia, attempting to enter the Esquimalt dock! The idea is too absurd to be contemplated with patience. The last thing the Imperial and Canadian governments can do is to avert the consequences of the blunder is to take early steps to rectify it by lengthening the dock.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

A report is current at the Army and Navy Club that the government's first measure will be the appointment of a commission to enquire into the charges of corruption that have been brought against the war department. Among those affected by the charges are Admiral Lord Alcester, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, formerly Secretary of the Admiralty, Woodall, surveyor-general of ordnance, and Walter, consulting naval architect. It is alleged that these officials, in a shareholding in the Armstrong Company, arranged profitable contracts with the firm.

The New Member for Comox.

To the Editor:—The political and natural skies having cleared up together several things, lately obscure and uncertain, now stand out plainly and palpably in the returning light. In the first place it is certain that in spite of some gloomy forebodings, Comox has got the finest hay crop of many years and secondly the first chief condition. In the second place, it is that it is obvious, and it unanimously allowed that could the election battle of the 7th have been fought over again on the 8th Dingwall would have gained by at least 20 votes. Thirdly, it is also evident that the tirade of abuse in the opposition press only damaged the cause it attempted to serve, and is now returning upon the writers' heads. Lastly, it is evident Mr. Semlin was not cheered on account of his opposition to the government; very few of his supporters gained a job which government got in the growing temperance element elected him, and it is worthy of remark that the votes for the several candidates were in due proportion to their expressed opinions on this subject. Mr. Semlinous, who is understood to be an out and out anti-semlinite, had the most votes. Mr. Dingwall, who takes a further lower stand on the question, was next to him. Mr. Robb, who is believed to have no any chance in the existing laws, was a step lower; while Mr. McKelvey, whose near relation is in the habit of consigning the temperance people to the nether regions, had only ten votes. If, (as is hoped) Mr. Robson should bring in a bill for a session for the restriction, so far as practicable of the liquor traffic, Mr. Semlinous will be entitled to give him by the government, and retorted by notifying that when the day arrived France might count on him! The Duc d'Aumale's letter conveys the same intimation, and what it only insinuates journals of royalist sentiment are found to declare openly. In a word, the republic, which was before without a rival, and strong, only because it alone held the field, has compelled a competitor to enter it. The republic has committed a thousand follies and mistakes; but these counted for little, because if it was not the republic that governed France, what was it to be? The situation is now entirely changed. There is at last a pretender, and a pretender of good repute, and it is the republic that has called him into existence. In every class of society, and in the army as well, the question will be perpetually discussed how long the public is likely to last, and what are the chances of the Comte de Paris soon ascending the throne of France. Thus an act of gross injustice will prove to be an act of suicidal folly. It is not as though the republican form of government in France were strong by its own strength. Its sole strength has proceeded from the weakness, indeed from the non-existence, of any substitute. That source of stability has now been dried up. Often as prudent men have exhorted the conservatives of France to accept the republic, and to render it moderate by offering it their aid, we would hesitate to repeat that counsel now; and we are quite sure that if they did offer it they would not be listened to.

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We carry the largest stock of Blank Books and Stationery in B. C., and having for the last 28 years catered to the requirements of the public we feel justified in saying that our business transactions in the past with those more immediately in the neighborhood of Victoria and others in the most distant parts of the province, has proved satisfactory to our customers and in a measure profitable to ourselves. We propose to continue our efforts in the same direction during 1889, and hope to meet with the same liberal patronage bestowed on us in the past.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

A JOCOSE CAPTAIN.

A Joke Played upon the Commander of a Sloop of War.

Captain T—, of the sloop of war Concord in the West India squadron, was a curious compound of humanity. Fanatical pious, nervous to a degree approaching actual hysteria, he kept his officers and crew half the time in misery.

One time his ship was nearing the port of Pensacola and just at dawn the white sands of Santa Rosa island were sighted close aboard to windward. The officer of the deck sent a messenger down into the cabin to announce the fact.

A minute later old T. rushed out of the cabin half dressed, gave one glance at the surf breaking shoreward a mile away, and shouted:

"Oh, merciful Lord—here it is at last, a lee shore and no chance to claw off! Call all hands to prayers—call all hands to prayers!"

It took the officer of the deck half an hour to persuade the old gander that there was no danger, that the wind was off instead of on shore, and that the ship was heading for the Pensacola bar in smooth water.

One day in port a few of the mids put up a big sell on the old man. A party of them got permission to go to the big bayou where we generally got fresh water for ships in the squadron, on a fishing trip.

They had been gone just a little while when one of the conspirators, left on board purposely, went privately into the cabin and told Captain T. that the fishing party was only gotten up as a ruse to conceal the real object of the party going on shore. That it was to enable two of the middies, Brown and Ryan, to fight a duel, for it was known they had been quarreling in the steerage the night before.

"Man my gig instantly!" cried the captain in nervous energy. "I must stop this wicked thing. Just think of it—officers of mine fighting duels! Man my gig and put in a half-dozen marines. I'll arrest them both and put them in double irons."

In a few minutes his boat was rowing as fast as the crew could pull for the bayou. Old T. stood up in the stern sheets urging the men to bend to the oars—they were on an errand of mercy—to save human life.

The boat was near the usual landing, when the midshipmen were seen in a group, and the old captain, pale as a ghost, shouted:

"We're too late—we're too late they're at it now!"

And even as he spoke two pistol shots resounded over the water, and he saw two officers drop to the ground.

"Oh, merciful heaven, that I should live to see this!" he moaned. "Why was I so late! Oh, men—pull—pull—that I may get there to console them as they die!"

The boat touched the shore, he leaped out and rushed up into the group, and kneeling down, while tears streamed from his eyes, began to pray loud enough to be heard a mile, for mercy for the dead or dying.

While he was thus engaged the two who had been prostrate rose, and the whole group of reefers with bared heads waited reverently for him to get done praying.

When he was pretty well exhausted he looked up and there stood Brown, Ryan and the rest, with no sign of wounds or injuries upon them.

"What does this mean, gentlemen" he asked in wonder. "Have my prayers wrought a miracle! Thank heaven I was not too late after all!"

And you might have worked a week to persuade the old man that the whole thing was a farce and a sell got up for his especial benefit.

He went back to the ship happy. He had saved human life.

Poor old man—he kept getting worse and worse until the commodore found it necessary to send him home and put another officer in charge of the ship. He was crazy, especially on religious points.

Scientific Scraps.

It is a remarkable fact that the Japanese were the first to introduce seagoing torpedo boats.

The proper safe working load of wire ropes is as follows: ¼ diameter, 1,000 pounds; ⅜ rope, 1,500 pounds; ½ rope, 2,500 pounds; ¾ inch rope, 6,000 pounds. This is for 19 wires to the strand, hemp centers.

At present there are eighty coal mines worked in India, of which seventy-eight are in Bengal, one in the Central Provinces and one in Assam. The total output in 1888 was 1,815,776 tons, and 23,172 persons were employed.

During the third week in June there were shipped from Glasgow locomotives for Bombay valued at £2,000, and for other parts of India, £3,300; general iron manufactures valued at £20,800; steel goods, £5,700; machinery, £2,200; sewing machines, £731.

The scream of the locomotive has pierced the ears of Jerusalem and the rusty old chariot wheels resounds where echoed the mailed tread of the crusader. The mailed giant of the nineteenth century, the champion of brain and progress, will keep what his predecessor won but could not hold.

From the colliery near the Obateau of Meons, in France, comes a report of the discovery of a remarkable fossil tree. The trunk is about three meters high, the diameter varying from a half to a meter. Interest is especially attached to it because the roots are of the sigmaria type, while the upper portion presents the sigillaria type and was originally surmounted by a great bouquet of leaves.

A Preacher Preaches at Preachers.

New York Sun.

Rev. Mason P. Tresly, of the North Hundred Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, says that the custom of clergymen taking long summer vacations has become not only an abuse but a scandal. He said in a recent sermon: "It seems strange that ministers of religion are alone those who insist on this annual vacation. The doctors do not take a vacation, as a rule, because they are loyal to the sick and the dying; neither, as a rule, does the lawyer. Editors do not go away in the summer, and if they do they leave behind them the brain worthy to control the mighty arm of civilization—the press. If the doctors and editors left there would be no one to cure the sick or minister to the needs of our intellectual life, and if the reporter—loyal to the public and to his duty—remains and plods about in storm and in rain and in snow and in heat, how much more reason is there that those men who profess to be God's people and the embodiment of everything good, should walk about in our midst, in this season of evil, and carry out the work for which they were ordained."

A Girl, a Dog, and an Alligator.

One sultry summer afternoon a young daughter of an aristocratic Southerner, in the lower part of Alabama, took a towel and soap and went to a cool and shady pool, formed by a creek which emptied into the Alabama river. After she had sported in the water for half an hour or more, she half robed herself and crawled into the hammock, swinging partly over the water, and with one foot hanging daintily above the water a few inches, she fell asleep. Presently a large Newfoundland dog stepped out from the bushes, smelled at his mistress, wagged his tail in pleasure, and lay down at the foot of the tree. In half an hour a splashing was heard in the creek farther off, and presently huge waves broke the cove, and the waters, disturbed and rolling, made a noise that caught the dog's attention. A second or two later and the ugly nose of an alligator appeared above the water a few feet off from the foot of the sleeping girl. The hungry beast saw the tempting and dainty morsel, and his greedy eyes sparkled in anticipation of this snowy feast fit for a god. He made toward it with mouth open, teeth gleaming and eyes afire in anticipation. The faithful dog saw the peril of his mistress, and with one wild bark that awakened the quiet echoes of the woods, hurled himself at the open mouth of the alligator. The dog's warning caused the girl to jerk up her foot, but the dog and alligator met in a deadly struggle. They reared as they met, and the girl was thrown from the hammock to the bank, but the gallant dog went for that alligator, and having a good hold of him he didn't care to turn loose. They were first in the water, then on the bank, and the struggle went on, while the girl's screams soon brought her assistance. The alligator was finally killed, and measured seven and a half feet in length. The girl says she loves to swim, but never goes into a larger pool now than can get in a tub, and has the water strained before it goes there.—*Americus (Ga.) Record.*

Farm Notes.

Exercise and plenty of it is essential to the well-being of the horse.

Every farmer should be an experimenter, and every farm an experiment farm.

Plaster of Paris scattered over the floor of the fowl-house is a powerful absorbent, preventing the smell which arises from the droppings.

The nests must occasionally be renewed and kept clean. Straw is better than hay, because it is less convenient for insect breeding, especially when the hens are setting.

The farmer can place no better meat on his table than the flesh of the swine, and most farmers ought to keep a small flock of sheep if for no other purpose than to have an occasional sheep or lamb to kill.

An exchange states that the second or seed growth of clover starts much more rapidly if the first cutting has not been too close, and that a first stubble two or three inches high will generally insure a good seed crop.

Keep a sharp lookout in the orchard for the nests of the tent caterpillar. Destroy them at once by cutting off the limb, or if out of reach, by burning out the nests by means of a small bundle of rags tied upon the end of a long pole, and saturated with kerosene oil.

The greatest secret of raising young ducks is not to allow them to get wet. Give them all the water they can drink, in vessels so constructed as to permit them to reach the water only with their bills. Keep ducks and goslings away from the ponds or creeks until they are fledged.

H. Brown, of Wisconsin, writes: "Two years ago my corn crop failed utterly, and I was at a loss to know what I was going to do, with my 40 or 50 hogs. I had a large crop of oats and began feeding them to them. I never had hogs do better, never had hogs grow so thrifty. Last winter did the same thing, though I had a large corn crop. This winter I am doing the same thing with equally gratifying results. The so-called cholera is all around me, on the next farm but my hogs never were more healthy and thrifty."

A STRANGE DELUSION.

Ohio Fanatics Who Worship a Woman as Christ.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—One of the most remarkable religious mania of which there is any record has been kept in a little circle in this city. A party of thirty or forty people, most of them prominent and above the average in intelligence, believe that Mrs. John B. Martin, of Walnut Hills, is Christ manifest in the flesh, and that her sister, Mrs. F. Brock, is the Holy Ghost. The followers of these women meet at Mrs. Brock's house, and worship them both. Mrs. Martin exerted some strange and wonderful influence that has got them completely in her power, and they are fanatics on the subject. One of the followers of this woman Christ is named Jerome. He was a bookkeeper here for the Cincinnati agency of D. Appleton & Co., the New York publishers. He gave up his position of $1,800 a year to serve the female Savior of mankind. To an Enquirer reporter who saw him to-day he said in an earnest and eloquent conversation: "I have seen God face to face in the last half hour."

A young man named Cook, who works in the auditor's office of the Adams Express company, has also been captured. He resigned his position and has attached himself to the new sect. They believe that all churches are frauds, and the preachers are a set of fools. Accounting for the fact that Christ should manifest himself in a female, they say that in heaven there are no sexes, and the Savior is as liable to appear in a woman as a man. Mrs. Martin, the "New Christ," and Mrs. Brock, the "Holy Ghost," they say, are the only two perfect women on earth, and that the millenium is at hand. This movement has been going on quietly for a year without becoming generally known. The women seclude themselves, and will not be seen by anyone who is not a worshipper, or vouched for by one of them. Many [illegible] old Lear home and taken houses near the wooded hills. Those who have given up their positions say they do not need work or money. All they need is spiritual food and faith, and is furnished by the Love. Love asks no questions, and so the children in the wilderness.

"I leave my home and go to sell," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves sun on the spot and will, being utilized in such numerous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, and other summer complaints. m-th-sat-dw

WARLIKE WORDS FROM A PRIEST.

Dr. O'Reilly Advises the United States to go to War with England.

TORONTO, Ont., July 24.—Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, cousin of Archbishop Lynch, is in the city and lectured at the Irish National league last night. He was interviewed as to the anti-British sentiments uttered by him in Detroit. He reiterated them with emphasis. What he said at Detroit was to this effect. He alluded to "Canadian insolence and English aggression," spoke of limbering up those guns and pointing over at the impertinent province, Ontario.

"IF BROTHER WANTS WAR with us, I see no reason why she should not be accommodated, and that Americans cannot abide the sight of a neighbor going to seed for the sake of a fight."

When interviewed he said that on the occasion referred to he was speaking on the fisheries question, he added: "I said that I did not consider Detroit was as much captive after Hull struck his colors as the country appeared to be to day in the face of outrages that were being perpetrated upon our fishermen; that there were men in Maine and marines in Michigan, and I still had an abiding faith that before the national disgrace would go far enough to make our veterans turn over in their graves our living ones would limber up those guns."

WILL NOT RETRACT.

"I said nothing in that speech that I can retract or wish to retract—not a word nor a syllable. On this occasion I was speaking as an American citizen and I did not cease to be one when I became a priest. Neither because I am a priest do I consider myself in any way called upon to encourage or countenance abject, mean in the national policy of my country. I do not consider that the United States is required as a great nation to submit to contumely offered by any foreign power either on sea or land, and especially by England.

HISTORIC EARTHQUAKES.

Some Notable Convulsions which have Visited Humanity.

New York World.

The scientific world has been speculating over earthquakes and their ruinous results during the long series of centuries since Eubœa, the largest island of the Ægean sea, made its first bow to geographical circles after a violent upheaval about four centuries before Christ. From that on down the disasters at the island of Java in 1883, and the more recent convulsions in Spain during the shortest season of 1885, history records a fearful loss of life from these volcanic fits of the earth. The pagan philosophers held the idea that these earthquakes were produced by subterranean clouds bursting into lightning, which about the vaults thus confined would roll and rumble. Epicurus and other philosopher Descartes supposed there were many vast cavities underground which communicate with each other, some of which abound with water, others with exhalations arising from inflammable substance like niter, sulphur, etc. Dr. Priestly of England thought earthquakes were caused by electricity. They are now generally believed to be due to steam generated by subterranean heat.

There is no space to give a detailed list of recorded earthquakes. Many were of small consequence and occasioned by a small loss of life. Below are the most disastrous fatalities from this cause:

Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii in A. D. 79. The loss of life was comparatively small, but the two cities were totally destroyed by the accompanying eruption of Vesuvius.

In 742 over 500 towns in Syria and Palestine were destroyed, and the loss of life could never be calculated.

In 1158 20,000 perished in Syria.

In 1286 50,000 were destroyed in Cilicia.

In 1456 40,000 perished in the great earthquake of Naples.

Lisbon has been twice visited. In 1531 over 30,000 were buried in the ruins, while fully 50,000 perished in the famous upheaval of 1755, when the town was completely engulfed in a few minutes. At the same time 12,000 Moors perished in Morocco.

In 1783 Sicily was nearly wrecked by earthquake. Fifty-four cities and 300 villages were overturned and the loss of life reached 100,000.

In 1703 Yeddo, the capital of Japan, was ruined and 200,000 were lost.

In 1716 20,000 perished at Algiers.

In 1754 Grand Cairo was swallowed up, with 40,000 inhabitants.

In 1822, at Aleppo, 20,000 people were lost.

In 1868 25,000 were destroyed in the upheavals in Ecuador and Peru.

In 1881 the town of Scio and 4,000 inhabitants were destroyed.

A Practical Joke.

This afternoon uproarious laughter proceeding from a prominent hotel bar-room drew together a number of persons standing in the hotel corridor among whom was a Journal reporter. The fun which produced such boisterous hilarity, it appears, was caused by a humorous commercial traveller who had set up the drinks for a crowd of friends. Seeing a funnel behind the bar he proceeded to fool the bar-tender, and putting the point of it inside the waistband of his pants and a silver quarter in his mouth he turned back and quickly jerking his head forward dropped the quarter in the mouth of the funnel. The hotel barber, who happened to be present, said the trick was a very simple one to do, and he, for drinks that he could easily do it. Showing the funnel inside his waistband he jerked his head back. Before he had time to get it forward again, the onte commercial traveller seized a pitcher of water standing on the counter and dumped its contents into the mouth of the funnel. The crowd screamed with laughter as the unexpected denouement, while the "picked, dripping, and astonished barber danced wildly about the room, shedding quarts of water from his pant legs. When he recovered his self-possession he ordered up the drinks and the crowd smiled again.—*Ottawa Journal.*

An Honest Man or a Rogue!

BIRMINGHAM, July 23.—The police have arrested on a charge of theft a fashionable doctor, calling himself Vivian, who claims to have come here from New York. Vivian came here in an apparently needy condition, but suddenly appeared to have become possessed of great wealth. He lived luxuriously at the Queen's hotel here, and was married in a fashionable church to a Miss Wilkes, to whom he presented valuable jewels. The newly married couple proceeded to London where they engaged apartments at the Langham hotel, the groom spending largely and paying promptly. The Scotland Yard authorities say that Vivian is a notorious crook who has just returned from a term of ten years' servitude. Vivian protests that he is innocent.

Mark Twain's Hurricane Experience.

Steve Gillis, printer and journalist, was the chum and roommate of Mark Twain in the old days when the San Francisco Post. They had likewise suffered, and triumphed together in the sagebrush, the dusty green foliage of which they frequently succeeded in turning to a bright red. Mark was, and is, a very nervous man. Simon Ansolabehere robbed his life of sweetness and light. Steven had no nerves and it was a pleasure to measure the amusement upon those of Mr. Clemens.

"Steve," cried Mark, in an agonized voice, shaking his bed-fellow out of an apparently profound slumber, "Do you hear that mouse—that infernal, gnawing mouse? It drives me wild."

"Oh, hang the mouse," growled Gillis, turning over and snoring ostentatiously.

It was to an mouse, but a little machine which Steven was privately winding with a string for the benevolent purpose of annoying his friend.

Mark lay and writhed and cursed and gnashed his teeth. He cried shoo and beat upon the headboard. He got up and threw things under the bed, and walked around the room and wrung his hands and moistened his profanity with tears of impotent exasperation. The mouse still gnawed, and Mark put on his clothes and went out and paced the streets till morning, leaving his companion to travel in bed.

"Hallo, Nase, what have you been doing?" asked Gillis, another night, startled out of real sleep this time and sitting up in bed. And no wonder he was startled. Mark, dressed, had just entered the room. In his hand he held a Japanese sword, as sharp as a razor, a prized gift from Bayard Taylor. This weapon was dripping with blood. The clock struck midnight.

"Ary—n" him he'll never crow again," exulted the assassin, but even as he crawled into bed the offending rooster sent forth a cock-a-doodle do that caused Mark to give a howl of foiled vengeance and bury his head in the blanket. In the morning it was discovered that his one furious stroke in the chicken house had bereft eight hens of their heads, but the rooster had escaped. He owed his life to the fortunate circumstance that he slept—or rather crowed, at the end of the perch farthest from the door of the coop.

"Steve, Steve! I say wake up!" came a hoarse and furious whisper at 1 a. m.

Mr. Gillis woke, and beheld Mr. Clemens, clad only in his shirt, standing by the open window. The night was cold and Mr. Clemens was shivering violently. In his shaking hand was a razor.

"Steve," he pleaded, "you are warm and your nerve is good. Get up and shoot this cat for me. I have been out in the yard for an hour trying to get at head on the brute, and now that he is there on the fence I cannot kill him. Get up, Steve, do."

"Oh, let the cat alone."

"What! You won't get up? Then Steve Gillis, I'll shoot you. I am shaky but I can shoot you, if I can't hit a cat."

And Mr. Gillis arose and slew the cat in self defence, and Mark Twain went out and brought in a bottle and sat up till sun-rise to celebrate the execution.

Mark Twain and Dan De Quille roomed together in dirty Comstock days. One morning Dan missed his boots, and after a vain search he suspiciously inquired of Mark, who was lying in bed lazily smoking a clay pipe. "Mark, I can't find my boots. Do you know anything about them?"

"Yours boots?" complacently replied Mark. "Well, yes, I threw them at that blasted cat that was howling around the house last night."

"Threw my boots at the cat!" howled Dan in a rage. "Why in hell didn't you throw your own boots?"

"Dan," said Mark, after a reflecting puff or two, "Dan, if there is anything I hate it is a selfish man. I have observed of late that you are growing selfish. What difference does it make whose boots were thrown at the cat! Dan, beware of selfishness. It is the most contemptible trait in human nature."

Aged Orange Trees.

There is flourishing in the porch of the convent of Santa Sabina, in Rome, an orange tree that is said to have been planted in A. D. 1200. Another in the monastery of Tondi, is supposed to have been planted by St. Thomas Aquinas in 1278. In the Moorish Alcazar of Seville, Spain, exists one that was planted during the reign of Pedro I., between 1350 and 1366. Others here, known to be 500 years old, are described as having a height of from twelve to fifteen metres, with trunks from 1.24 to 1.40 metres in circumference. Age is not, however, indicated by size, as in Andalusia there are many younger trees that are larger than these. In Alcala de Guadaira are two, the trunks of which, at one metre above the ground, are respectively 2.50 and 2.60 metres in circumference. The yield of some orange trees in Malta and Naples is simply astounding, reaching as high as 30,000 oranges to the tree, and, in the estate known as the Huerta Grande, in Mairena del Alcor, there are two that are said to have borne 38,000 oranges each in a season.

STAMPEDED BY MRS. SULLIVAN.

How she Outraced Wife Revenge Herself on a "Beautiful Blonde."

TROY, Ohio, July 21.—Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Theodore Sullivan, a prominent lawyer and politician, suspecting her husband of infidelity, hired detectives. She learned that he was at the house of Ida Hamilton, a beautiful blonde, and proceeded on Monday night with her 10-year old son and two of his friends to the house, gained entrance to the second story by a ladder and found Sullivan in a room with the maiden. Mrs. Sullivan seized her, and while the son and his friends covered the guilty pair with revolvers, Mrs. Sullivan turned a bucketful of mixed tar and creosote over Miss Hamilton's head and shoulders, completely covering her person with the mixture. When the tar had cooled it could not be cleaned from her head, and her hair will therefore shared off close to the scalp. Mrs. Sullivan will institute proceedings for divorce.

ISLAND RAILWAY.—The last rail on the Bell, Larkin & Patterson contract was laid on Thursday evening. The firm will complete their contract by August 29th, and it is expected they will be awarded the contract for the extension to Wellington.

SALE OF A RAILWAY.—The railroad between Puyallup junction and Stuck junction, W. T., seven miles, has been sold to the Northern Pacific Railway Co. for $275,000.

The Proper Thing in Wedding Rings.

In answer to a query, I write that favorite engagement ring has a sapphire and diamond, the two gems representing faith and constancy, as it is supposed. A sapphire, beautiful as it may be in idea, is in reality a very unbecoming stone. If of the regulation depth of color, it does not light up well, and a diamond or diamonds are positively required to illuminate its dull surface, but the bride determines its choice as the gift of virgin love. An ruby is too costly, save for the rich, and the stones that resemble it are disliked in this association, though they will be welcome gifts later on. No one thinks of buying an emerald or an opal for the engagement ring, and pearls are so easily injured they are rarely on "this list," but diamonds, always and ever within such addends as the taste pocket permit, suffice for the princess or the commoner. A diamond ring admits of great variation of design and style, as any connoisseur will admit, when the tempting array in a great jewellery establishment is under consideration. Beautiful rings on beautiful hands are one of the those combinations which weak humanity may be pardoned for adoring. The new bracelet so much worn now is called udscha and is of Egyptian origin. It was worn more than three hundred years ago as a talisman by both men and women in Egypt. The udscha itself is a large coin covered with hieroglyphics in enamel or jewelled, and this is attached to a narrow metal, and which must never be removed from the wearer's arm. Hence it was customary to wear it in youth or as long as the size of the arm would permit, above the elbow, as near the arm-pit as possible. As the wearer grew, increased in muscle or fat the udscha was slipped lower and lower until it descended to the wrist.—*Frida Clare Bell's Letter.*

DILKE.

The Last of the Dilke Case.

LONDON, July 24.—Dilke has disappeared from polite society in England as completely as if an earthquake had swallowed him up. The verdict was a foregone conclusion. Dilke received it impassively, except only shrugging his shoulders slightly. He remained in court for a few minutes afterwards talking earnestly with his lawyer. He then rejoined Lady Dilke, who had spent the afternoon in one of the private rooms of the court. An enormous crowd had gathered round the principal entrance waiting for the parties to come out. Dilke left through the judge's private door, but the crowd catching sight of his brougham shouted repeatedly, "Dirty Dilke; three groans for Dirty Dilke!" At the clubs crowds of members had patiently waited to learn the verdict, which was instantly telegraphed. The afternoon papers sold for hours as fast as they could be printed. Within two hours of the verdict being announced Dilke had issued his address to his former constituents in Chelsea, again protesting his innocence of the charges, but saying as regards his public life, he bowed to the decision of the court, and bidding him a respectful and grateful farewell. The condemnation of him in the papers to-day is universal, and is as severe as it is possible to write. Most of the papers, among them the Times, the Standard, the Pall Mall Gazette and the Spectator, demand a prosecution for perjury. Almost alone the Pall Mall Gazette considers the hypothesis of Dilke's innocence intellectually conceivable. On the whole the probabilities are that the case is not disposed of.

Three weeks ago Dilke declared privately that if the verdict went against him he would bring an action for libel either against one of the Crawfords or against some newspaper and carry the case if necessary up to the house of lords.

AN AUSTRALIAN SCANDAL.

The Governor of South Australia and His Expenses.

An Australian correspondent writes—Out of the retrenchment discussion in South Australia a curious incident has arisen. Mr. Homburg, a member of the house, addressing his constituents, declared that the pruning knife could be best applied at the top of the tree—namely, at Government House. He railed at the expense the country was put to, not only in paying the Governor's salary, but in supplying him as an extra with "domestic servants," and he added that the governor escaped the income tax and was let off paying interest on the cost of the furniture which was supplied to him in Government House. The governor, Sir William Robinson, adopted the very extraordinary course of entering into correspondence with Mr. Homburg on the question, and this has been published. The Governor, unfortunately does not make out the best of cases for himself. He does pay the income tax, but under a kind of protest, as the question is under reference to the Queen's law advisers in England; he does not pay interest on the furniture, though he says he is willing to do so if the government so decide; and though he gets not "domestic servants" at the public expense, he does get the services of gardeners and laborers to keep up the government house grounds. But no matter, however well he had come out of the correspondence, Sir William Robinson might surely have left Mr. Homburg's statements to be dealt with by the members of his ministry. The Queen's representative in honor adds to his dignity by refuting the loose statements about his salary and perquisites which may be made even by members of parliament. Sir William had much better have kept his pen from paper.

Sir Hand's Blunest Cannon.

London News. The mammoth Elder has arrived at Woolwich from Elswick with the first of the 110 ton guns, ordered of Sir Wm. Armstrong for the British government. It is to be proved at the butts below the royal arsenal, and after some experiments to test velocity and other qualities, it will probably be taken to Shoeburyness for the customary range trials. The guns pass as be landed for a few days, and cannot at present be seen, being buried in the ship's hold under 150 tons of projectiles, and even after it is on shore it will not be immediately taken to the butts, as it will be necessary first to test the canal bridge and carriage if it is strong enough to bear it. A great carriage or sleigh of iron has been built for the royal carriage department to hold the weapon while

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] THE WEEKLY COLONIST [illegible] (INCLUDING POSTAGE) [illegible] THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IS POSTAGE PAID. [illegible] THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with the money Two Dollar and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SANDWICH, AKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COWICHAN AND OTHER [illegible] WILL BE PRINTED [illegible] TUESDAY MORNING [illegible] OF THIS OFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, August 3.

Mr. T. R. Smith (H. B. Co.) is on the way back from London.

Mr. L. L. Dorsey, of Rock Bay, British Columbia, New Westminster, returned from Portland on Saturday.

Messrs. J. A. Crowe and A. McPherson returned from the mainland Sunday night.

Mrs. Thomas Harris will leave in a few days for a lengthy visit to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Shotbolt will leave shortly on a trip to England. Mr. Shotbolt has been absent from England since 1862.

A private despatch states that the injuries to Sir William Lady and Dr. Dawson in the railway accident in England were trifling.

Sir George and Lady Stephen, Mr. W. C. Van Horne, vice-president and general manager of the C. P. R., with the Earl of Durham, from England, Messrs. Sterling and Pearsall, of New York, and others, will arrive here this afternoon from Montreal.

Sir Charles Tupper will sail for Canada on the 19th of August on important public business.

At the Occidental: W. R. Lord, Skeena river; Robert Hunt, Fort Rupert; Edw. Langley, Alert Bay, Mr. Nichols, Fort Moodyville.

Rev. Mr. Brenton, formerly of New Westminster, is in the city, and will open his new school on the 16th inst.

Mr. J. C. Hughes, of New Westminster, came down from the mainland on Sunday night, and leaves by the steamer Boscowitz on Thursday for Metlakahtla to assume his new duties as Indian agent.

Mr. E. S. Whods, who was appointed to the Rock Bay school, has resigned his position to assume the principalship of the Kamloops school, and leave the city this morning for his new field of labor.

M. Eugene Cróteau, of Quebec, is a guest of the Driard.

Miss Adler arrived home yesterday by the steamer George E. Starr.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Rice, of New York, are guests of the Driard.

Mr. A. Harris, of Montreal, is at the Driard.

Mr. J. Angus, of the Hastings Mill, Moodyville sawmill, is a guest of the Driard.

Mr. Charles Wilson left on Sunday for his home in New Westminster.

Mr. J. Rooney, C. P. R., is registered at the Driard.

Messrs. D. Combes and Geo. Mitchell, of Ottawa, are at the Driard.

Mr. Theo. Davie, M. P. P., has returned home from the mainland.

Mr. J. A. Mara, ex speaker of the house, arrived in the city by the steamer Princess Louise on Sunday night.

Mr. George Wise left by the steamer Princess Louise this morning on his return to Yale.

Mr. [illegible] Boomer, of Ont., and his brother Mr. James Stott, of Toronto, [illegible] of the Oriental, San Francisco, and has been visiting his brother in the upper country. He arrived in the city yesterday, and returns home per Northern Pacific railway today. He has had a most enjoyable trip, and expresses himself as enamored of the Pacific coast, and more especially of British Columbia.

Mr. John Boyd is expected to arrive from Pedard River in a day or two.

Mr. John Work was reported very ill late last night.

Distinguished Visitors.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald attended divine service at St. James' church on Sunday morning. Rev. [illegible] Dr. Reminder of the day.

Yesterday was spent largely in driving and the party attended a banquet in the evening at Government house, his honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Cornwall entertaining. Sir John and Lady Macdonald and Miss Rollenstein, Rear Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, the Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Hills, Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Trutch, the Hon. Senator and Mrs. Macdonald, the Hon. Senator and Mrs. Nelson, the Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Smithe, Colonel O'Brien, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Vernon.

Sir John will open the Horticultural exhibition, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., at the Theatre Comique this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when a band will be in attendance.

Arrangements for the regatta on the Arm on Thursday are almost perfected, and the affair promises to be one of great pleasure and interest.

Lady Macdonald has kindly consented to lay the corner stone of the new Sunday school, adjoining the Methodist church, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon next.

On Friday evening the Victoria Assembly Club will give a public ball in the new Assembly hall, Fort street, in honor of Sir John and Lady Macdonald. The festivities during the week will thus be seen to be quite numerous, and the pleasant gathering together will gladden the general element.

SALMON.—Steamer Barbara Boscowitz arrived from the north on Sunday afternoon, bringing with her 6,000 cases salmon—200 cases from Cunningham's cannery, 2,000 cases from Inverness, 1,000 cases from Alert Bay, and 1,000 cases from the B. A. Packing company. The steamer brought no news of the elections.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Three hundred and [illegible] and ten boys attended the Central school at the commencement of the term yesterday. There are forty new scholars, those families arrived from the provinces and the States during the late vacation.

THE DAILY COLONIST.—The first copy of the Daily Colonist was reached us. It is neatly printed, and gives evidence of vigorous health. A daily newspaper is a [illegible] to any town and particularly to New Westminster district [illegible]

THE HIGH LEVEL.—Councillor [illegible] has placed on the board at the city hall a notice of intention to move at the next meeting of the council, that the engines in pumping water to the high levels be discontinued.

SIR GEORGE STEPHEN AND PARTY AT VANCOUVER.

They Will Arrive at Victoria to-day.

Dead Body Found in Coal Mines.

The New Steam Fire Engine Arrives.

(Exclusive to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 2.—Vice President Sir George and Lady Stephen, Vice President W. C. Van Horne, General Manager George Olds, Lord Durham, Hon. Claude Lambton, Messrs. Pearsall and Sterling, of New York; Russell Stephens, of Montreal; Hon. Walter Gilpin and Mr. McInnes, the president's private secretary, made up the party which arrived at Port Moody on Sunday afternoon by official train. This morning they came down from Port Moody on the little steamer Sensier, and motored in from the townsite. In the afternoon the party steamed through Burrard inlet and into False creek, returning to Port Moody and then to New Westminster. They will leave by to-morrow morning's steamer for Victoria. Mr. H. Abbott, general superintendent of the Pacific division, will accompany the party to Victoria.

DEAD BODY FOUND.

This afternoon the body of a man was found floating in the water at Hastings mill. It proved to be that of an Englishman named Underwood, an hotelkeeper, who arrived from Australia about a week ago. An inquest was held this evening, but nothing was elicited to show how he had fallen into the water, and a verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

FIRE ENGINES.

The Ronald fire engine returned yesterday, having been trucked from Port Moody to this place via New Westminster. It will be tested to-night. The manufacturer gives ten (?) years' credit on the purchase.

FROM THE MAINLAND.

First Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Sir George Stephen and Party Movements—The Salmon Run Fairly Good.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 2.—The first presbytery of the church in this province in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada will meet in St. Andrew's church, in this city, to-morrow morning. Rev. Mr. Jamieson will be the first moderator.

A boat containing ten Chinamen capsized on the river yesterday afternoon; but fortunately all were saved by other boats coming to their assistance.

Vice President Van Horne and party to this coast arrived at Port Moody last evening. The party proceeded to Vancouver this morning, returning to Port Moody in the afternoon and from there followed by train to this city. They will take the steamer for Victoria.

The salmon run continues fairly good. Weather, hot. A thunderstorm, with a little rain, passed over the city yesterday.

Total Value of Vancouver's Assessed Property.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 2.—Assessor Baldwin completed the assessment roll to-day, the total of the assessed property reaching the sum of two million six hundred thousand dollars.

The Queen Explosion—Four More Deaths.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NANAIMO, Aug. 2.

The number of deaths by the explosion on Queen of the Pacific is four, viz: Rabe, Kade, Hanson and Johnson. Some others are in a precarious state. The remainder are doing well apparently.

Supreme Court.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

Wise against Tuttle, Irwin and others. This was an action for libel brought by the plaintiff, who is government agent at Lillooet, against the defendants for sending a letter to the Attorney-General charging him with extortion and other offences. The defendant Irwin had been the party signed "Junius" published in the Times on the 9th November. Damages were laid at $10,000.

Mr. Davie, M. P. P., and Mr. McCreight for the plaintiff; Mr. Bole and Mr. Crease, Wilson for the defendant.

OBITUARY.—Rev. Father Bussen, who was for some time a missionary on this clay Sound, died at his home in Holland recently, whither he went for the benefit of his health, in the early prime of 31 years. His was a lovable disposition, and his many friends learn of his death with the deepest feelings of regret.

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.

A School to be Established in this City—Froebel's Method.

Miss Dickinson will shortly establish a school in this city under the Kindergarten system. That lady has received her diploma from the California Kindergarten Training School of "Ma Prudice" and comes to Victoria with first-class testimonials. She is without doubt a capable and earnest teacher in the Kindergarten work. The education, training, tastes, the training of the faculty of speech, the exercise of the creative powers, the development of manual skill, the cultivation of the incessant inquiry, the care of bodily health by physical exercise, the stimulation of imagination and the attempt to form habits of attention, concentration and self-control, the insistance upon good manners, the generous sympathy with God and nature, the ideal to the child of the spiritual life of God's Universe, the great original truth that God dwelt within and was part of the very life of the child. One who saw Friedrich Froebel for the first time describes him as "a tall, spare man, with a face like Michael Angelo's, surrounded by a group of village children between the ages of three and eight, most of them bare footed and but scantily clothed, who reached two and two up a hill, where, having seated them for a play, he proceeded with them a song belonging to it. The loving patience and [illegible] with which he did this, the whole bearing of the man while the children played various games under his direction were so moving, that tears came into my eyes." The question all his life was, How shall I reach the child? All his discourses was always his theory of development applied to the human being. He constantly used to repeat: "The destiny of nations lies far more in the hands of the women—the mothers—than in the governors of power, or those innovators who for the most part do not understand themselves. We must cultivate women, for with the education of the mothers commences the kindergarten; and we must begin with the cradle." Froebel's work was the union of his discourses, and he says: "Three hundred years after my death my method of education shall be completely established according to its ideas, I shall rejoice in heaven." He died in 1852, and to-day his system is recognized the world over as a practical and successful method of developing the educational faculties of the very young. It is pleasing to know that a school is to be established in this city, and we have no doubt that Miss Dickinson, the Kindergartner, will receive that trust between the North Saskatchewan and her undertaking, which she undoubtedly deserves.

[illegible] arrived at Nanaimo on Sunday.

Steamer Alexander, Capt. Christensen, left Victoria on Sunday with a scow ship in tow for San Francisco.

Yesterday evening the ship Glory of the Seas was towed to sea by the steamer Alexander.

Ship Joseph S. Spinney, Capt. Curling, from Yokohama, arrived in the roads last night.

Horticultural and Industrial Exhibition.

Sir John Macdonald will open the Horticultural exhibition under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., at the Theatre Comique at 2 o'clock this afternoon. No pains have been spared to make this the best exhibition of the kind held in this city, a grand success, and it is to be hoped it will be liberally patronized. It will undoubtedly be well worth visiting. A band of music will be in attendance during the afternoon and evening of both days that the exhibition will be open.

The Gelchsen Railway.

The gelchsen of the Agassiz section of the Lytton railway crossed Esquimalt road yesterday late before night and reached the Indian or Songish reserve. The company have secured the right of way from Esquimalt to the Indian village. Track-laying will begin in a day or two. Within four weeks the iron horse will arrive at the water's edge on the west side of the harbor.

Nearly Drowned.

On Sunday afternoon two young men in a dingy attempted to run through the gorge while the tide was turning up and encountered a hole and whirls that were positively dangerous to encounter. By some means the boat was upset and the occupants were thrown into the whirlpool. One grasped the boat and held on with a death grip. The other, who could swim a little, kept his head above water and drifted back towards the inner basin until an outrigger put out and towed him ashore. The affair was witnessed from the bridge and shore by a number of persons who hastened to save the unfortunates, by shouting at the top of their voices.

POLICE NOTES.—Albert Gilbert and James McCarthy, the stoke, who were arrested on the steamer Princess Louise on Saturday night for refusing to pay their fares or show tickets, were fined $5 each or one month in default. The latter was also charged with having no lights on his vessel, and was fined $10 or one month in default.

PLACING SIGNS.—The practicing of posting up signs on the verandah posts outside their shops: Messrs. Beak, Van Volkenburgh, Porter, Parker and Goodacre in was claimed that it was customary for years to do so. The law was explained, and upon their agreeing to not do so in future the cases were withdrawn.

Alex. Kerr was charged with a violation of the health ordinance by throwing out slops on Douglas street. He pleaded guilty, having stood there for some time and upon being informed that the nuisance, $2, the fine was dismissed. Charles Marsden, for throwing out slops on the street, and paid the cost of the summons, $2. Robert Chambers, a hackman, was charged with his hack in the wrong place, and Robert Turnbull, mate on the steamer Princess Louise, was fined $1 for assaulting Thomas Hanson, a deck hand.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Through an overnight income has issued it was stated that the Victoria Truck and Dray Company had dissolved. On the contrary, the company's prompitude and business like way of executing orders continues to ensure them a large proportion of the public patronage. A reference should have been made to the Union Truck and Dray Company, the members of which firm, Messrs. Croft, Burchett, have carried on a business in Victoria the same name. Mr. Croft will continue the same calling on his own account.

MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Victoria will take place in Harmonic hall tonight at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting resolutions to the Queen, Sir John and Lady Macdonald.

ROCK BAY SCHOOL.—Mr. W. S. Wood, lately elected principal of Rock Bay School, has resigned, having accepted a school at Kamloops. The position will be filled at the next meeting of the trustees.

DANGER ROCK, the terror of mariners in days gone by, is fast disappearing. Three large loads of the blasted material are being shipped by the Grey-Chasseur [illegible] to foreign parts.

THE BRIDGE CASE.—It is reported that this celebrated case will not go to London at all, but that it will be argued at Ottawa on appeal from the finding of Mr. Justice Henry before the full Supreme Court.

MESSRS. PICKERING & CO., real estate brokers, have added a private detective and enquiry office to their business.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Mr. A. Macdonald Hints that the Project will be Pushed.

(Manitoba, July 28.)

Another railway enterprise of vast interest to this city and province is about to be brought prominently before the public. At the last session of parliament Messrs. A. C. Macdonald, Alexander Manning, H. S. Howland, Mr. Bain of Toronto, and five or six others obtained a charter to construct a railway from Winnipeg to the Peace river country, a distance of [illegible] miles. The project is considered a reasonable one; it is undoubtedly feasible and would no doubt prove profitable, as the settlement in the North-west and the chain of help advances. Mr. Macdonald is now in Winnipeg for the purpose of gathering full information regarding the proposed route and arranging for a preliminary survey. A very good, and at the same time, accurate idea of the country which the road would open up is contained in a report made to Mr. Macdonald by well-known surveyor of Toronto, who has been over the route. He states as follows:

In referring to our conversation yesterday respecting your projected railway from Winnipeg to the Peace river country, I have to state that I have carefully studied with a view of getting detail information regarding the same.

Your line, I think, should occupy nearly the same ground that Mr. Fleming's location for the Canadian Pacific railway did, up to about 244 miles from Winnipeg, where the line passes between the Porcupine Mountains and the Duck Mountains, at a place called Thunder Hill, and I have no doubt the plans and profiles of the same could be readily obtained from the department at Ottawa, or tracings of them from which a good deal of information could be obtained up to that point, as I take it; a re-survey there would not likely depart much from the ground originally chosen unless it could be found possible to avoid some of the rock and hill in that distance without much increase of distance.

Start line from Thunder Hill in going to Fort La Corne, at the confluence of the north and south Saskatchewan rivers, departs to the north of Mr. Fleming's survey, and on ground of which there is no reliable information as yet, apart from the general impression that it is fairly favorable ground for a line.

From Fort La Corne, 402 miles, to Lac La Biche, 718 miles, no larger stream crossings will be encountered, as the line will trend between the North Saskatchewan river on the south and the Bow river on the north, flowing into English river at Isle a la Crosse lake, in which distance no serious difficulties are to be encountered.

Passing on the north side of Lac La Biche and continuing the general course at 55° W., the Athabasca River is crossed, and the east end of Lesser Slave lake is reached at distance of [illegible] miles, which space the rough ground will likely be encountered. Lesser Slave lake and the latter place, as indicated by Mr. Horetzky, who passed by there in his exploration for the Canadian Pacific railway.

Going on the north side of Lesser Slave lake, being the highest ground, and soon after leaving it you pass the valley of Heartbrook, which was laid down to Peace river, and there following the south bank of Peace river, the Smoky river, will bring you to Dunvegan, about 1040 miles in an air line from Winnipeg; or by crossing Peace river where Heartbrook falls into it and following the north bank in ascending the valley, would give the road bed a shorter subject and better shelter from the winds.

In the whole of this distance you traverse a region laid down on the maps of the department of the interior as possessing a great adaptability for farming purposes in its various branches, and a line built through there would become a great subsidiary to the Canadian Pacific railway, and by the alleged superiority of its lands over those through which the line of the Canadian Pacific railway passes, may succeed in developed into the better trunk line, with its outlet at Fort Simpson on the Pacific coast, in my opinion.

A striking feature of this contemplated line is that it will make all the large navigable streams in that vast region tributary to it in a greater degree than any other line, viz: the North and South Saskatchewan, which are now successfully navigated for hundreds of miles, and its location being on the borders of the forest line, thus ensuring ready facilities for material in connecting it, and well use of great economic value for the requirements of settlers and commerce.

The following are approximate distances taken from the maps of the government surveys, in being in air line:

Winnipeg to the Narrows of Lake Manitoba	112 miles
Winnipeg to Swan River Hill	248 miles
Winnipeg to Fort La Corne	402 miles
Winnipeg to Lac La Biche	718 miles
Winnipeg to Slave Lake	802 miles
Winnipeg to Dunvegan	1,040 miles

As for instance in location, Winnipeg to Dunvegan, 164 miles in a direct line, or thus 1,144 miles from Winnipeg to Dunvegan. Yours very truly,

A. R. MCLENNAN.

Scandal in High Life.

BOSTON, July 27.—A scandal as rank and sensational as the Duke Crawford case is soon to come into the Boston courts. The wife of a millionaire who is, with probably one exception, the most widely known woman in New England, has this week filed a bill for divorce in the clerk's office of the supreme court, the ground of action being adultery. In the business world the libelee occupies a similar position in New England to that formerly occupied by A. T. Stewart in New York. The scandal is no new one in society's private ear. The millionaire's alleged immorality with several women of high social rank, and formerly of world in certain circles for a long time. The divorce case will come up for hearing in October. It is not known yet whether it will be contested.

NEW TRUCK ALLIANCE.

Rumored Combine between German and [illegible]

BERLIN, July [illegible]—The feeling of undisguised exultation in the government organs over the defeat of Mr. Gladstone, and the prospect of a conservative ministry taking office in England. The Cologne Gazette, Prince Bismarck's organ, rejoices at Lord Salisbury's restoration to power and says it assures the peace of Europe. It is considered probable that overtures will be immediately made for closer political relations between the two countries, and a triple alliance between Germany, Austria and England is regarded, in high official circles as extremely likely. The St. Petersburg papers regard such an alliance as a menace to Russia, and are debating the question as one of great practical importance. Vienna and Berlin are the centres on the coming conference between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian prime minister.

KERATEA.—Coun. Hickey has given notice of a motion to apply the sum of $250 of the civic revenue for the purpose of the regatta committee.

THE SANITARY officer is about to issue summonses against certain persons who are in the habit of throwing dead cats, rats and other small "game" into the public streets.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—So far no petitions against the return of any members of the new house have been filed, and it is now asserted that the old of the courts will not be invoked.

ASSEMBLY HALL.—This handsome new place of entertainment is approaching completion and will be in order for Friday night's ball.

NELLIE GRANT'S SARTORIS.

Her Marriage Was Not Happy.

[illegible] created [illegible] announcement of the engagement of Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of President Grant, of the United States, to Algernon Charles Sartoris, a British subject. The prospective groom was a son of Edward Sartoris of Hampshire, England. His mother was Adelaide Kemble, daughter of Charles, and sister of Fanny Kemble the actress. The young man had been educated in England and Germany, and about 1870 came to the United States to seek his fortune. He arrived on the steamship [illegible] while Miss Nellie was returning from a trip [illegible] the couple met, [illegible] those unaccountable [illegible] called by women "love affairs," which terminated in marriage. [illegible] that that period [illegible] Sartoris was [illegible] social opportunities and her everything to make a maiden in her own home happy. Her father had been the chieftain of the powerful armies of the United States, and was the conqueror of the rebellion. He had then reached the pinnacle of power and grandeur, seat of the chief magistracy of the country. As a child of six to ten years old, Nellie often, with her mother, visited her father's headquarters in the field. During the movements and strife of armies she often heard the thunders of artillery, the rain of musketry and the clash of arms. At the capital she was the pet of the social world. She had received distinguished attentions from old and young. Her debut was one of the events of the social history of the executive mansion. The sons and daughters of the most eminent statesmen and officials were her companions. In her home she was the idol of her father.

In Washington society Mr. Sartoris was only a figure as the friend of Miss Grant. He possessed none of the finer social qualities of young men. He was given to sporting and much of his time was spent at the marine barracks. His conduct there, was a matter of common talk. His allowance and usually irresponsible comments among the officers about Miss Grant, the lady to whom he was known to be engaged, in disparagement of her intelligence and education, often almost led to chastisement. It was only his relations at the executive mansion which compelled them to suppress their indignation and tolerate his presence.

When it became known to Mrs. Grant and the President that the attention of Mr. Sartoris meant marriage there was a deep sense of disappointment, to refer to the matter mildly. The president, in speaking on the subject to a friend, in a most feeling manner expressed his regret that the object of his daughter's affections, was not an American citizen. "The humblest in the land," he said "rather than the subject of a foreign state." He tried to dissuade his daughter, his idolized child from so mistaken a step. Her determination was fixed. As the president said at the time, "Rather than have any public comment I yielded consent, though with a wounded heart."

The marriage was the talk of society for weeks, and the event itself was the most brilliant ever witnessed within the stately walls of the executive mansion. It was the seventh affair of the kind which had occurred there.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Grant, then nineteen, and Mr. Sartoris, twenty-three, took place in the east room at 11 a. m., May the 21st, 1874. The floral marriage bell and decorations were superb. The bridesmaids were the daughters of the most distinguished personages in the land. They were Miss Edith Fish, daughter of the secretary of state; Miss Bessie Conkling, daughter of the senator from New York; Miss Sallie Frelinghuysen, daughter of the senator from New Jersey; Miss Lizzie Porter, daughter of the admiral of the navy; Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of the general of the army; Miss Anna Barlow, daughter of the surgeon-general of the army; Miss Fannie Drexel, daughter of A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, and Miss Maggie Dent, cousin to the bride. The ceremony was conducted with great elegance. The trousseau had never been excelled at the capital. The wedding dejeuner was in keeping. Flags of two nations and flowers adorned the table. The service was of gold, and the menu was printed in gilt on white silk. The guests were only the higher officials and their ladies and a very few intimate friends. After the dejeuner the president and Mrs. Grant and a few friends accompanied the bridal party to special train to New York. The president gave his idolized daughter away. Mr. Sartoris had he bade her Godspeed at her departure the next day for her residence on foreign shores.

The president was not insensible to the fact that a marriage such as this daughter was about to make might be liable in the future to many complications. Certain papers were drawn up looking to the interests of any children that might be born of the union. These were executed between the secretary of state, Mr. Fish, and the English minister, Sir Edward Thornton. The groom was not possessed of competence in his own right. The moderate estates of his widowed mother, upon whom he lives, are in the south of England, near Southampton. The daughter of a president carried no social rank in England, and none was accorded the couple above the middle class, to which the groom's family belonged. After twelve years this once favored daughter of America lives in obscurity and practically neglected and almost abandoned by her husband. Three children living—Algernon Edward, about eight, Vivian May, about six; and Rosemary, about four years with the mother and alone console her for the unhappiness of her life. The husband passes his time in London, where he is supposed to reside at South Villas, Campden Hill road, Kensington West.

During the last illness of General Grant, he longed to see his Nellie. The misfortune of her lot had embittered [illegible] his business troubles. It was only with much persuasion that she was permitted to return, even on such a sad errand of duty to a parent. But her children, to whom she was so devoted as to endure everything, were not allowed to come with her; in fact, were held, it might be said, as hostages for her return. It is doubtful had they been with her whether she would ever again have left her native land and the shelter of her mother's roof. The gratuity allowed her by her mother has long been accepted. There is only too much truth in the and stories which come over of the misery of Nellie Grant's married life, but the details must be omitted. It is now expected that she will join her mother, who is now at Long Branch, during the present year.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

THE LATEST NEWS BY THE MAGNETIC WIRE.

CABLE NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Returns from 1043 of the districts in which elections were held yesterday for councillors generaux have been received. In 413 of these officials are elected triumphantly. In 636 of the districts heard from republicans have been elected, and in 300 the conservatives have been successful. In 105 districts a second battle will be required. The republican party calculates that the republican majority will be seriously diminished.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Prince Higashi Fushimi, who is separated from the Mikadoship of Japan by only a third or fourth cousinship, arrived here to-day with Viscount Hyakkato, Capt. Maraki, S. Ashodi, and H. Krino. They are on their way from Europe to their native home. The mission of the prince to this country and Europe was to study science and politics, and he has been fairly successful in both.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 2.—Information was received to-day that the Norwegian bark Agnes Campbell which arrived at Ship Island quarantine station, on Thursday night, from Aspinwall, lost on the passage, and since her arrival at the station, six men out of twelve of yellow fever. Two of the crew died on the evening of her arrival and were buried on Friday on Ship Island, and one other has been taken sick since the vessel arrived, and there are now four cases on board, leaving only the captain and two men on duty. The infected vessel is under strict quarantine.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Exchange of views among the Parnellites has led to a decision to give the government time to prepare an Irish bill; but the Parnellites will demand a measure for the suspension of evictions.

Owing to the fall in prices, numerous tenants in Ireland are in arrears and are unable to pay their rents. If the introduction of an Irish bill be postponed until spring, the landlords will, in all likelihood, resort to wholesale evictions unless prevented from doing so.

Mr. Wilson's position as president of the liberal federation is censured by his acceptance of a baronetcy. Mr. Chamberlain and his followers are delighted at the situation. They ridicule the idea of a baronet being at the head of a democratic caucus.

A prize fight which resulted in the death of one of the contestants has taken place at Rhondda, Wales. The pugilists were Evans and James. Thirty-two rounds were fought. Evans was carried to his home in a horrible condition and died shortly after his arrival there.

Lord Lonsdale has been sentenced to pay a fine at Newcastle for assaulting Davis Dabon Pandy, husband of Violet Cameron, a well-known actress. The husband had found his wife with Lonsdale in a room at a tavern, and had been kicked out of the apartment by Lonsdale, who otherwise maltreated him.

BAVARIA.

BAYREUTH, Aug. 1.—Abbe Liszt, the great pianist, died last night at the house of Herr Fredecke, which stands near Wagner's villa. Abbe was ill when he was here to attend the Wagner festival, and had to be carried to the opera house during the performance of Tuesday last. He was nervous and tearful. He caught a cold which speedily turned into inflammation of the lungs. He lost his strength rapidly and on Friday was delirious. On Saturday he had a slight return of his reason, but never rallied.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—M. Delessaps has hitherto tried to attract foreign capital in aid of his project, but his loan has not been offered outside of France. Inspired articles have been published in the French newspapers, for the purpose of arousing the people. These articles contain statements to the effect that American, English and German wreckers are aiming to get control of the canal and complete work themselves. The new loan closed fifty cents higher. Suez Canal shares closed 11 francs lower.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The elections took place to-day throughout France. The returns thus far received show the election of one hundred Republican deputies and forty-six Conservatives. The Republicans have gained nine seats and lost seven. M. Ferry and M. Goblet, minister of public instruction, have been re-elected. M. Gaudet, editor of the Evenement, has been defeated by Emile Oliver.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Col. Fred. A. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has been raised to the peerage.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The Parnellite party at their meeting on Wednesday will appoint delegates to the convention at Chicago of the national league of America. They will at the same time arrange for Healy and O'Brien, who were defeated at the recent election.

TIPPERARY, Aug. 1.—A serious hooting took place here last night and to-day. A band of music yesterday marched to meet a party of Protestant Sunday school children who were returning home on excursion. A crowd accompanying the band groaned at a number of children who were assisted to their homes. Rills followed with the others retaliated. The news spread throughout the city and a large mob of Orangemen soon gathered. The police tried to disperse the crowd, but their efforts were useless and the Orangemen continued to incense. The mob attacked and wrecked a large hotel owned by a Catholic named McKenna. The police frequently charged the mob, but were repulsed with stones. The rioters then wrecked a number of houses believed to be inhabited by Catholics. They uprooted pavements and fired volleys at the police. The latter were finally ordered to fire buckshot and the command was promptly obeyed. A boy named Knox, who was going on an errand, was shot dead. Many persons were wounded, some of them seriously. The riots had developed proportions that it was deemed necessary to call out the militia. The rioters were apparently awed by the appearance of the soldiers and soon marched to their homes. The fighting was renewed, however, to-day, and the police were again compelled to fire upon the mob. Many of the rioters were wounded. Subsequently the mob wrecked several buildings and the military were again summoned. Many policemen were badly cut with missiles thrown at them by the rioters. Forty-six arrests have been made. Police and cavalry are patrolling the streets.

BELFAST, Aug. 2.—No further attempt at hooting was made during the night and the city this morning is quiet. Two of the men injured during the disturbances on Tuesday and Monday are in a critical condition.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The corporation of the City of Cork, has presented to Lord Aberdeen a farewell address expressing regret at his departure from Ireland. The Cork, Queenstown commissioners and Dublin Council have each presented similar addresses to the Lord Lieutenant.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Aug. 1.—Smallpox has made its appearance in Colon, and there have been a few deaths. It was introduced by the steamer Atlas from Kingston, Jamaica.

CAMPAS EXPEDITION.—Lime ballot boxes had not been collected at Moshlabtlahla when the steamer Boscowitz sailed. The general impression at Port Simpson, however, was that unless Mr. Grant succeeded in gaining a majority of not less than twenty-five in the interior Mr. Duncan would be elected. The returns ought to come to hand by the next steamer.

SOCIALISTIC OUTRAGES ON CANADA.

What Two Clever Detectives Discover.

CHICAGO, July 27.—It has recently come to the knowledge of the authorities that for the past two years the Canadian Government has kept two expert detectives in this city watching the movements of Chicago dynamiters in regard to their connection with the Riel rebellion and other insurrectionary movements contemplated but not carried out in that country. The work was done by two persons and has been of great value to the Canadian Government, as will be shown by what follows; and as they are posted concerning the Anarchists of this city and their plans and designs it is the desire of their government that they shall continue at their present posts of duty. It was known that should they be compelled to testify at the present trial they would at once be recognized by the Socialists in their true light, and would therefore be rendered useless for further work on the line of service in which they have been so successful in the past. In view of these circumstances they have been recalled within the past few weeks until the trial is concluded, when they will return. In 1879 80 Thomas Sweeney, an active politician of the city of Ottawa, was frequently commissioned to important private service by Sir John A. Macdonald. He occupied the position of Canadian immigration agent, travelling constantly between Chicago and the international boundary at St. Vincent on the Manitoba road. His duties were to prevent as far as possible the loss of immigrants bound for the Canadian Northwest, through the instrumentality of land agents in the Northwestern States and report to his Government the nature of the schemes adopted to capture such immigration. While in this position he made acquaintance of a number of Chicago Anarchists, learned the designs and communicated the same to Sir John Macdonald. Soon after, Sweeney was promoted to the position of land guide in the Province of Manitoba, but he frequently came east to meet immigration parties, and in that way kept up his connection with the schemes of the Chicago anarchists. He also won over the confidence of certain agitators in Manitoba, and was enable, in connection with an American named Wilson, to disclose a scheme to the Canadian Government for an insurrectionary uprising in that province, so that it was nipped in the bud. This he accomplished in connection with the man Wilson, who is a native of the state of Wisconsin. Wilson was then resident in Winnipeg. These disclosures enabled the Dominion Government to stamp out an embryo insurrection in Manitoba at that time, and what is more, served to put the Canadian detective force on the track of a conspiracy brewing between Riel, Dumont and organizations of anarchists in Chicago and New York. In a short time thereafter Thomas Sweeney and Wilson left Winnipeg and took up their residence in Chicago. This was in the winter of 1884. From that date until within a few months Mr. Sherwood, Chief of the Dominion detective force, and the head of the Canadian Government have been kept thoroughly posted concerning the designs and movements of anarchists both in Chicago and New York.

Eastern Canada Mail.

TORONTO, July 28.—John McDonald wholesale dry goods merchant, who is in Europe, on learning of the destruction of Vancouver by fire cabled instructions to hand over a donation of five hundred dollars to the sufferers, and to-day a cheque was placed in Mayor Howland's hands.

MONTREAL, July 28.—Henry Cawthorne was robbed of five hundred dollars while witnessing the illumination last night.

It is rumored that a duel is likely to be the result of a warm dispute over the Chambly election, between a prominent French Canadian member of Parliament and a Lieut Colonel of the militia. The word "liar" was frequently used and the fracas ended by the French Canadian gentleman challenging the colonel to a duel.

An arch erected on Jacques Cartier square in honor of Cardinal Taschereau, fell this morning, killing Mrs. Vanneau, aged 64, and seriously injuring her granddaughter.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific telegraph lines to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio system is being rapidly pushed forward, both in Canada and the United States, and it is thought they will be ready for public business in a few weeks. It is said arrangements will be made for a direct service between Canada and England.

HAMILTON, July 28.—Notice of application is given by Elizabeth Virginia Duggan, nee Tackett, to the next Parliament of Canada, for a divorce from Richard John Duggan, solicitor, late of Hamilton. His present residence is unknown, and this appears in the newspapers to-night. The reason for Duggan's absence from Hamilton is also made public. While he was abusing his wife, his father-in-law appeared upon the scene and he turned upon him and discharged a revolver at him, the bullet lodging in Tackett's neck. Duggan then made his escape, and is supposed to be in the United States.

OTTAWA, July 28.—The department of public works has been notified by the contractors, Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., that the graving dock at Esquimalt, B. C., has been completed. The last stone of the dock was laid on 25th of June.

Human Fiends.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 27.—A horrible story from Lower End, Latnall county, has just reached this city. A negro woman, engaged to prepare dinner for a colored picnic, murdered a young child left in her charge, cooked half and served it to the people. The other half was found salted down in a barrel. The negroes became perfectly frenzied on making the discovery, seized the woman and burned her at the stake. The report appears authentic.

Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 28.—A despatch from White Bay, says a large number of Arctic bears, driven south by starvation, have crossed over the Funny Land and are devastating the country. Two bears number over 1,000 and have appeared near Cape Mogford. The Indians in that locality are eating their dead companions. Those who die among the white settlers are buried secretly to keep the Esquimaux from getting their bodies. The graves are disguised.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

France is menaced with a new danger The personal popularity and inordinate ambition of the new minister of war threaten to sweep all before them. Even the system of government is believed to be in danger of an attack from General Boulanger. Figaro declares that he meditates a *coup d'etat* after the manner of Napoleon III., and the Parisian correspondent of the New York Herald is confident that should he engage in an adventure so grave it would not be a fruitless one. The London Times believes that he is scheming for war, and the correspondent of an English provincial journal asserts that Boulanger seeks an alliance of France with Russia to counterbalance (the supposed) triple alliance of England, Germany and Austria, with Italy, perhaps, thrown in. He has certainly exhibited a restless spirit since assuming the portfolio of war. He is endowed with a devouring appetite for supremacy and an undaunted resolution to have his will obeyed. As mover of the resolution that expelled the princes, it was seen that he did not shrink from the responsibility of an unpopular measure. He has acquitted himself often as a brave soldier, and many honorable wounds testify to his physical courage. His performances in the field have been of the kind which render the door the idol as well of the multitude as of his comrades. Beyond his personal dash and fondness for perilous adventures, he has evinced command of the faculties which make a master organizer and of the moral courage which makes the dauntless reformer. He was born in the year in which the Duc d'Aumale received his first commission, and at nineteen he received his. He has since been in incessant employment, and has stamped his character on all he has touched. He has performed every military duty as ably as—he could not have performed it better than—his former commander, the present object of his persecution. Everybody has heard of his boast of his power to lodge his colleagues at Mazas prison. If the saying was his, it was a jest, though, a cynical one. If an invention, the author is to be praised for its plausibility. True or a wit's foundling, its reception is a sign of the inclination of the public mind. A republicanism so nervous as to be unable comfortably to breathe the same air with a handful of princes is not in the least shocked at the rumors that a general jokes on his power to play the dictator. Instead of resenting the presumption, it admires the supposed boaster, and hails him at Longchamps the hero of the national fete. His brother ministers are humbly content to be his foils, and to shelter their timidity and pliability behind his tenacity and vigor. Many Frenchmen, in perpetual expectation of military rule, are beginning to surmise that General Boulanger is the coming chief. But, the London Times says, any anticipations of the sort are altogether premature. If Bonapartists as have been his exploits, they are not so splendid as to enable their author to revive the part of Napoleon. Vehement as he is in the assertion of his views, he has afforded no cause for belief that he aspires to be a saviour of society. Other stars will probably rise and set in the Republican firmament before the dictatorship commences. There is no reason why it should ever come into existence. French republicans would abstain from being its heralds and pioneers. They admire General Boulanger for his inflexible self-confidence. They exult his contempt for right and consistency into virtues and into a testimony of fidelity to republican institutions. They could not exhibit a more damaging proof of their want of belief in the republic, or more surely pave the way for its subversion. Those are the habits and tendencies which foster military despotisms. They have no relationship to a solid and stable republic. Nobody would possess the smallest strength to sap the foundations of the republic, except for the complicity of its zealous friends. Stretches of prerogative like M. De Freycinet's expulsion of the princes, and attempts at the sophistical reasoning of General Boulanger's attempted justification of his confiscation of the Duc D'Aumale's commission, are its most fatal enemies. It puts a sword into the hands of its adversaries, when it shows so little faith in its hold upon the national affections as to condescend to rid itself of rivals by shameless force and as shameless special pleading.

Shooting Niagara Rapids.

The New York correspondent of the Standard gives the following account of the shooting of Niagara Rapids:

A man named Carlisle D. Graham, a cooper, of British birth, resolved on the day he heard of Captain Webb's death, to attempt to pass through the rapids of Niagara river. He succeeded in his rash enterprise on Sunday. The only precedent is the escape of the steamer Maid of the Mist from the Sheriff's pursuit in 1861, by shooting the rapids below the Falls. Graham built a barrel 7 feet high, the bottom having a diameter of 17 inches, and the tops diameter of 23 inches. Two feet below the top the diameter was 33 inches. The staves composing the barrel were of oak, 2 inches thick, and they were bound together by twenty-four iron hoops. This curious vessel was so ballasted that it would swim upright; it had a manhole in the top, and a sack inside for the body, was stayed with short ropes so as to prevent the body being struck violently against the sides of the barrel. Airholes permitted the man inside to grasp the handles of plugs so arranged as to admit air after the first supply had been exhausted. Several thousand persons assembled to witness the feat, which was almost prevented by Graham's arrest. He was, however, released because there was no legal reason for detaining him. He started from below the Falls at 2.53 p. m., passed the Whirlpool at four o'clock, and reached Queston, a town on the east bank of the river, and the limit of steamboat navigation for Ontario, at 4.25. The course of the barrel was very erratic, as may be imagined. After it was submerged it was scarcely ever upright, and was dashed about with tremendous violence, but escaped getting upon the rocks or being detained in the whirlpool, where Graham even ventured to open the manhole. When his dangerous journey was over he emerged dizzy, but unharmed. He declares his confident belief that he can go over the falls themselves with safety. Half an hour after his release, having recovered from his exhaustion, Graham thus told his story: "I was that settled with getting out in a hurry that I didn't plug the air holes, and when I tried to do it afterwards I couldn't do it—I couldn't see of course but I could feel. Lord! how the river drops, under the bridge. I felt mighty queer when I struck that place. When I got to where the water breaks, and went under, it just pounded in at the open air-hole. It was awful hot in there. While I was drifting slowly up above I thought I'd die; but the water cooled me and didn't wet me very much, for you see I was inside the canvas. When I got to the whirlpool I took off the cover and could see out, but I was carried along so fast that I put it on again in a hurry. Then I got dizzy with rolling over, and pretty sick in my stomach. In the Devil's Hole Rapids I got the worst shaking up. Then I was all right enough until they pulled me out. I never want to try it again for fun. I'll do it again for money, pretty quick."

The Ambitious Schemes of the French Minister of War.

PARIS, July 26.—In a sensational article by Lavedon, who writes under the nom de plume of "M. de Grandlieu," the Figaro name Gen. Boulanger. "What is the dream of this restless, eccentric character? says Grandlieu. "What are we to think of all the schemes and ambitions imputed to him everywhere? People instinctively seem to know that some convulsion is impending, some surprise, some sudden event. The diplomatic organs show that this impression universally prevails abroad. You cannot open the newspaper or listen to conversation without being struck by the words 'coup d'etat,' 'military dictatorship, etc. The general does not hope to obtain his end by succeeding Mr. Grevy in the regular course as president of the republic. He knows as well as I know that a parliamentary majority would sanction such a change. The writer says that the step towards Boulanger's final aim is war. [illegible]

Dulse will Explode.

As a case similar to the accident occurring on the Queen of the Pacific, the following from the New York Sun of July 23d is published: Malt dust at the rate of a ton a hour is deposited by the mill that grinds the malt of which George Ehret makes his beer. Mixed with air, the dust of any easily combustible substance becomes as explosive as squibs and doubtless does it burn when kindled. Yesterday morning a spark was flung into the dust-laden air by some friction in the machinery, caused, perhaps, by stray bit or a bit of flintstone. The explosion blew out the windows of the malt house in East Ninety-second street and set the woodwork on fire. Engineer Herman Moleno was coming out of the top house in the gallery. He knew he had just happened, because he had heard a similar report just five years before, when the malt mill exploded and blew out part of the wall.

Consciousness.

Through the soft calm of measureless content,
Love-wrapped world! my day, I think, has been
Hovered around the world a star spoiled ships;
With its intense radiance, true and true,
Pierced the shallow of the ocean, bay
Helen W. Collins in August Scribner.

A Marquis's Hard Luck.

New York Correspondence Dog Times.

From a private letter from a friend in London, we learn that the Marquis de Leuville is powdered and laced gay who was the laughing stock of New York for several seasons, in a sad way. He is indeed, almost reduced to working for a living, and is growing more and more destitute. It may be remembered that he was the affianced husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who defended him against many of the good-natured attacks of local journalists, with much spirit and dash. She finally threw him over, and now he is on the solid and cruel world. The Marquis, who is a little man, who weighed about 220 pounds, wore corsets, oiled his hair, whiskers and moustache, wore women's shoes and gloves, and was about the sickliest and most effeminate specimen we have ever seen.

Home Better.

There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effective remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps and other summer complaints of infants or adults, that Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Happiness and Health

are the important objects for which people are spending freely on the article. Everyone is familiar with the healthy properties of fruit, and no one can afford to be sick and miserable while the pleasant concentrated liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, may be had of all druggists for 50 cents. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. It is agreeable to the taste, acceptable to the stomach, harmless to the mother, gentle yet prompt and thorough in its action. For sale by Langley & Co. Victoria. [illegible]

Mother Graves's Powders

A valuable little compound for Worms, Bowels, Wounds, Piles, Fever or Sore Mouth and Worms. Does not gripe like other powders. Sure to operate and cooling. Langley & Co. Agents.

Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cured.

Sal-Muscatelle is the best preventative and cure for all functional derangements of the liver, biliousness, sick headache, dyspepsia, constipation, acting on the bowels, purifying the blood, relieving the system of all impurities, restoring the appetite, invigorating the system, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Sal-Muscatelle is a gentle purgative, and is the best medicine for children. Have it in your house always. Prepared only by the London Sal-Muscatelle Co., London, England. Wholesale agents, Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal. Retail by all druggists. [illegible]

Consumers Beware!

There are imitations of this celebrated and old remedy. Ask for J. B. Pace's Cough Balsam and take no other. [illegible]

Shiloh's Vitalizer

is a positive cure for Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Loss of Energy, Female Complaints, Constipation, Kidney Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Brights Disease, Pain in the Back, Nervous Debility, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Impotence, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting Diseases, Blood Poisons, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scurvy, Blotches, Tumors, Cancers, Swellings, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Dropsical Swellings, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, Urinary Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Flesh, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Memory, Loss of Energy, Loss of Life. Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure for Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Loss of Energy, Female Complaints, Constipation, Kidney Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Brights Disease, Pain in the Back, Nervous Debility, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Impotence, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting Diseases, Blood Poisons, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scurvy, Blotches, Tumors, Cancers, Swellings, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Dropsical Swellings, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, Urinary Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Flesh, Loss of Sleep, Loss of Memory, Loss of Energy, Loss of Life. [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

MIDSUMMER FETE

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Are arranging for a unique and delightful entertainment, to be given

ON THE 19th PROXIMO,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

SIR JOHN AND LADY MACDONALD.

The programme includes a Midsummer Fete and Lawn Party, consisting of

Dairymaids & Dresden Teas,

WITH MUSIC AT INTERVALS.

Entrance by School-room adjacent to the Rectory, Old Church street. [illegible]

PUBLIC BALL,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE VICTORIA ASSEMBLY CLUB,

IN HONOR OF

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, G. C. B., AND LADY MACDONALD,

Will be given in the New Assembly Hall, Fort St.,

On Friday, 9th August.

DANCING AT 8:30 P. M.

TICKETS can be obtained from the following Committee:—Senator Macdonald, R. Dunsmuir, M. P. P., Drake, C. Ward, V. Flavelle, R. T. Ribbel, D. R. Ravis, I. Oppenheimer, Robert Ward, D. M. Eberts, F. S. Barnard, C. E. Pooley, A. W. Patton, E. G. Prior, E. E. Irving, Jos. Davies, Arthur Jones, H. D. Helmcken, J. H. Matthews, F. D. Rollins, W. FITZHERBERT BOWLBY, Hon. Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., 26th July, 1889. [illegible]

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Planters, Nurses in Hospitals, in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND MOLASSES, IT WILL BE FOUND

A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25c's. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND

is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c. Ladies and Children taking the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.

FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

THE remedy for curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Obstructions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. *A trial is only needed for the merits of Allen's Lung Balsam to be appreciated.*

CAUTION.—Let everyone, even with new and unknown medicines, but always keep hard by such as have proved themselves to be what they are intended to be, namely, that Allen's Lung Balsam, Allen's Lung Balsam, Allen's Lung Balsam, is a most valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. *A trial is only needed for the merits of Allen's Lung Balsam to be appreciated.*

Allen's Lung Balsam is now put up in Three Sizes. The 25c. bottles are put up for the convenience of all who desire simply a Cough or Cold remedy. Those desiring a remedy for Consumption or any (Lung Disease should procure the Large Size Bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR

IS THE GREAT

Blood Purifier and Nerve Tonic

Sold by all Druggists.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited)

SOLE AGENTS,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

"A NEW ERA."

THE BENEFITS OF THE A[illegible]

GRAPECURE

IS AMERICA

Concentrated in one Bottle, without the expense of an European journey.

SAL-MUSCATELLE

The celebrated data is extracted from grapes and fruit, a most wonderful product, long known and prized before the American public. Sal-Muscatelle is Nature's own product and is adaptable to the every system the want of some fruit, vegetable and tonic, it keeps the blood pure and brain clear, it is natural bathing to the liver and kidneys, an invaluable companion for business men, ladies and children. Have it in your homes. Travels, summer resorts and on the footlight. [illegible]

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY

Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure.

Sal-Muscatelle is the best preventative and cure for all functional derangements of the liver, biliousness, sick headache, dyspepsia, constipation, acting on the bowels, purifying the blood, relieving the system of all impurities, restoring the appetite, invigorating the system, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Sal-Muscatelle is a gentle purgative, and is the best medicine for children. Have it in your house always. Prepared only by the London Sal-Muscatelle Co., London, England. Wholesale agents, Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal. Retail by all druggists. [illegible]

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS

SEALED TENDERS, PROPERLY ENDORSED, will be received by the Undersigned the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of

Tuesday, 10th August next,

for the construction of a

Howe Truss Bridge and Approaches

OVER SPOOKE RIVER.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. E. GOSLING,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Dept., Victoria, B.C., 20th July, 1889. [illegible]

ALLSOP & MASON,

ESTATE AGENTS

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES.

FIRM LOTS AND FARMING LANDS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

To be Sold—A Bargain.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

ON THE BEST PLACE ON THE DISCOVERY. [illegible] Apply to the proprietor,

JAMES MACKAY.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, STATION ROAD, ALSTON, Middlesex, England. Established to supply both sexes in the States and Canada with suitable partners. Many young women who are willing to correspond with a bona fide Tradesman, Farmer, and others desirous of meeting with their equals, will be happy to hear of a suitable partner. Full particulars, post free, on receipt of stamp. Address, MRS. ROBT. STEVENSON, Alston, Surrey, England. [illegible]

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Patroness—THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

The School will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 8th September. Boarders to arrive the previous day. Application may be made to the Lady Principal, Wykeham Hall, College avenue. [illegible]

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

TACOMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

THE REV. REGINALD GARDINER, D. D., RECTOR.

CHRISTMAS TERM BEGINS JAN. 8TH, 1890.

THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS THOROUGHLY TAUGHT:—Language (English and Modern), English (Composition, Rhetoric, Literature), Mathematics (Pure and Applied), Science (Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Astronomy), Civil Engineering, Drawing, Commercial Branches, Music, Military Drill. Pupils received at any time. For Catalogue address the Principal, or Prof. J. H. TATE, Jr., Secretary. [illegible]

IMPORTANT.

HAVING IMPORTED FROM MR. GLOVER, Cheshire, England, a fine lot of

DARK BRAHMAS,

I have now some fine birds for sale, and will sell some eggs at reduced rates. Bid for the best. [illegible]

Highland Dairy.

LORNE COLLEGE,

New Westminster.

THIS SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN AFTER MIDSUMMER VACATION ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, UNDER THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF

H. FIENNES-CLINTON, ESQ., B.A.,

OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND SENIOR CLASSICAL MASTER OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, PREVIOUSLY CONFIRMED. [illegible]

NOTICE

THE HONOURABLE, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Rules of Court:—

There shall be a vacation in the Supreme Court from and 14th day of August, 1889, to the 25th day of September, 1889, during which vacation no pleading shall be delivered or cause tried.

This order shall not interfere with the delivery of pleadings or trial of causes triable or proposed to be tried elsewhere than at Victoria, New Westminster, or Nanaimo.

By Command,
JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, B. C., July 29th, 1889. [illegible]

NOTICE

A SITTING OF THE COUNTY COURT of Yale will be holden at Granite City on Saturday, the 31st July, instant, and sittings of the County Court of Kootenay will be holden at Farwell on Monday, the 9th August, and at Donald on Tuesday, the 10th August, 1889.

By Command,
JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
29th July, 1889. [illegible]

NOTICE

A SITTING OF THE COUNTY COURT of Cariboo will be holden at the undermentioned places and times, viz:—

AT LILLOOET ..... On 5th June next.
AT CLINTON ..... On 17th June next.
AT SODA CREEK ..... On 20th June next.
AT QUESNELLMOUTH ..... On 3rd July next.
AT RICHFIELD ..... On 8th July next.

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
[illegible]

NOTICE

A SITTING OF THE COUNTY COURT of Vancouver will be holden at Nanaimo on the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, and at Victoria on Monday, the 3rd day of December next.

By Command,
JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

WANTED

SALMON FOR CANNING AND SMOKING AT VANCOUVER.

ROYAL HOTEL

CORN. DOUGLAS AND FORT STREETS,

VICTORIA, B. C.

BEST $1 PER DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

NO CHINESE EMPLOYED.

BOARD & LODGING PER WEEK $5 50

The Bar is supplied with the best brands of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

T. J. JONES,
P. O. Box 329 — 1eteodm — Proprietor.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are authorized to receive, free of charge, one month's treatment of Hypnotine, upon the Pacific Coast, Electrical Supplies, Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Want of Energy, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Hypnotine is the great discovery. Accompanying this notice is a certificate, which you can use in your locality, if you wish. Hypnotine is guaranteed to restore Vigor and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Hypnotine sealed free, by addressing

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

HO! FOR THE GRANITE CREEK MINES

A SADDLE AND EXPRESS TRAIN

WILL LEAVE HOPE THIS WEEK.

Any quantity of baggage or freight. Better accommodation cannot be had from the stages.

Parties desiring to go to the mines should take this Train.

Passengers will be carried through to the Diggings.

FARE—HOPE TO GRANITE CK. $10 EACH PERSON.

Trains will commence running on first week in September.

For Freight and Passenger Rates, call on or address

ROBT. STEVENSON,
Hope.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.

(LIMITED.)

TELEPHONE CALL 15.

OFFICE—Cor. Chief and Yard,

FOOT OF JOHNSON STREET.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SUITABLE TRUCKS, Drays and Wagons for all kinds of Transportation and Storage purposes.

SHIPPING AND DISTRICT ORDERS promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

DR. JORDAN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,

1051 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Largest Museum of Anatomy in the World. Established in 1860. Diseases of Men only. Consultation free and strictly private. Specialties: Nervous Debility, Impotency, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Blood Poisons, Diseases of the Skin, Kidney and Urinary Complaints. Cure guaranteed. Medicines sent everywhere. Private Sanitarium for Treatment. Patients cured at home. Best Medicines. Best Appliances. Best Facilities. Best Cures. Consultation free, personally or by letter. Thousands cured. Cures guaranteed. Terms low. Best Medical Advice Gratis. Over 20 years' practice. Illustrated Book, Philosophy of Marriage, 125 pages, 125 engravings, sent free (in sealed envelope) on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Beware of quacks and impostors. Beware of advertisements of Free Cures. Beware of Electric Belts. Beware of Boston Institutes. Beware of Lost Manhood. Beware of Quack Doctors. Beware of Nervous Debility. Beware of Impotency. Beware of Syphilis. Beware of Gleet. Beware of Stricture. Beware of Varicocele. Beware of Hydrocele. Beware of Blood Poisons. Beware of Diseases of the Skin. Beware of Kidney and Urinary Complaints. Beware of Consultation Fees. Beware of Boston Quacks. Beware of Free Cures. Beware of Quack Doctors. Beware of Quack Medicines. Beware of Nervous Debility. Beware of Impotency. Beware of Syphilis. Beware of Gleet. Beware of Stricture. Beware of Varicocele. Beware of Hydrocele. Beware of Blood Poisons. Beware of Diseases of the Skin. Beware of Kidney and Urinary Complaints. Beware of Consultation Fees. Beware of Boston Quacks. Beware of Free Cures. Beware of Quack Doctors. Beware of Quack Medicines. [illegible]

J. B. PACE

CONSUMERS BEWARE!

There are imitations of this celebrated and old remedy. Ask for J. B. Pace's Cough Balsam and take no other. [illegible]

J. B. PACE TO ACCOUNTS.

[illegible] FULL NAME

J. B.

J. B. PACE

VICTORIA MARBLEWORKS

MONUMENTS

TABLETS

TOMBS, ETC.

[illegible]

GEORGE RUPPEL, PERFUMER

[illegible]

FEDERATION LEAGUE

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

THIS OFFICE OF THE BRANCH OF THE Imperial Federation League is now open at CHICAGO BUILDINGS, STANLEY ST., LIVERPOOL.

All Colonists passing through Liverpool are cordially invited to make use of the rooms of the branch for correspondence and other purposes.

The subscription of the League may be seen there and all Colonial papers are regularly filed for reference.

Colonists visiting the Metropolis are specially invited to call at the Office, where information will be gladly afforded by the Hon. Secretary, Sidney Low, Colonial Exhibition of 1886, the Colonies of the Empire, Emigration to Canada, Canada Bills, Directed to Canada, Canada Bills, Directed to the Colonies, the Metropolis, the Management of Local Taxation, and other matters of Colonial interest.

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STORAGE & FORWARDING

[illegible]

ASHCROFT STATION, B. C.

[illegible] ESTABLISHED [illegible]

[illegible] FORWARDING AGENTS.

[illegible]

FURNISH DESIGNS & ESTIMATES

FOR ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS.

BOATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND A[illegible]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERSHIP here often existing between the undersigned, under the name of the Union Trade Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Williams, Croft, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said William Croft, by whom the same will be discharged.

Dated at Victoria, this 21st day of July, A.D. 1889.

WILLIAM D. M. CROFT.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Witness: W. E. BURKE. [illegible]

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN WHITFIELD, OF NANAIMO.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN CENTS IN THE DOLLAR has been declared and will be paid at the office of the undersigned on and after August 20th.

A. COWAN,
Assignee, Wharf St.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

BILLHEADS

THREE DOLLARS A FIFTY CENTS PER THOUSAND.

THE COLONIST OFFICE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Commercial and Book Work,

AND

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING

AT LOWEST RATES.

FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Is now open for Freight and Passenger Traffic and Trains are running through Between Port Moody, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. Paul, Chicago,

AND ALL POINTS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Equipment of this line is ALL NEW and of the HIGHEST CLASS.

Our Sleeping and Dining Cars are LUXURIOUS and our 1st and 2nd class Coaches MARVELS OF COMFORT.

The Cuisine of our Dining Cars is unequalled, every luxury of the season is served in them.

We run the whole gamut of the GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD, MOUNTAINS, LAKES, STREAMS and PRAIRIE.

Smooth, well ballasted Steel Track. NO DUST.

FREE SECOND CLASS SLEEPING CARS.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

Atlantic Express Leaves Port Moody Daily (except Monday)	13.00 o'clock
Arrive Winnipeg	17.10
Port Arthur	11.45
Ottawa	4.38
Montreal	8.20
Quebec	14.20
Toronto	11.45
St. Paul	7.30
Chicago	7.00

(In arrival of C.P.N. Co.'s steamer from Victoria.)

Time through from Port Moody to Montreal, 137 hours.

When going East purchase Tickets VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. [illegible]

Make and Consign your Freight by this Line.

Sleeping Car Berths and all information apply at Office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., or C. P. R. Agent, Port Moody.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice Pres't.
H. ABBOTT, Gen. Sup't.
GEORGE OLIVER, General Traffic Manager.
ROBERT KERR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

jy24

TORONTO RUBBER WORKS

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER M'F'G CO.

T. McIlroy, Jr., Manager

MANUFACTURERS OF

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF

RUBBER BELTING, PACKING AND HOSE,

Rubber, Cotton and Linen Fire Hose

Rubber Carriage Cloths, Drills and every description of India Rubber Goods for Mechanical Purposes.

MAIN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 43 Front Street East, TORONTO.

Works also at New York. At the Factories, 235 to 163 West Lodge Avenue, TORONTO. The trade supplied only. [illegible]

C. P. N. Co., Ld.

TIME TABLE No. 2, TAKING EFFECT JULY 12TH, '89.

BURRARD INLET ROUTE.

PORT MOODY AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

Leave Port Moody, daily, except Monday, at 8 o'clock.

PORTVILLE AND HASTINGS.

Leave Portville, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock.

Leave Hastings, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

PORT MOODY TO VICTORIA.

Leave Port Moody, daily, except Monday, at 12.30 o'clock.

VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA.

Leave Vancouver, daily, except Monday, at 10.30 o'clock.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria, Monday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock.

FRASER RIVER ROUTE.

Leave New Westminster, Sunday, at 7 o'clock.

Leave Mud Island, Sunday, at 8 o'clock.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes behind Victoria time.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table on notice without notice.

R. A. CARLETON, Gen. Agent.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

MESSRS. CROFT & ANGUS.

CHEMAINUS

SAWMILL

Having made strong repairs will be prepared to receive Logs on and after the 1st of August.

A LATELY ARRIVED FRENCH CHEMIST.

Are now prepared to supply the Trade with Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Boxes, Cheese Boxes, Fruit Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Boxes, Shingle Bolts, Cedar Posts, Cedar Rails, Cedar Pickets, Cedar Shingles, Cedar Lath, Cedar Mouldings, Cedar Sash, Cedar Doors, Cedar Blinds, Cedar Boxes, Cedar Cheese Boxes, Cedar Fruit Boxes, Cedar Tobacco Boxes, Cedar Cigar Boxes, Cedar

SS MEN.

PER THOUSAND

T OFFICE.

ION OF

Book Work,

PRINTING

RATES.

D THE ATLANTIC

HIGHWAY.

CIFIC RAILWAY

Ottawa, Toronto, Mon-
t. Paul, Chicago,
D THE UNITED STATES,

d of the HIGHEST CLASS
rs and our 1st and 2nd class Coaches

alled, every luxury of the season is

ST SCENERY IN THE WORLD,
IRIE.
UST.
CARS.

E TABLE.
On arrival of C. P. Nav. Co.'s
steamer from Victoria.

BER WORKS

CHA & RUBBER

G CO.

Manager

FACTURERS OF

DIA RUBBER GOODS.

IN THE WORLD OF

KING AND HOSE,

nen Fire Hose

cription of India Rubber Goods
purposes.

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Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE!

A SPECIAL EDITION, FOR SOUTH ALASKA, METLAKAHTLA, SKIDEGATE, QUEEN CHARLOTTE AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY THE MAILS, IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DESPATCHED THROUGH THE OUTPORTS.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, August 5.

Workingmen's Meeting.

It was 8:30 o'clock last night before Coun. W. A. Robertson took the chair at the workingmen's mass meeting at Philharmonic Hall. Mr. Archibald Dods occupied the position of secretary. The audience was a small one, numbering not more than 70 persons.

Mr. Robertson said the meeting was not as large as he would like, whether through the apathy of the workingmen or not he did not know. It was certain there was a decided opposition to the meeting in some quarters. The workingmen had been so far ignored in the reception of public men, and at a recent banquet they were not recognised among the toasts. He claimed that Sir John had been elected in Victoria by the workingmen, and at much length eulogized Sir John and the country. He thought it was only right that they should present an address to Sir John, and this meeting had been convened for that purpose. He said we had now in our midst several distinguished personages connected with the great transcontinental railway, and he deemed it only right that they should be shown in some measure that the people of British Columbia were thankful for their labors in that behalf. He then called upon Mr. Eli Harrison to move the resolution.

That gentleman took the platform and in a brief speech, prefaced by the remark that he was not a Canadian, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting do appoint a delegation of representative workingmen to wait upon Sir John A. Macdonald to tender a hearty welcome to Sir John and Lady Macdonald. Also, to give Sir John the assurance of our confidence and our appreciation of his great abilities and the value of the great services he has rendered to Canada, and especially to British Columbia.

Mr. E. C. Johnston, being called upon, seconded the resolution very briefly, and the chairman then called upon Mr. West, who dwelt at length on the Chinese question, and said Sir John Macdonald's government was largely responsible for the blight the "pagan garbage" was inflicting on British Columbia. He would on some future occasion have more to say with reference to that question. The chairman said it was due to Sir John Macdonald's government to say that we had to thank it for the passage of the Restriction Act.

Mr. Thomas Earl Humphreys, being called upon, said he was sorry the meeting was not larger than it was—that it ought to have been. He then proceeded to tear out his character of being a "small potatoes" politician by ignoring entirely the object for which the meeting was convened, and proceeding to rillify gentlemen who, unlike himself, had been endorsed by the people at the polls at the last general elections. He delivered a homily on morals which caused a broad grin throughout the audience. He blamed the mayor and others for not having given representative workingmen a place on the platform on the occasion of the reception to Sir John. After repeating his old set speech, now so familiar to all, and announcing to the rehearsal delectation that after hearing Sir John, he had knocked him, he sat down.

The resolution, upon being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

The chairman then read a list of names which he submitted as delegates to wait upon Sir John Macdonald, submit the resolution, and interview him.

The secretary read the list as follows: E. C. Johnston, Thomas Elliott, Fredk. Norris, John Braden, Wm. Lorimer, Eli Harrison, W. A. Robertson, M. Conlin, F. L. Tuckfield, James Mann, Henry Benson, Archibald Dods, Mr. Tuhey, T. W. Bragg, Henry Badge, Mr. West, Geo. Kinsman, Donald McDonald, James Smith, David McFee, James Baker, Michael Baker, W. Boddy, W. B. Nichols, L. K. Winch, Jas. Walker, S. Whitley, Mr. Erskine, L. Humber, George Geeves, Mr. Stephens, E. C. Johnston, John Grigg, James Boyd, S. Holloway and Thos. Burns, Jr. All these names were carried without a vote, except in the case of Mr. Tuckfield, and Mann. Mr. Jos. Davies objected to Mr. Tuckfield, and on being asked his reason said that a gentleman had told him that the reason Mr. Tuckfield joined the Knights of Labor and other societies was that he might make all the money he could out of them.

Tuckfield: "Name the man who told you! name him!"

Mr. Davies: "The man was T. E. Humphreys."

Mr. Humphreys arose and said he had no recollection of it.

Mr. Davies—"But you did just before the election, when we were standing on the corner of Government street and Trounce Alley. (Cheers.)

Mr. Tuckfield's name, when being put to vote was carried.

Mr. Duval objected to Mr. Mann on the ground that when he in common with two other gentlemen had gone to Mr. Mann as a committee for the purpose of obtaining at the disposal of Chinese help, they had been grossly insulted. Mr. Mann's name was negatived by the meeting.

The committee was then as a whole endorsed, and it was announced that a meeting would take place at the premises of Mr. Eli Harrison at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

His Worship the Mayor then ascended the platform, and said he was astonished to hear Mr. Humphreys speak as he did. He had done the best he could in selecting representative men for footing the platform on the occasion of Sir John's reception. It was impossible to have everybody. The workingmen were well represented by the chairman of the meeting, Coun. Robertson, and by Coun. Smith, a defeated candidate at the last election. (Laughter.)

The meeting then adjourned.

Menagerie at the Horticultural Show.

FIRST COURSE.

She—I do so like the fragrance of heliotropes.

He—Why?

She—Because it reminds one of vanilla ice cream.

He took the hint.

SECOND COURSE.

She—Oh! look at that delightful ice plant. It's just too lovely for anything.

He—Yes, it is beautiful.

She (musingly)—I wonder why they call it an ice plant? Is it because they use it to freeze cream with?

He also took the hint.

A DEPUTATION—Herman Cohn, late steward of the U. S. Marine hospital at Port Townsend, is a defaulter to a considerable amount and is in hiding near Victoria.

From the Daily Colonist, August 5.

Municipal Council.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last evening, His Worship Mayor Fell in the chair.

Present: Aldermen Barnard, Humber, Lipsett, Higgins, Vigelius, Robertson, Styles, Smith and Grant.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was received from A. A. Aronson, pawnbroker:

Gentlemen—I plead by unofficial the privilege lately granted by the issuing of licenses to Chinese for the purpose of opening pawnbrokers this city, would amount to an act of criminality on my part. Your attention, therefore, is called to the following:

It must be obvious to the most dormant mind that the object is to, elude the vigilance of the police, and give to the thieves (particularly if Chinese), safe protection, and make it difficult to trace or recover property stolen from the citizen or farmer in Victoria. By reference to the criminal record of this city it will be found that I have brought to light many robberies, as well as the arrest of many Chinese thieves. This statement can be verified by the testimony of the police department. My motives are not of a mercenary nature, but prompted by an act of justice towards my fellow citizens of Victoria. Pawnbroking business, like unto others, should not be hampered by Chinese competition. If it is the purpose of the council to grant licenses to Chinamen to carry on this business, I shall have no further use for the telephone laid in your honorable body in my behalf, for it is only natural to expect, that property stolen by Chinese will be taken to Chinese pawnbrokers.

Trusting your sole in this matter will be in consonance with the desires of your constituents, I beg to subscribe myself,

A. A. ARONSON.

His worship stated that there was no preventing the issuing of a license to carry on the business of a pawnbroker.

Coun. Lipsett thought that the matter should have been brought before the board.

Coun. Higgins said that it was a regrettable circumstance that there was no law to regulate this matter, but the application should have been brought before the council.

Communication received and filed.

From Edwin Johnson, enclosing bills for legal work in connection with private bill, referred to finance committee.

From Edwin Johnson, with reference to a complaint from Mr. Everett, expressing his opinion that the bylaws gave full power to abate all nuisances.

Coun. Higgins said that important rights were involved in the question, and he would move in amendment that the matter be referred to the sanitary committee. Seconded by Coun. Vigelius. The amendment was lost.

From A. and W. Wilson asking for permission to open the milk from the Union Club. Granted.

ACCOUNTS.

For the month, amounting to $3,515 82, were then read and referred to finance committee.

Coun. Robertson said charges had been preferred against the cemetery keeper, and he would like to see the matter taken up.

Coun. Barnard said that owing to press of other business this matter had been allowed to stand over for a time.

Coun. Robertson also asked about a charge against a person for fast driving.

Coun. Higgins asked his worship if it is during of the police committee with regard to obstructions.

His worship stated that it was the duty of the police committee to see that all obstructions were removed from the sidewalks.

A laughing discussion took place about certain holes in the sidewalk on Broad street in which the relative value of two-inch and inch-and-a-half planks were fully weighed.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Coun. Higgins moved that $250 be donated towards the expenses of the regatta on their taken up. He was prepared to have the amount reduced to $100 if it was in excess of previous donations.

Coun. Lipsett thought it was wrong to vote public money for the entertainment of a partizan in politics. He understood that over $1000 had been collected by private parties, and that ought to be enough. Styles thought the matter should be referred to the city barrister.

Coun. Humber was surprised at the idea of giving any public money for such a purpose. He mentioned a number of ways that could be judiciously expended.

Coun. Vigelius said a good deal of honor had been done to Victoria's best friend and nobody would object to the donation being given. It was for the enjoyment of the public as well as for our distinguished visitors.

Coun. Grant was in favor of the motion and understood that the regatta was given in honor of Her Majesty, as one was held on the 24th May last.

Coun. Barnard would like to see the council do proper honor to one who had been Victoria's best friend in voting $100 the council were doing very little indeed.

His Worship was sorry the discussion had taken place as it came, when very bad grace, after the ovation given Sir John at the theatre.

Coun. Robertson was also in favor of granting the sum.

Coun. Smith thought it should have been $250.

The motion was then put and carried.

BURNT WATER PIPE.

Coun. Higgins moved that the fire engine be no longer used to pump water to the high levels, was then taken up. In support of his motion the mover said that the arrangement was interfering with the fire department, and the engine was being wracked to pieces.

A report from the Chief Engineer was then read calling attention to the want of more tanks and also that a new fire engine was needed, as the one now doing duty were out of date. The back of additional tenders was also pointed out and a resolution was made that the auxiliary force be organized.

Coun. Vigelius seconded the motion.

Coun. Barnard was in favor of the idea but would like to see the time extended to two weeks.

Coun. Smith said that if the engine was taken from Fort street, the sprinkler would have to be taken off also, as otherwise an injunction would be issued against the council. The fire engine required to have new tubes, but the pumping could be continued for two hours daily.

Coun. Humber thought the city should have a good fire department. He had lately spoken honestly about it and had called down a shower of blessings on himself.

Coun. Styles had always been opposed to any interference with the fire brigade. If the department was to be kept efficient it should be protected.

Coun. Grant, while seconding the motion, said that Coun. Higgins had treated a communication from the insurance companies on this very subject in a cavalier manner.

Coun. Higgins retorted that Coun. Grant must be a student of the Times. (A laugh). He denied having ever treated any communication contemptuously or cavalierly and defied Coun. Grant to show that he had. (While the councillor was speaking, an individual considerably under the influence of liquor, climbed the corkscrew stairs, and amid laughter proceed to ask his grievances about "stinking" water. The individual was finally removed, loudly protesting against the treatment.)

The motion that the service be continued for a fortnight was then put and carried.

The report of the chief engineer of the fire department was taken up and referred to the fire wardens to formulate a scheme.

From C. F. Bloomfield, superintendent of police, reporting that the police force during the months of July was satisfactory.

WATER WORKS BY-LAW.

This by-law to authorize the loan of $75,000 was then taken up and passed its final reading.

As the joint three of the committees withdrew.

From the sanitary committee recommending that the following be adopted:

That the Sanitary Committee be authorized, with the Mayor, to make such arrangements with the Sanitarium Company as may be deemed necessary for the reception of patients suffering from contagious diseases, and that the Mayor be requested to make the necessary application to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the necessary Order-in-Council.

*That the Sanitary Committee be authorized

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1886.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

It cannot but be remarked by those who heard him that the utterances of Sir John Macdonald at the Victoria Theatre last Thursday evening came at a peculiarly happy time—relating as they did to the completion of a work whose importance even its opponents have ceased to underrate. When the man ripe in years, and rich in the respect and confidence of a nation—the politician of nearly half a century, who has ever, we believe, wielded his influence for the best interests of his fellows—when he stood up before the people it was but fitting that the homage they paid him in round after round of cheering should be so hearty and prolonged. They have never forgotten, and remembered is more forcibly than ever when he stood up before them, that Sir John has been, since confederation, a consistent advocate for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, which has united, by the strongest bond of all, British Columbia with her sister provinces. Nor has the Premier forgotten, as he did not fail to say, that the people who greeted him so enthusiastically were those who in his hour of need had returned him to a seat in the Dominion Commons when he had been rejected by his own constituency. Isolated comparatively as we have hitherto been from the rest of the Dominion, there has not been manifested that eager participation in and discussion of Canadian politics which there might otherwise have been, and knowing the abuses of the contract system that were brought to light during the Crimean war, added to the terrible mismanagement of the commissariat, revealed a state of things which caused an outbreak of public indignation, and a cry for reform. A committee of enquiry into the management of one of the recent expeditions to Egypt revealed a repetition of such abuses. The beef had been abstracted from the cans bought from Armour & Co., Chicago, and sand substituted for it; tubes they was found to contain a large admixture of willow and birch twigs; the causes for use on the Nile were defective; the bayonets had not been properly tempered; socket had been made of inferior steel; the clothing was shoddy; and the contractors for supplying pumps for artesian wells had supplied "dummies," which were, of course, quite useless. Frauds were also practiced by the contractors for supplying coal, and a deficit amounting to a little short of one million pounds could not be traced because of the confused system of keeping accounts. Again, it came out in an action at law over the estate of a gun inventor that he had been compelled to bribe his way step by step in securing interviews with high officials before whom he wished to lay the merits of his invention. The British army and navy are honorable services, and it is not meet that the stigma of charges of mismanagement, incompetency or corruption, however undeserved, should be in any way connected with their administration; nor is it right, if there be any foundation to the statements, that the revenue of the country should be so flagrantly misapplied, nor those serving their country in the more inferior grades of the army and navy be made to suffer by such abuses. In spite of the position taken by the late secretary for war the popular voice will doubtless call for and bring about a thorough investigation.

FASTER SERVICE.

The following cutting from an eastern paper is exceedingly appropriate in view of the remarks by Sir John Macdonald on Thursday night at the theatre. It is plain that both Sir John's government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. mean business:—

"Considerable interest is manifested in shipping and commercial circles regarding the action of the Government from April next for five years for carrying the mails between Canada and England. A strong feeling is being developed that a faster service than the present is necessary to compete successfully with New York, and unless the Allan and Dominion lines put on faster steamers, the Canadian Pacific will be forced to enter into competition to make their through route via the Atlantic and Pacific to the east, the fastest in the world. It is stated that the mission of Sir Donald Smith and Mr. Angus, who are now in London, is partly to promote the object in question."

"SAVED HIS SISTERS AND HIMSELF."

A Boy's Presence of Mind Averts a Fearful Fate.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Sunday morning little Tommy Hinman, of Gravesend, L.I., took his sisters Sarah and Rosie, aged six and three years respectively, for a jump on the sands. Hearing men shouting and dogs barking, the children looked around and saw a large Newfoundland dog rushing towards them. The dog's eyes were bloodshot and he was foaming at the mouth. Tommy remembered what his father had told him to do under such circumstances, and seeing his sisters he dragged them across the sand and into the water until the youngest girl was standing waist deep. They were entirely out of danger. The dog chased them a short distance toward the water and then rushed off in another direction. A few moments later a colored man shot the brute dead. It was then learned that the infuriated animal had bitten seven dogs before it came in sight of the children. These dogs were subsequently killed by policemen.

STOUGH STATION.

In the smoking car of a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy suburban train the other morning two passengers were discussing the pronunciation of the word "Stough," which appears over the door of a small station building not far from Hinsdale. They could not agree, so they submitted the question to Mr. Mervin Tabor, the State insurance actuary, and a former schoolmaster.

"Why," said Mr. Tabor, "c-o-u-g-h spells 'off.' I should think c-o-u-g-h would spell 'stuff.'"

"What do you think about it" said one of the gentlemen to Mr. Watson, a board of trade man.

"I don't think it can be pronounced "Stoo," said Mr. Watson; "you know t-h-r-o-u-g-h spells 'throo.'"

At this juncture Mr. Caldwell, the paper manufacturer, came in, and the question was put to him.

"Why," said he, "anybody ought to know that t-h-o-u-g-h-'tho,' stough, rhymes of course."

When Mr. T. W. Robertson of Aurora came in he was asked for an opinion.

"I should call it Stofe," said he, "c-o-u-g-h spells "off," and I don't see how s-t-o-u-g-h can spell anything but Stofe."

At this a grey-haired man, with a light plug hat and the air of a capitalist, turned around in his seat, with the intelligent air of one who speaks from absolute knowledge, and said:

"It is pronounced with the sound of 'ow' 'stow.'"

"Well," said one of the parties to the controversy, "I bet a hundred to cent against such an infernal name to a town anyway."

"It was named after me," said the grayhaired man, "I laid out the town, my name is Stough."

For several minutes the clerkly click of the car wheels was the only sound that broke the embarrassing stillness.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Imperial Federation.

Beecher's Visit to England.

French Railway Traveling Becoming Dangerous.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 10.

The Indian and Colonial visitors to this country cannot complain of the reception accorded to them. They have been fêted and feasted in London and elsewhere to an astonishing an extent that a plain mutton chop and a potato or two for dinner should come as a positive relish to them after the monotony of turtle and champagne. The latest sign of welcome given to them is their entertainment by the Queen at Windsor Castle. They were shown all the "lions" of this magnificent palace, and dined in the Waterloo chamber. On Saturday night a conference of the Imperial Federation League closed its sittings in the Colonial and Indian exhibition. The conference was interesting, as being the first occasion on which Lord Rosebery appeared as chairman of the Federation League. In the course of the noble lord's observations,

A MERITED TRIBUTE

was paid to his predecessor, the late Mr. Forster, who was described as a man that possessed wide experience and sympathy, united to great independence of character. Lord Rosebery justly remembered that to Mr. Forster belonged the merit of never having permitted party connections to subvert his private opinions. Whether agreeing or differing from him, it was impossible not to recognize his earnestness and sagacity. Not unfrequently British statesmen when they have retired from office seek recreation in the abandonment of political affairs; but, to active natures, want of occupation is not rest. Mr. W. E. Forster belonged to this class, and it is not improbable that he may yet be known to posterity by his connection with the federation movement than by any of the measures with which his name is now identified. There was a time of the history of this country when an opposite theory to that of federation fascinated statesmen and practical thinkers. But, the logic of events has fought against this pure conception. Among those who have done good work in popularising the idea of federation

PROFESSOR SEELEY

merits honorable mention. The learned professor's "Expansion of England" is a most instructive study. He very justly argues that the present connexion of Great Britain with the colonies must either grow slighter and slighter until it is dissolved, or else be strengthened. But it cannot be strengthened without being also modified. The difficulty is to understand exactly what should be done. A class of thinkers talk of the British empire as overgrown, and assume that States of moderate size such as France, Britain or Germany, are natural and healthy. While just aggregations of territory are abnormal, monstrous, and therefore—when, by accident, they appear—are certain to be ephemeral. Professor Seeley argues that, however true this assumption may have been at one time, steam and electricity have to day made vast aggregations of territory natural and convenient. In illustration of this he points to Britain and the United States. It should be remembered, however, that in both of these countries the territory is contiguous. That fact gives them an advantage which our empire, scattered over nearly every quarter of the globe, does not enjoy. The Federal system was unknown in Great Britain or her colonies until it was introduced into British North America in 1867. Since then an attempt has been made to establish it in Jamaica, a small African settlement in South Africa, and at this moment several Australian colonies seek federation the more efficiently to guard their own. This protective element has been a prime factor in the creation of all the great confederacies that have yet existed. A very substantial service would be done to federation were the debates on that subject which preceded its establishment in Canada republished in a cheap and convenient form. There is abundance of literature on this question in the United States but very little of it has been published in England. A great colonial empire has grown up almost without observation, which has created conditions that cannot be trifled with. The legitimate aspirations of free men must be gratified, and there is no other mode in which this can be done so effectually as under a federative system. Though the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has come to England as rather a bad time politics and electioneering cannot altogether overshadow the interest to be naturally felt in so conspicuous a figure.

MR. BEECHER

has not visited us since 1864, and his reception at that period was not altogether of a kind calculated to breed in him a desire to come again. He has, however, allowed bygones to be bygones. The way he was met at the City Temple in London affords a taste of what is to come. Dr. Parker and his congregation greeted him with the greatest of warmth, and elsewhere Mr. Beecher will no doubt be the recipient of similar gratifying tributes to his worth. Particularly so when he begins to lecture, which, I believe, he is going to do as soon as the arrangements necessary for the purpose are completed. Mr. Beecher's fame as a lecturer is world-wide, and thousands will be anxious to hear his eloquent and profitable discourses. The Rev. Ward Beecher has been amusing the congregation at the City Temple. At least, the odd sayings with which he interspersed his sermon seem to have made those assembled "often smile" and sometimes "laugh outright." Nor is Mr. Beecher by any means the first who has thus from the pulpit played upon the sense of humor of his audience before approaching them in the more serious part of the mentor. Most people are familiar with the story told of Mr. Spurgeon, and which relates how on one sweltering summer's day he mounted the stone of his pulpit in the Tabernacle, wiped his forehead with his handkerchief, and put his flock

IN A FLUTTER

by exclaiming "It's damned hot!" After the statement came the explanation. Mr. Spurgeon had simply heard the words quoted as he walked along to his Temple, and they furnished him with the text of a most eloquent and impressive discourse upon the sin of cursing and swearing, not easily to be forgotten by those who listened to it. Society was never more roused, never more decidedly rebuked, that if it now and never was it more perilously near a sharp and drastic corrective. Unless the general condition soon improves the strongest upheavals are likely to ensue. As the rate things are going, railway travelling in France will become a slightly dangerous undertaking, to be avoided by all who can possibly do so. Within the last few months there have been no less than

THREE OUTRAGES

in railway carriages, two of them attended with death-dealing results. The first, it will be remembered, was the murder of Mr. Bartissol, the Prefect of Eure, whose assassin has to this date evaded detection. The second was a murderous attack upon one of the keepers of the museum of Versailles, but which was fortunately followed by the capture of the delinquent. Now it seems that a man named Boisard was, while journeying from Paris to Villers Cotterets, struck on the head with a hammer as he lay snoozing in his compartment, and that but for the resolute assistance offered by him, aided by the timely slackening of the train as it was about to enter the Villers Cotteret station, he would have been, in all probability, robbed and killed. The culprit in this case made his escape and has not up to the present been captured. It is to be hoped, however, that the police will be able to get hold of him, so as to prove to this class of malefactors that to elude successfully pursuit is the exception not the rule.

CANADA'S CARDINAL.

The Ceremonies of the Installation Begun.

QUEBEC, July 20.—The ceremonies and festivities connected with Cardinal Taschereau's installation opened this afternoon. Crowds of strangers have been pouring in since morning by every boat and train, and a still larger influx is expected to-morrow morning. Flags are flying in every direction, and some sixteen magnificent triumphal arches have been erected on the route of to-morrow's procession. The basilica has also been lavishly decorated for the installation ceremonies, and very extensive public and private preparations have been made for the illumination and fireworks to-morrow night.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the ceremonies opened with the swearing in of the new Cardinal, in the private chapel of his palace, in the presence of the Papal Ablegate and Garde Noble, the Archbishops of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Ottawa, St. Boniface, Charlottetown, St. John, N.B., St. Louis, St. Paul and New Orleans, the coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, and the bishops of St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi, Rimouski, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Kingston, London, Pontiac, Hamilton, Chatham and St. Albert, N. W. T., besides a large number of inferior clergy.

Standing in front of the altar and having the Papal Ablegate on his right and Archbishop Lynch on his left, His Eminence, with his right hand on the Gospels, read the formula of the prescribed oaths in the case of all Princes of the Church, afterwards subscribing it, and handing it to the Ablegate, who will take it back with him to Rome. This ceremony was very solemn and impressive.

To-night the festivities in His Eminence's honor was inaugurated by a gigantic concert in the skating rink, which was attended by at least 5,000 people in full dress, the immense building being crowded, while at least three times the number crowded its surroundings and almost blocked its approaches from St. Louis street and the Granite Alle. At 8 o'clock His Eminence, accompanied by the Papal Ablegate, and the Garde Noble, Vicar General Legare, Archbishop Lynch and the other visiting prelates and clergy and escorted by a guard of honor, composed of the Quebec contingent of the Papal Zouaves, drove to the rink in open carriages, each drawn by two horses and was greeted all along the way with the cheers and respectful salutes of the assembled thousands. On the entrance of the distinguished party into the rink the immense audience rose to receive them, and a battery of artillery stationed outside fired a salute.

The programme of the concert was magnificently executed by the choral societies and bands of the city assisted by Miss Alta Pease, Miss E. Tessier, Signor Liberati, and John Prume. The Anvil Chorus and the National Anthem at the close with the accompaniments of bands and the firing by electricity of the guns of R. Battery and Quebec Field Battery were very effective. The interval between the first and second parts of the musical programme, Judge Routhier delivered an eloquent address, relating to the history of the church in Canada, and eulogizing the new Cardinal.

The absence of Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, from the cardinalitic celebration so far is being very generally noted.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Canadian Pacific Railway.)

OTTAWA, July 20.—Last night the office of Sparks' estate on Wellington street, was entered by some daring thieves, and $410 extracted from the vaults.

At Oregon, Oldham county, on Wednesday, a school teacher named Weston detained three of his pupils, little girls, 7, 8 and 9 years of age, after the other scholars left. When the room was cleared he locked the door, and deliberately outraged the three children. The children go home about dusk and they told their parents. A mob was organized at once to lynch the brute, but he escaped, going to a station five miles distant. News of the outrage had preceded him and a crowd caught him there, stripped him naked, tied him to a tree and gave him 100 lashes. He was then given five minutes to leave the country, and made the most of his time, cutting through the woods. The little girls are all in a precarious condition.

Monday afternoon a lady visited the office of a physician in Detroit to see about having a surgical operation performed upon the arm of her little nephew, who was with her. While waiting for her turn to see the doctor she picked up a copy of a newspaper and began reading it. Presently she uttered a cry and fell from her chair in a swoon. When the lady had recovered consciousness it was learned that she had read for the first time the account of the suicide of Charles Gibbs, the painter, who jumped over the Genesee Falls at Rochester, and that he was her own brother and the father of the little boy in whose interest the visit to the physician was made.

At Halifax, Hon. Thos. F. Morrison, legislative councillor and member of the Nova Scotia government, died July the 23rd aged 79 years. He was a Liberal and anti-confederate.

The annual statement of the post office savings bank for the year ended the 30th of June last, shows that there deposited to have been $7,645.27, being the largest in the history of the bank. The amount withdrawn was $6,183.70.

At Glencoe, Ont., Andrew Clanahan's planing factory, house and the Presbyterian church were totally destroyed by fire. Dr. Wilkes' and E. A. Surtis's residence and contents were also badly damaged. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,000.

Non-Suited.

Some time ago Mr. Hoskins, who lost a husband in the late explosion in the Wellington collieries, and Mr. Roberts, who was severely injured at the same time, entered a suit in the court of Nevada against $25,000 compensation for loss and injury against Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons, the proprietors of the colliseie. The case was referred to the supreme court of California, and there it was decided that the court had no jurisdiction from the fact (1) that all the parties to the suit were aliens; (2) that the cause of action arose in a foreign country. The case was thereupon sent back to the Nevada court, and last week that court non-suited the plaintiffs on the same grounds, i.e., that the parties were aliens and the injury sustained occurred in a foreign country. Mr. W. H. Barnes appeared for the defendants, Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons.

OTTAWA.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Its Mining and Agricultural Advantages.

Now that the C. P. R. is in operation, the mining will have chance to develop the country with greater facility than heretofore. Some time since Mr. J. A. Mara gave a free ride to prospectors and their outfits, up the North Thompson, thereby encouraging a good many to try their fortunes in that unexplored country between Kennedy, Mahood and Great Kelle lakes; and it is a few more gentlemen of Mr. Mara's stamp could come forward and do what they could to help the prospector, British Columbia would soon make the people think that the days of '49 had returned. At present the C. P. R. rates are so exhorbitant that miners distinguished to wait a while before expending their money on tickets and freight; it would be a great stroke of policy on the part of the C. P. R. to issue tickets at reduced rates to prospectors, and raising their debarkation point they wished. If anything were struck the railroad would benefit by it, and therefore they should make it a point to induce miners to "strike out" from their line of railway.

STARTING FROM VALE

we find that at no matter what part of the road you get off and prospect, colours are to be found and quartz abounds. Eight mile Creek, at Cook's Ferry, is rich in copper ore; Nicomin gold mine (placer) is well known; the coal mine below Lytton is waiting development, and in fact it is impossible to enumerate the many valuable mines that are waiting development along the C. P. R. Then again on Pasile Tranquille, there are coal indications; in the Tranquille Creek, and at Adams Lake, a quartz mine is opening up. Scotch Creek is paying the men working on it now good wages, and to make a long story short, all that British Columbia needs is development. At Scotch Creek there is good land, but I fancy it is Indian reserve, although for the three months I was there I did not see an Indian on it. The Indians have formalized, or had confirmed all the good lands in that section. Many a white man has looked with longing eyes on the land up the creek. Around Adams Lake and Scotch Creek is an admirable grazing country, and yet there are no cattle on the hills! Lemons

AROUND KAMLOOPS

look land in obtainable, and in fact in every direction, if one has a mind to look, good lands can be secured. I notice that the government appoint Mr. Halpenny as guide to parties looking for land on the Island, and if they would appoint some one for Kamloops and vicinity they would facilitate the settling of homesteads for the immigrants that will shortly be pouring in. [illegible]

MRS. CLEVELAND IN CHURCH.

An Example to the President and a Good Many Others in Politics.

Washington Letter.—Mrs. Cleveland sets her husband some good examples when she goes to church. Last Sunday she was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Cleveland, as soon as church did not bow her head when the pastor was offering the book; fidgeted through the sermon, and was evidently glad it was over, and took no particular part in the services, except to drop a crisp new bill in the plate when it came round. Mrs. Cleveland sees all these things differently. Long after the novelty of her position appears to be to attend to the privilege of praying for the family. When she goes to church, as soon as she enters the pew and takes a seat, she drops her pretty head upon her dainty gloved hand and devotes a moment to silent prayer. Then she settles herself for a quiet attention upon the services, nodding pleasantly to her counsel and the wife of the postmaster General, who is her accomplice that of the President. She knows of course that she is the target of every eye in the church, and though she tries to conceal her embarrassment, she is too little to do so entirely. When the Rev. Dr. Sunderland gives out the hymn, she gives her attention to the hymn-book and tosses the uncomfortable feeling which is the natural result of being stared at. When the congregation rises she rises also, following the hymn through from beginning to end sometimes, though not often joining in the singing. When the benediction falls her head is bowed and it drops a little lower when he prays for the "chief magistrate of the nation," and adds a petition for those that are close to him. The announcements of the church meetings which follow the prayer are listened to with commendable zeal, and when the concluding hymn is announced the second hymn, she sings one she is all attention. She does not fidget, shout, and lean up in the corner and rest her head upon her hand as Grover does, but sits straight and quiet, listening to the sermon from beginning to end. Of course she fans herself, constantly for she would not be a woman if she did not. She seems conscionsly to remember that she is the cynosure of all eyes, and hence her dips personally, wiping them with her dainty handkerchief, which she holds in the same hand in which she carries a jewelled smelling bottle, a wedding gift from one of the cabinet officers. When the basket goes around, she is not to spare in her dole into it, and when the closing hymn is given out, finds not only the hymn, but the doxology corresponding to metre with it, and follows them closely to the end. When the services end, then comes the most trying time for Mrs. Cleveland. All eyes are upon her. Of course she has attracted more attention than the preacher, even during the sermon, but she only divided attention with him, though, however, she is the central and only figure, she knows it. All eyes are upon her as the service closes, the aisle, and every neck is craned to get a look at her face and figure. She tries to appear unconcerned, some lady in churchpeople near her, whom she knows, talks a little to those nearest her, and evidently relieved when the carriage door bangs and she is hidden from view of the crowd that was gathered on the sidewalk to see her pass from the church door to the carriage. Throughout her conduct is full of dignity and gentle grace. She dresses for church with excellent taste, but absolute plainness, usually a dark grey or black, a small pin at her throat, but nothing else in the way of ornament, a high black straw hat tastefully but quietly trimmed, black gloves of undressed kind.

Horace, Book I., Ode.

TO LEUCONOE.

Leuconoe, you should not seek to know,
What team of life the gods adjust to me;
May have I astrologers to whom I submit the—
Or fate, that's inflexible, and—
Or, how better it will be to take what may come,
Calmly to meet whether, in Jove's bounty,
We've many winters more, or this last one
Dashes in frosted foam the Tuscan sea.
Colour wine-pure stocks. Be wise, trim wines
Compact;
Fortune's hope retreat to a hollow span
Meanwhile we speak like an river incessant fled
Our language. Seize then the present hour;
And to the morrow trust a little as you can.

Dominion's Parliament.

The British government, according to a Halifax despatch, is now taking steps to begin the long-discussed fortifications in British Columbia. The government has a fine naval station on Vancouver Island, which is 270 miles long and 50 miles wide, and it is to be made impregnable, and the mainland of British Columbia is to have a series of fortifications. The Vancouver station is to be the headquarters of the British Pacific squadron, and its locality is admirably adapted to the purpose. If we ever get into a war with Great Britain, Vancouver will prove a great menace to our whole Pacific coast. Our coastline ends at latitude 49 deg., and it crosses at the 54 deg. line. This is a rather awkward arrangement, but it cannot be helped now.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Canadian Pacific Railway.)

OTTAWA, July 21.—Not a little indignation has been excited here in consequence of the vile slander put in circulation by Mr. Chagnon, the "cow boy" candidate for the representation of Chambly in the House of Commons, reflecting upon the moral character of the young women employed in the public departments. He has been in the service of the Government for so long, and affects to have a knowledge of coins grave misconduct. The slander was uttered in a speech delivered at a political meeting in the constituency which Mr. Chagnon is desirous of representing in the House of Commons. It was a most villainous and cowardly attack; a foul libel, and deserving the most unqualified condemnation of respectable politicians and newspapers. No notice was taken of the attack here until Monday, for no apparent reason, and nothing in the shape of a denial of the charge was made by the ministers, the local organ of the slander party took it and dealt with it in a hypocritical and insinuating manner, affects indignation over the reflection cast upon the virtue of the young women, whom it declares are absolutely innocent, and yet makes references to ministers in a general way after a manner implying wrongdoing on their part.

Toronto, July 23.—Mr. Van Horne, Vice President, and Mr. Olds, Traffic Manager of the C. P. R., leave in a few days for Vancouver for the purpose of arranging a basis of freight rates over the new line. Mr. Olds stated to-day that at present it was impossible to promulgate a fixed tariff owing to the wars of freight rates between the transcontinental lines. There has not always been much uniformity in freight rates for the reason that owing to the scarcity of Canadians the bulk of British Columbia trade was done with the United States. British Columbia had been neglected too long.

Quebec, July 22.—The Shoeburyness team left by the SS. Vancouver this morning. The men, as they marched to the train were loudly cheered. They made a good appearance. The officers of the Bishop accompanied them to the station. In conversation with Capt. Drury, he said that the men were almost perfect in their drill, etc., and that he felt certain of success. Sir A. P. Caron, Lt.-Col. Powell and other prominent people were passengers by today's outgoing steamer. As the steamer left the wharf the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and, together with the loud cheers of the people, caused quite a scene of animation.

PARIS, July 28.—The candidate for the Pigeon hole, published an article on "Boulanger and Wars," last Sunday, calling special attention to some extent hypothetical. I don't think Boulanger has any definite plan. Overtures are not made so easily. I don't think war is imminent. Mean while the general has come to the conclusion that there is no harm in getting himself talked about, and making his name known to the people. We are always liable to be surprised. At a given moment some disturbance might occur, and doubtless Boulanger would be ready enough to seize an opportunity of using his sword to defend the repub, or perhaps, or even to attack it. I may entertain suspicions about Gen. Boulanger. A few words about a "great personage." Paris, July 21.—The French Paris correspondent says that the "Figaro" article on Gen. Boulanger is making a great sensation. Clemenceau makes light of the suggestions that Boulanger militates a coup d'etat. The Journal des Debat says: "Many think Boulanger is only a pawn, and that he has not to reckon himself, see his name constantly in the papers, and is rather more pastie, if the truth were told, to plays that don't go off."

Father Smith Relates How He Narrowly Escaped Being Lynched in Florida.

"Yes, it is true, I did have a chance while in Brooklyn some days ago, and for several hours I was believed to be dead."

The speaker was Rev. Father Smith, of the Order of Dominican, whose unique experience is recorded in a previous edition. Father Smith is a young and intelligent He is a native of Ottawa, and from the Oblat Fathers in that city he received an honorary classical education. Being religiously inclined he abandoned home and kindred and left for France, where he was admitted into the order he now belongs to. Scarcely had he been ordained a few months, when by a Parliamentary decree the Dominicans and Jesuits were banished from the country. Father Smith, with several of his associates repaired to America, and he has resided in Brooklyn ever since. It was in Brooklyn that "he fell into a trance. Father Smith is stopping at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal, on his way back from Ottawa, where he had been relating his experience to his family. He willingly repeated his story to a Star reporter.

"And how did the unfortunate affair occur," was asked. "Well, you see, said the reverend gentleman, quite seriously, I was suffering from a malady which sickened me greatly." But never did it occur to me that I would come to life again, even in Brooklyn, where I was thought dead, and where I was buried. I had been failing for several days. One evening when I was lying on my couch I suddenly felt a great weakness coming over me. I tried to call for help. My mouth refused to articulate any sound. A moment after I had entered into a trance like the one I had had in Italy. When my friends came into my room they found me pale and motionless. They felt my heart but its pulsations could not be felt and they conjectured that I must have passed away during their absence from my bedside. I could hear them walking about my couch, but I was so overcome with weakness that I was unable to move a finger. It is customary in religious communities to bury one of their deceased members shortly after his demise. In accordance with the custom they wired the news of my death to my family in Ottawa, and charged one of my confreres to prepare my funeral oration. When the time came to place me in my coffin, I fully realized my horrible position. I tried to move but the effort proved fruitless. When in the coffin I made a supreme effort and called upon Heaven to hear me and save me from such a horrible fate. It succeeded in partly raising my head, and in this was saved me. The first to congratulate me was the priest, who had been summoned to preach my funeral sermon. I was as dead as

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NOT A MEISSONIER.

An Amusing but Improbable Tale of the Sale of a Meissonier.

(Letter to Detroit Free Press.)

A picture dealer in London told me a story which illustrates the ignorance of a rich man in art matters. The story is told me as showing that Englishmen could be quite as cute as Americans when they set their minds to it. I see it to illustrate another point. The firm received a Meissonier from Paris and it was to be put on exhibition next day. It was framed and set up on easel in the shop and the price of it was to be £1,500. Through some error on the part of the clerk a tag marked £100 was put on the Meissonier, while the £1,500 tag went on another picture. Before the mistake was discovered and corrected an American bought the picture and had it sent to his rooms at one of the big hotels. When the head of the firm found that his Meissonier was gone, and gone for £100, he nearly raised the roof. He gave the clerk who had made the mistake of the tags and the clerk who had sold the picture to understand that if the picture was not back by the next day he would expect their service to make up the deficiency. The young man were appalled. One thousand four hundred pounds divided by two is still in excess of what the average young man gets per annum in a London art store. After abusing each other roundly for a while they began to notice that this did not bring back the picture. The clerk who put on the wrong tag finally hit on a plan.

The clerk dressed up in his holiday suit and called on the American.

"I am the art critic of the Daily ——," he said, "and I was told you had bought a Meissonier. Would you mind my looking at it?"

"Not at all," replied the buyer, and he invited the alleged critic to his rooms.

"Got that for £100," he said, waving his hand toward the picture.

The critic said nothing, but a cynical smile stole over his face.

"What's the matter? Don't you believe I paid the £100?"

"Oh, I believe you paid the £100."

"Well, don't you think it's worth the money?"

"If it's a Meissonier—yes."

"If? Why the name's on the corner."

"Yes, it usually is."

"But I bought it from Frames & Co. Aren't they a good firm?"

"Oh, yes. If you have a certificate from Frames & Co., signed by the firm, that it is a genuine Meissonier, then you have a great bargain. Still, Meissoniers are not selling in London this season for £100."

"I haven't a certificate."

"Ah!"

"Don't you believe it's a Meissonier? If you think it isn't, why, hang it, say so."

"Now, I won't say whether this is a Meissonier or not, but I tell you what I would do if I were you. I would take that picture back to Frames & Co. I would find the person who sold it to me and I would say—quietly—'I believe it is customary to give a certificate, signed by the firm—signed by the firm, mind—that it is what it is claimed to be. If the young man doesn't remember, you tell the chances are that he will admit such to be the custom. Then produce your picture and say that you would be obliged to have that certified a Meissonier. Don't be put off by his word that it is so and so, or by any bluff about the standing of the house, its reputation, and all that. Insist on the document. If he refuses demand your £100, and if he refuses that, threaten suit, and I imagine you will get your money.

"That's business," said the American.

"Come with me, will you?"

"No," said the critic, when they were to happen. "I don't care to appear in the matter. Frames is a good fellow personally, and always claims it is his rascally clerks that make these little mistakes. I'll stay in the hansom while you go inside."

When Dives, with his picture under his arm, came in and recognized and was recognized by the clerk who sold it to him, the latter became pale with excitement, and almost fainted with the fear that he would not see his pass on sale. As the dense fellow had evidently acted his part, "I see you know me," cried the purchaser, "and probably you know why I've come back."

"Have no the slightest idea, you say sort I haven't," said the clerk, with his teeth chattering.

"Oh, yes, you have. I can see you have. Now," placing the picture on the easel, with the wrapping removed, and making it fright it it, you said that was a Meissonier. All right. I went a week ten certificate to that effect."

"I beg your pardon, sir, it isn't usual to give that."

"Happen to know that it is."

"Only in exceptional cases, sir."

"Well, this is an exceptional case."

"Very sorry, sir, but we can't do it in this instance."

"Well, sir, I'll tell you what you can do, sir—what you must do, sir. You give me back my £100, and I'll carried back the picture to you. Do you hear."

When the American came back to the hansom he said.

"See that," showing the crisp bank notes; "I got back my £100."

"Thank God," said the critic devoutly, and doubtless the American wonders to this day why a stranger took such an interest in keeping him from being cheated.

King Ludwig's Private Circus.

Ball Mall Budget.—Among the follies of Bavaria's late king not generally known was the erection of a circus on the first floor of the royal palace at Munich. The ceiling was made to imitate the skies at night time, with the moon and stars lit up from behind by electric lights. On the walls were a series of colored frescoes, representing various country scenes, including an Italian vintage, a Polish harvest, and a Swiss chalet. The monarch and his guests, twenty in number, first went to the theatre. They then returned to the palace and supped. About two o'clock in the morning the king ordered his favorite charger and mounting invited his friends to follow him. The horses were brought in, and as soon as they were all in the saddle his majesty rode off into the circus. The royal party galloped round the ring several times. The king stopped, dismounted, and rapped at the door of the caparas. Suddenly the doors opened as if by magic, and a crowd of peasants emerged from the. They were dressed in the different country costumes of Italy, and bore baskets of fruits, cakes and wines of which the guests partook. During the repast an Italian choir sang Italian airs, accompanied by a band behind. His Majesty again mounted his charger and followed by his friends rode round the circus once more. He now knocked at the door of the auberge, and French peasants danced with more wide and graceful, which the poor nobles already curtsied, were found to consume rather than their eccentric book. The musicians then executed favorite French songs. The same performance was gone through at the chalet, and then the king at 4.30 in the morning, abruptly withdrew, leaving his companions more dead than alive.

Another Circus Broken up.

PORTLAND, Conn., July 18.—Frank A. Robbins' circus was wrecked here yesterday morning while pulling out from the New York and New England station. Three cars containing cages of wild animals were thrown from the track and shattered. The accident was due, railroad men say, to the unusual length of the cars and the spreading of the axles. John Wally, driver, aged 60, was thrown under a car and crushed to death. One man, name unknown, was badly injured in the back. Seven cages and a band wagon were wrecked. The monkey cages were torn to pieces and the monkeys are loose in the woods.

Saturday Half-Holiday

The half-holiday movement, now commanding so much attention, not only among employees and government officials, but among brokers and bankers, manufacturers and wholesale merchants, in short, among nearly all classes of employers and their friends, has something also to say both to mistress and maid. Clerks, in some households, indeed (most of them are found in large cities), where the servant's right to a "week's afternoon out" is claimed and conceded; but in the greater number of country households, holidays or half-holidays, whether for mistress or maid, would be an innovation indeed.

This seems, in fact, to be almost an impossibility, there is so much to do. Where the mistress never spares herself and rarely takes so much as an "evening out," the overworked servant has little sense of injustice, though she never finds an hour to herself, till she finds herself in bed. Where, as is the case in far too many households, the "hired girl" is free to go out as soon as her work is done, going where she will, and returning with whom she will, letting herself in by the back door, of which she keeps the key, she would probably be the first to cry injustice if she were given a half-holiday every week and required to come in betimes after a walk in the early evening of the other days. Yet the half-holiday plan is much the better one, although at first sight it seems to interrupt work, to curtail the freedom of the servant, and to add to the labor of the mistress, without, on the whole, increasing the sum of recreation or rest.

Perhaps the sum of either is not increased and yet the worth may be. An afternoon walk in the open air, dressed in one's best; that consciousness of seeing and being seen, which the girl loses in the darkness of evening; the company of two or three chosen friends, all enjoying that sense of holiday so grateful to the hard worked, and better still, that delicious consciousness of having earned it by extra diligence and forethought in the morning—all this is worth far more, both as enjoyment and as rest, than such evening pleasures as are within the reach of domestic servants. On pleasant afternoons in spring there may be flower-hunts along the wayside, and in the woods, and Bridget may learn a new pleasure in making her kitchen gay with posies, or on presenting her mistress with a bouquet of early flowers. In autumn there might be nutting frolics, and a store laid up for winter evenings. In the summer, why should not Bridget be allowed to make up a luncheon basket and join "the other