

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1888.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

From the Daily Colonist, Dec. 1.

SOOTS AT DINNER. The Annual Celebration of St. Andrew's Day in Victoria.

The dining room of the Strand was last evening the scene of a festive gathering of the members of the Scotch Society.

The tables were laden with glittering silver and crystal, and were surrounded by upwards of fifty Scotchmen and their friends.

At the head of the table were seated His Worship Mayor Grant, president of the Scotch Society, and Colonel Mackenzie at his right.

The toast was given by Mr. Alex. McDonald, and the happy occasion came to a close with an hour of song and sentiment.

From the Daily Colonist, Dec. 2.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A writ of error. Steps were taken yesterday by Mr. F. G. Walker to obtain a writ of error and a new trial for Dr. Gustavus W. Ross.

District Postoffice Appointments. J. S. Shupland has been appointed postmaster for Comox, a new office being established during the month.

Scotch Matron Broth. Boiled Salmon, Genoise Sauce, Roast Potatoes, Broiled Fish, Maitre D'Hotel.

Chicken, Shrimps, Crab. Lamb Chops, Small Parsnips, Dental Glass.

Boned Chicken, a la BelleVue. Goose, Apple Sauce, Turkey Cranberry Sauce, Green, Soda Bread.

Death of a former Victorian. Mr. James Clark, of the firm of Fisher & Clarke, architect and civil engineer, died at his residence in this city on Wednesday.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1888. VICTORIA'S PROGRESS.

It is encouraging to see that the customs receipts of this port keep on showing a handsome increase over those of the corresponding period of last year. The receipts for November this year were \$71,030.12. Last year the receipts for November were \$62,210.92. Since the beginning of the present year the customs receipts prove that the trade of the city is steadily and materially increasing. And this too from legitimate trade. An examination of the following statement will show that those who have been so eager to give strangers to the province the impression that trade is leaving Victoria, and that this city has seen its best days are very ill-informed as well as extremely ill-informed. The customs receipts of the first five months of the two years are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Month and Amount. Rows include August, September, October, November for 1887 and 1888.

Total... \$305,214.96 1888. \$300,006.66 1887.

Excise of 1888 over 1887, \$65,398.30 or about \$21.74 per cent. The whole of this increase is in trade, properly so-called; (taxes collected under the Chinese Immigration Act form a very insignificant proportion of it.) A city which has an established trade whose customs receipts increase at the rate of very nearly twenty per cent, certainly shows no signs of decadence. The trade for the current month will compare equally favorably with the December of last year for there are several ships unloading at the wharves and more to arrive before the New Year than during any other month of the year in the month's receipts. We draw no comparison, as the News Advertiser does, between the customs receipts of Victoria and those of Vancouver. We do not envy the latter city any of the prosperity which she enjoys. We are quite willing that she should have all the credit which can be derived from her increased customs receipts. There is room enough in the world for both Victoria and Vancouver, and neither can possibly gain anything by disparaging the other. When the News Advertiser, by comparison with the receipts of the month of October, in two short years the revenue of Vancouver will exceed that of Victoria by \$25,000 the reader who is blessed with a little common sense and any appreciation of humor, will enjoy a hearty laugh. There are a hundred conditions and contingencies of which our boastful contemporary takes no account, every one of which, if allowed for, would show the ridiculous absurdity of his calculations. This getting rich by computation is a favorite amusement of a certain class of speculators. It is in fact a kind of mental gymnastic. It is a business which some of them hope to make profitable. But there is so often some unseen and unsuspected flaw in the golden schemes of these initiators on a small scale of the famous Col. Sellers, that they seldom benefit those who are deceived by them. But when the collector comes, when the unpleasant reality takes the place of the delicious dream, all that those who were carried away by the glowing representations and the splendid calculations of the speculator have to console them is the remembrance of the joy they felt in being millionaires in imagination. No one need be surprised if the castles which our calculating contemporary has been building in the air melt away and disappear, leaving many wrecks behind. But we are quite content to let the editor of the News Advertiser dream his dreams in peace and amuse himself and others by fantastic tracts of figures without interruption, if he but leaves Victoria alone. As long as the trade of this city has a substantial increase of 21 per cent. per year, its inhabitants can afford to laugh at the exhibitions which journalistic boomers in the terminal city get up for their amusement. While they have the substance they need not be decomposed by the shouting and boistering of those who are running after shadows.

NOT ANALOGOUS.

We see by a late telegram that Lord Salisbury in Glasgow drew a parallel between the action of the Dominion Government during the rebellion in the Northwest and the manner in which his own Government treats political offenders. Such comparisons are generally more specious than just, and this one made by the British Premier is no exception to the rule. The differences between the two cases are many and wide. The first one that strikes the stranger is that the halfbreeds of the Northwest were in open rebellion. They appeared in the field and offered an organized resistance to the Queen's authority. They, in fact, broke away from Great Britain. In Ireland there is no armed resistance to authority, no one pretends to say that the country is in a state of rebellion. Then Ireland was condemned according to the general laws of the Dominion. The offense of which he was guilty would have been an offense under the same offenses in British Columbia or Nova Scotia. Laws were made specially for the Northwest, for it was a territory, but they were not coercive laws. Reil was punished according to laws that are in force all over the Dominion. If a leader of the people in Quebec or Ontario had taken the same stand as Louis Reil took he would have been treated in the same way and if made prisoner, he would have been tried by the same laws. Each province in this Dominion has its own laws and its own tribunals, and the laws which are enacted by the Federal Parliament apply with equal force to the whole Dominion. The Federal Parliament has never yet tried the experiment of legislating for one particular province and of erecting tribunals in one part of the Dominion for the purpose of trying certain classes of offenders peculiar to that part. We live in a country where the laws are equal, and where government does not dream in its legislative or its executive action of discriminating for or against any particular province or section. It would be hard to tell how the people of any one province would act if it were put under the operation of coercive laws of any kind. Manitoba has been a little fraction of late. How would its inhabitants feel if laws were passed at the next session of the Federal Parliament which would allow to "provincial" any of the courts under certain contingencies and restricting the right of public meeting? We are afraid that they would not submit to such laws as quietly as the people of Ireland have put up with their coercive laws, and it strikes us very forcibly that those who violate such laws would meet with multitudes of sympathizers in every province of the Dominion. If the members from Manitoba were arrested in Ottawa for speeches made at railway crossings in their own province, we suspect that there would be an agitation in favor from one end of the Dominion to the other. The cases of the Irish members and Reil are very far from being parallel. We find men who have been tried and convicted and imprisoned for offenses against the law in Ireland going to England (looked upon as having incurred disgrace, treated by Englishmen of character and position as men whose character is unimpaired, who look upon William O'Brien as a criminal? Yet William O'Brien is a man who has been tried and convicted for offenses against the law in Ireland, and who is morally as good a man as walks the earth, thinks it no degradation to sit at the same table as this man whom Lord Salisbury's laws have made a criminal. Surely Lord Salisbury himself must suspect that there must be some thing wrong with the laws whose open violation does not bring disgrace or even reproach upon the offenders. Reil in encouraging a handful of ignorant simple-minded men to place themselves in opposition to the law of the land and the authority of the Crown, pursued every sensible man believes to be a wicked course. He wanted led those poor people to engage in a struggle in which they could not possibly be successful. Besides, he insisted that he did not regard the scurrilous remarks of the "Town Major" in the light of a personal affront. They looked at the libel in its public aspect and took the most lenient view possible. The scurrilous and spiteful editor of the Times satisfied them. They believed that the publication of the paragraph was an oversight and they passed over the libel without even rebuking the culprit. Their conduct in the matter from first to last was admirable and worthy of men who, strong in conscious integrity, knew that the character of the Bench would not suffer in the estimation of the people of this province from the base insinuations of an anonymous scribbler. And they were right. The forbearance and the gentleness of the judges when they had good cause to be indignant will add to the real dignity of

MR. REIL AND JUST.

The action taken by the judges in the Times contempt of court case was wise as well as merciful. There can be no doubt that the remarks by the "Town Major" respecting one of the judges were in the highest degree offensive. To insist over so indirectly and jealously that the bench is corrupt, that judges can be influenced by money, is a very grave offense. It is of the utmost importance that the whole community should have the greatest confidence in those who administer justice. The judges of the court should be above suspicion. Every snout who goes into court should have good grounds for believing in the absolute incorruptibility of the Bench. It follows then that wantonly to assail the judges and to lead the community to believe that any judge is corrupt and can be influenced by money to give other than what he conscientiously believes to be a righteous decision is an offence, not so much against the judge assailed as against the interests of the whole community. It was quite evident that the judge did not regard the scurrilous remarks of the "Town Major" in the light of a personal affront. They looked at the libel in its public aspect and took the most lenient view possible. The scurrilous and spiteful editor of the Times satisfied them. They believed that the publication of the paragraph was an oversight and they passed over the libel without even rebuking the culprit. Their conduct in the matter from first to last was admirable and worthy of men who, strong in conscious integrity, knew that the character of the Bench would not suffer in the estimation of the people of this province from the base insinuations of an anonymous scribbler. And they were right. The forbearance and the gentleness of the judges when they had good cause to be indignant will add to the real dignity of

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The History of a Remarkable and Accomplished Schemer.

"Dr." Griffin—Slave, Office Boy, Valet—East or West, the world is full of rascals.

After the finding of the jury and the sentencing of G. Hamilton Griffin to a term of imprisonment for three months, it will prove of interest to our readers to know how the case of this man came to be so remarkable.

During the half century in which he has been an actor on the stage of human events, he has certainly become very well known to two continents, and the records of his career would form an interesting romance.

His birth place. As almost any man would suspect, it is not a little remote from the light of day in the sunny south.

It was towards the close of 1885, that Western Ontario had the honor of becoming pretty thoroughly acquainted with a young man from Montreal.

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LOCAL BRIEFS.

J. Marotte, son of Mr. X. Marotte, deceased, died at his home in the city of consumption.

The remains of the late John Sullivan, who was accidentally killed at Esquimalt on Friday, were interred in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday morning.

The total value of assessed real property in Nanaimo for the year 1888, is \$1,015,650; total assessed income, \$81,200.

Mr. John, warden of the provincial prison, who contradicted the statement of the late John Sullivan, has been presented with a ring by Dr. Griffin.

Ship Glory of the Sea will complete loading Vancouver coal for San Pedro on Tuesday.

Steamship Usualia left for San Francisco on Friday, and was to sail immediately for San Francisco.

Steamer Alexander returned from the Cape yesterday morning, having served the ship America to sea, coal-loader, from Nanaimo to San Francisco.

Dr. Griffin, who has been a candidate for municipal honors, although requested to do so by many of Vancouver's leading citizens.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Castle Debate on the Administration of Balfour.

London, Dec. 3.—In the House of Commons the committee on the Irish estimates reported an appropriation of £12,707 and a complete sum of £40,707 necessary for the expense of chief secretary for Ireland.

On arriving in Victoria, where he was soon after joined by Mrs. Griffin, a big crowd gathered to see the famous brain of the doctor.

How I suffered. At three o'clock a man with a white face and a look of intense suffering, came to the door of the doctor's office.

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TO LEASE!

MUNICIPAL Store, and Lot 4, Block 19, at Maple Bay.

It is to be leased for a term of five (5) years. For particulars apply to the Clerk of Municipal Council, Vancouver.

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Aches, Pains, Headaches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc.

DR. JORDAN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 751 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

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NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF SWAN & TOMPKINS, OF Toronto, B. C., has been this day dissolved.

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON the first day of July, 1888, the General Office of the Dominion of Canada Land and Works Company (Limited), was transferred from Toronto, B. C., to Victoria, B. C.

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THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, OUYLER & HOLLAND, DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND. The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms. Victoria, B. C., May 10th, 1887.

LADIES WAUKENFAUST, - AND - CORK SOLED BOOTS! Just the Thing for Winter Wear, BRISBANE'S Boot and Shoe Emporium, 132 GOVERNMENT STREET, COR. JOHNSON.

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ALLSOP & MASON

for Infants and Children. "Castoria" is well adapted to children that is recommended as superior to any preparation known to man.

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Excise of 1888 over 1887, \$65,398.30 or about \$21.74 per cent. The whole of this increase is in trade, properly so-called; (taxes collected under the Chinese Immigration Act form a very insignificant proportion of it.) A city which has an established trade whose customs receipts increase at the rate of very nearly twenty per cent, certainly shows no signs of decadence. The trade for the current month will compare equally favorably with the December of last year for there are several ships unloading at the wharves and more to arrive before the New Year than during any other month of the year in the month's receipts. We draw no comparison, as the News Advertiser does, between the customs receipts of Victoria and those of Vancouver. We do not envy the latter city any of the prosperity which she enjoys. We are quite willing that she should have all the credit which can be derived from her increased customs receipts. There is room enough in the world for both Victoria and Vancouver, and neither can possibly gain anything by disparaging the other. When the News Advertiser, by comparison with the receipts of the month of October, in two short years the revenue of Vancouver will exceed that of Victoria by \$25,000 the reader who is blessed with a little common sense and any appreciation of humor, will enjoy a hearty laugh. There are a hundred conditions and contingencies of which our boastful contemporary takes no account, every one of which, if allowed for, would show the ridiculous absurdity of his calculations. This getting rich by computation is a favorite amusement of a certain class of speculators. It is in fact a kind of mental gymnastic. It is a business which some of them hope to make profitable. But there is so often some unseen and unsuspected flaw in the golden schemes of these initiators on a small scale of the famous Col. Sellers, that they seldom benefit those who are deceived by them. But when the collector comes, when the unpleasant reality takes the place of the delicious dream, all that those who were carried away by the glowing representations and the splendid calculations of the speculator have to console them is the remembrance of the joy they felt in being millionaires in imagination. No one need be surprised if the castles which our calculating contemporary has been building in the air melt away and disappear, leaving many wrecks behind. But we are quite content to let the editor of the News Advertiser dream his dreams in peace and amuse himself and others by fantastic tracts of figures without interruption, if he but leaves Victoria alone. As long as the trade of this city has a substantial increase of 21 per cent. per year, its inhabitants can afford to laugh at the exhibitions which journalistic boomers in the terminal city get up for their amusement. While they have the substance they need not be decomposed by the shouting and boistering of those who are running after shadows.

NOT ANALOGOUS.

We see by a late telegram that Lord Salisbury in Glasgow drew a parallel between the action of the Dominion Government during the rebellion in the Northwest and the manner in which his own Government treats political offenders. Such comparisons are generally more specious than just, and this one made by the British Premier is no exception to the rule. The differences between the two cases are many and wide. The first one that strikes the stranger is that the halfbreeds of the Northwest were in open rebellion. They appeared in the field and offered an organized resistance to the Queen's authority. They, in fact, broke away from Great Britain. In Ireland there is no armed resistance to authority, no one pretends to say that the country is in a state of rebellion. Then Ireland was condemned according to the general laws of the Dominion. The offense of which he was guilty would have been an offense under the same offenses in British Columbia or Nova Scotia. Laws were made specially for the Northwest, for it was a territory, but they were not coercive laws. Reil was punished according to laws that are in force all over the Dominion. If a leader of the people in Quebec or Ontario had taken the same stand as Louis Reil took he would have been treated in the same way and if made prisoner, he would have been tried by the same laws. Each province in this Dominion has its own laws and its own tribunals, and the laws which are enacted by the Federal Parliament apply with equal force to the whole Dominion. The Federal Parliament has never yet tried the experiment of legislating for one particular province and of erecting tribunals in one part of the Dominion for the purpose of trying certain classes of offenders peculiar to that part. We live in a country where the laws are equal, and where government does not dream in its legislative or its executive action of discriminating for or against any particular province or section. It would be hard to tell how the people of any one province would act if it were put under the operation of coercive laws of any kind. Manitoba has been a little fraction of late. How would its inhabitants feel if laws were passed at the next session of the Federal Parliament which would allow to "provincial" any of the courts under certain contingencies and restricting the right of public meeting? We are afraid that they would not submit to such laws as quietly as the people of Ireland have put up with their coercive laws, and it strikes us very forcibly that those who violate such laws would meet with multitudes of sympathizers in every province of the Dominion. If the members from Manitoba were arrested in Ottawa for speeches made at railway crossings in their own province, we suspect that there would be an agitation in favor from one end of the Dominion to the other. The cases of the Irish members and Reil are very far from being parallel. We find men who have been tried and convicted and imprisoned for offenses against the law in Ireland going to England (looked upon as having incurred disgrace, treated by Englishmen of character and position as men whose character is unimpaired, who look upon William O'Brien as a criminal? Yet William O'Brien is a man who has been tried and convicted for offenses against the law in Ireland, and who is morally as good a man as walks the earth, thinks it no degradation to sit at the same table as this man whom Lord Salisbury's laws have made a criminal. Surely Lord Salisbury himself must suspect that there must be some thing wrong with the laws whose open violation does not bring disgrace or even reproach upon the offenders. Reil in encouraging a handful of ignorant simple-minded men to place themselves in opposition to the law of the land and the authority of the Crown, pursued every sensible man believes to be a wicked course. He wanted led those poor people to engage in a struggle in which they could not possibly be successful. Besides, he insisted that he did not regard the scurrilous remarks of the "Town Major" in the light of a personal affront. They looked at the libel in its public aspect and took the most lenient view possible. The scurrilous and spiteful editor of the Times satisfied them. They believed that the publication of the paragraph was an oversight and they passed over the libel without even rebuking the culprit. Their conduct in the matter from first to last was admirable and worthy of men who, strong in conscious integrity, knew that the character of the Bench would not suffer in the estimation of the people of this province from the base insinuations of an anonymous scribbler. And they were right. The forbearance and the gentleness of the judges when they had good cause to be indignant will add to the real dignity of

MR. REIL AND JUST.

The action taken by the judges in the Times contempt of court case was wise as well as merciful. There can be no doubt that the remarks by the "Town Major" respecting one of the judges were in the highest degree offensive. To insist over so indirectly and jealously that the bench is corrupt, that judges can be influenced by money, is a very grave offense. It is of the utmost importance that the whole community should have the greatest confidence in those who administer justice. The judges of the court should be above suspicion. Every snout who goes into court should have good grounds for believing in the absolute incorruptibility of the Bench. It follows then that wantonly to assail the judges and to lead the community to believe that any judge is corrupt and can be influenced by money to give other than what he conscientiously believes to be a righteous decision is an offence, not so much against the judge assailed as against the interests of the whole community. It was quite evident that the judge did not regard the scurrilous remarks of the "Town Major" in the light of a personal affront. They looked at the libel in its public aspect and took the most lenient view possible. The scurrilous and spiteful editor of the Times satisfied them. They believed that the publication of the paragraph was an oversight and they passed over the libel without even rebuking the culprit. Their conduct in the matter from first to last was admirable and worthy of men who, strong in conscious integrity, knew that the character of the Bench would not suffer in the estimation of the people of this province from the base insinuations of an anonymous scribbler. And they were right. The forbearance and the gentleness of the judges when they had good cause to be indignant will add to the real dignity of

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1898.

VICTORIA'S ADVANTAGES.

This mild winter of British Columbia has one disadvantage. It must make those who desire their families to enjoy good health look well after their premises.

Experience has proved this to be the case over and over again. Cleanliness—real cleanliness below the surface as well as upon it—means health as well as decency and beauty.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. It is easy to see that President Cleveland comes from the good tough old Anglo-Saxon stock which detests not only discouragement, but also the word "no."

PERSONAL. Mrs. W. McKean arrived home by the Victoria yesterday. She is the wife of the late Mr. McKean, who was killed in the Victoria harbor.

For the party of reform in the United States, and he has plainly indicated the lines within which the political battles of the next few years will be fought.

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A GLEED SIN.

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