

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Her Majesty the Queen Begins Her Seventy-Third Year in Excellent Health.

The Prince of Wales' Popularity With the People—Bismarck and the Late Von Moltke.

Tenth Anniversary of the Crowning of the Czar—Memorial to the Late Emperor.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, May 28.—The Queen's birthday will be officially celebrated on Monday, although the usual loyal services will be in the churches to-morrow. Her Majesty will begin on Sunday her seventy-third year, and about a month later the fifty-fifth year of her reign in excellent condition. Her stay at Osborne was of considerable benefit to her, although she was in good health when she went there, and she is as active in state affairs as ever. There is no indifference to popular opinion, was singularly illustrated at a railway station recently. The Queen's train had stopped for a few minutes at a place, the people not being aware that she was on board. A woman, sentenced to imprisonment for having done a servant girl to death by gross cruelty, was in the moment brought to the station by the train. The woman, who had gathered round to see the criminal, hissed and hooted her rudely. Queen Victoria, thinking she was greatly excited and nearly faint, she explained to her that she was the prisoner, and she was not to be afraid. Her presence, made Victoria herself again.

GOSSIP ABOUT ROYALS.

Both the Queen and the Prince of Wales are more popular than ever. The Prince of Wales, who has avoided the company of Baron Hirsch and other prominent Hebrews, to whom he had formerly been very affable, and who often had the Prince on show in their city and country residences, has now become more popular than ever. The Prince of Wales, who has avoided the company of Baron Hirsch and other prominent Hebrews, to whom he had formerly been very affable, and who often had the Prince on show in their city and country residences, has now become more popular than ever. The Prince of Wales, who has avoided the company of Baron Hirsch and other prominent Hebrews, to whom he had formerly been very affable, and who often had the Prince on show in their city and country residences, has now become more popular than ever.

THE WESTPHALIAN MURDER. Measures are being so decided for the relief of the stricken Westphalia, that it is proposed to assist as many as possible to emigrate, as the owners are steadily determined not to give them work again at Westphalia. The men are nearly all experienced miners, and are of an ordinary, respectable, and peaceable people who would be of advantage to any mining community. It is said that agents from America have visited the Dortmund mines, with a view to procuring men for the mining districts of the States.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CASE.

June third is the date fixed for the hearing of the appeal of the Church Association in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln. Among the Episcopal assidues is the Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. Ryie).

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

An uneasy indication, as affecting the peace of Europe, is the tone of mutual hostility in the semi-official newspapers of Austria and Russia. While the two warring houses are punctuously courteous towards each other, the newspapers indulge in such bitterness, and seize every opportunity, however trivial, for unfavorable and recriminating comment. The semi-official press of Vienna is prodigal with the strongest denunciations of Russia's interior and exterior policy, and asserts that her colonial armaments are evidently intended for action abroad. The Novoye Vremya, on the other hand, almost invariably in a case of war, the arrest of a Russian peddler in Galicia was a suspicion apparently of being a spy. So far as the newspapers reflect the opinion of their respective Governments, the two empires might well be on the verge of hostilities. This, however, has been going on so long that it does not seem to occasion alarm. Besides, the Russian army will not be completely armed this year, and the strength of the fleet will be greatly increased by next spring.

THE CZAR'S CORONATION ANNIVERSARY.

Wednesday will be a red letter day in the life of the Czar, if the official programme is carried out. Whether the Nichilists have a programme of their own that may interfere with the ceremonies, or a matter of guess work; but the Russian police evidently think they have, and are taking precautions accordingly. Wednesday will be the tenth anniversary of the crowning of the Czar, and it is proposed on that day to lay the foundation stone of the memorial to the late emperor, now in course of erection on the bank of the Moscow river within the Kremlin. The splendid ceremony will receive additional and significant effect from

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

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Mulock's Mean Trick—Telegraphic Communication in British Columbia—Tarte's Charges.

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SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

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THE Czar and the Queen Natalie.

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THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

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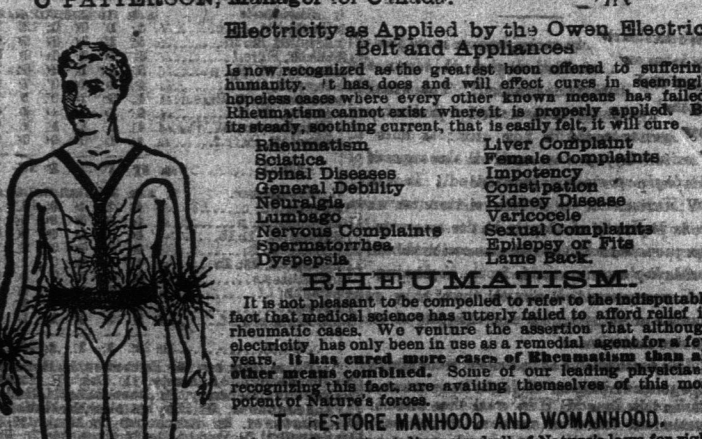
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THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.

Incorporated June 17, 1887, with Cash Capital of \$50,000. (Patented in Canada, December, 1887.) 71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. G. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.



Electricity as Applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances. It is not possible to be compelled to refer to the innumerable cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Spinal Diseases, General Debility, Neuralgia, Migraine, Nervous Complaints, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Impotence, Constipation, Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, and all other ailments which are cured by the use of the Owen Electric Belt. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and is used by thousands of people in all parts of the world.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS. "I might say I have suffered with Rheumatism and now out of pain and growing better daily and in my 60th year. This cure is a great relief and I feel as if I have been reborn."—J. M. Galt, Toronto. "I have some knowledge of electricity and power, and having had a long experience in the use of the Owen Electric Belt, I can say that it is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and is used by thousands of people in all parts of the world."—J. M. Galt, Toronto.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS. The Owen Electric Belt is the only one that is used by thousands of people in all parts of the world. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and is used by thousands of people in all parts of the world.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. TORONTO.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR: I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By the use of my remedy I have cured many cases of Consumption, and I can say that it is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and is used by thousands of people in all parts of the world.

INVERTAVISH NURSERY.

G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor. Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees. Invertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878.

ROBERTSON'S PATENT RUBBER STAMPS. Sold by all Stationers throughout the world.

DOMINION PATENT CO.

362 and 364 St. James Street, Montreal. Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and is used by thousands of people in all parts of the world.

MAIL CONTRACT.

REPARATIONS SEALED TENDERS. The tenders for the above named contract will be received at the Post Office on Friday, the 29th May, next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from the 1st of June to the 31st of December, 1891.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE: 200 acres, at \$15 per acre. 100 acres improved, good house, all conveniences. HULL, BROWN, VANANUS, Bay, New Spring Island. \$1000-1200.

THE FIRST GREAT DAY.

Hundreds Upon Hundreds of the Attractions Provided at the Hill and About the...

Lacrosse, Baseball, Cricket Matches, Yacht Racing, and Well Contested Field Sports.

When the early morning sun rose yesterday into a cloudless sky of blue, the hearts of Victorians rejoiced. The weather was of a kind that careful preliminary arrangements could not control, and it was a half day that was secured for the purpose of the celebration.

The decorations about town were confined to a general display of flags, with great and small, and the centre of attraction for the masses of those at home, as well as those here only for the holidays.

Not a ripple ruffled the waters at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the first start for the regatta. The air was calm, and the breeze was blowing, and the calm that prevailed was a damper to the nautical men that were assembled on the point at 10 o'clock.

The boat got a false start and went back and started over. She crossed the line just six minutes and twenty-four seconds after the leader.

The third boat to round the buoy was the Victoria, three minutes after the Frolic, but she lost in the race, and the Frolic was the victor.

As the boats beat up toward the stake-boat anchored off the harbor, like a flock of geese, the Frolic turned Brodie's ledge buoy a very few minutes after the Frolic.

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Table with columns for Name, Runs, Hits, Errors, and other statistics for various players.

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The third boat to round the buoy was the Victoria, three minutes after the Frolic, but she lost in the race, and the Frolic was the victor.

As the boats beat up toward the stake-boat anchored off the harbor, like a flock of geese, the Frolic turned Brodie's ledge buoy a very few minutes after the Frolic.

Manager T. H. Baker, of the Amities, deserves the thanks of all baseball loving Victorians for yesterday's great game with the Colts of Townsend.

Almost immediately after the Amities-Townsend game, the National Baseball Club of this city crossed bats with the Vancouver. After a good game, victory perched on the flag of the home side, the score being 12 to 2 in their favor.

SCOTT'S EMULSION advertisement featuring a fisherman carrying a large cod fish on his back. Text includes 'TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS', 'THINK OF IT!', and 'SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES'.

The Celebrated French Cure advertisement. Text includes 'Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money returned', 'Is sold on POSITIVE GUARANTEE', and 'THE APHRODITINE CO. PORTLAND, OR.'.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ld. advertisement. Text includes 'HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.' and 'DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.'.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF advertisement. Text includes 'PATRONS OF JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. THEY LOOK IT!' and 'CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.'.

ERSKINE'S advertisement. Text includes 'Ladies Examine the New Lines of Oxford Shoes' and 'ERSKINE'S'.

E. C. PRIOR & CO. advertisement. Text includes 'TORONTO BINDERS AND MOWERS, AND SHARP'S SULKY RAKE,' and 'Have to offer for the Season of 1891 the following celebrated Hay and Harvesting Machines.'

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ST. JOHN'S NEW ORGAN.

The Finest Church Instrument on the Coast North of San Francisco. To be Played Sunday.

Brief Description of the Stops and Mechanism—An Organ Capable of Producing Grand Music.

St. John's church, for the past week or more, has been given over to the organ builders and the interior of the sacred edifice bears, just now, the appearance of a large and busy workshop. The labor of Messrs. Goodwin & Co., and their staff, are however drawing near a close, and by Sunday the new organ, the finest on the coast north of San Francisco, will take its part in the services. The day being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, the Sons of England lodge have selected it for their church parade, and will attend in a body to listen to an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Mr. Jones. As the church will without doubt have its seating accommodation taxed on this occasion, special chairs will be placed where they can be most conveniently used, on Saturday. The new organ, of which a fair idea can

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Proceedings—Laymen and Ministers in Joint Session. First Draft of Stations.

Rev. Coverdale Watson Elected President, but Declines for Cogent Reasons.

Election of Officers—Stirring Address by the General Superintendent. The Day's Work.

After devotional exercises, lasting about an hour and a half, Rev. A. Carman, D. D., General Superintendent, by request of the President, took the chair of Conference in Pandora avenue church. The call of the roll showed that two clerical and seven lay delegates were absent.

The election of officers was then proceeded with by ballot, Rev. C. Watson, D. D., Rev. J. A. Betts, D. D., Mr. Watson being called to the chair he briefly returned thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him, at the same time stating that it was

impossible for him to undertake the important duties of the Presidential office, in view of the increased burdens which had been entailed upon him in connection with the new Pandora avenue church. He stated that he had declined to accept the office, and that Rev. J. A. Betts had been elected. Rev. James H. White having been elected Conference Secretary, nominated Rev. C. M. Tate and Dr. J. M. Jennings, Journal Secretary.

Rev. J. A. Betts, having acknowledged the honor done him, the General Superintendent in a most appropriate address, advocated greater sympathy among the members of the Church. Having dealt upon the most salient points in connection with other Churches, he said that if the Methodist Church had any excellency it was in its ability to add the most to the fullness and richness of the salvation provided in Christ on the other. He enlarged upon the advantages which accrued from mutual helpfulness among the different denominations, and between the various special privileges of the Methodist system.

In his opinion this conference was an especially important one in view of the vast expansion that this country was witnessing. He drew a parallel between the conditions of this country and those of the British Columbia conference, and the responsibilities of the British Columbia conference were immense. He regarded these transcontinental lines and great ships not alone from a business point of view, but as an important means of spreading the Gospel of Christ. This was a great country, but its moral greatness must not be neglected. He advocated attention to the moral greatness of the country by the improvement of the Sabbath laws and the observance of the Lord's Day. He thanked God for the enterprise of this country and would pray God to send increased population, but not more than it could be sustained for Christ. He wished to see the healthiness of the Church, and trusted the Church would take a decided stand on the great moral questions of the day. He deprecated the division of work which united effort would accomplish.

The hours of conference having been fixed at from 8 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. the following laymen were announced as members of the annual conference mission committee: A. J. McElean, William Clarkson, Dr. A. E. Bolton, and R. Pearson.

Subject school committee: W. W. Bear, A. J. McElean, D. Jennings, W. H. Burkholder, S. J. Thompson, A. G. Wells, J. W. Winslow, C. O. Fisher, J. H. Reynolds, J. H. Caldwell, J. H. Taylor, J. Turner, W. J. Dowler, Geo. F. Hopkins, G. Nicholas.

A memorial from the Westminster district was read and the table for future discussion. The first draft of stations was submitted as follows: 1. Victoria District—Victoria, Pandora, C. W. Watson, D. D., L. L. Laidlaw, Victoria North, Victoria West, J. H. White, W. J. Pollard, Victoria South, Victoria West, J. H. Hall, Victoria (Chinese), J. E. Gardner, Saanich, J. E. Wood, J. Wood, Delta (H. H. H.), Maple Ridge, C. Bryant, Surrey, J. W. Winslow, Langley, J. Calver, J. H. Sames, and Chilliwack, J. P. Howell, Cheam, (A. J. G.) Indian tribes, C. M. Tate one wanted.

2. Kamloops District—Kamloops, T. W. Hall, Nicola, G. E. Morden, Clinton, (E. V. S.) Salmon Army (J. E. M.), Revelstoke and Bonanza, (W. D. M.) Sutherland, J. P. Hicks, Similkameen, (T. F. W.) Kootenay, Janna Turner, Cariboo, to be supplied.

3. Simpan District—Port Simpson, T. Crook, Hazelton, (W. B.) Sutherland, Hopkins, Port, Estlin, D. Jennings, Queen Charlotte Islands, A. N. Miller, Kitz, Kates, W. H. Pierce, Upper Skeena, J. C. Spence, Glad Tidings, Mission, one wanted. Mr. H. Andrews solo. "Tell Her I Love Her," and a sentimental dirge. "If the Waters Could Speak" as they flow," by the same gentleman, were heartily received. The pastor's prayer was first class.

Little Frankie Shaw, a miss about five years of age, made an immense hit with her song, and in response to an uproarious cheering, sang "The Olden Days." She has an excellent voice, and stage presence. The report of the Boys' Industrial Home, at Port Simpson, was read and received with interest. The conference was then adjourned, and the delegates were taken in care for themselves. The building will accommodate 20 boys, and with proper care and management, will accomplish good work. Many applications for admission to the home have been refused for lack of means. The various standing committees were

HERE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

People Whom Almost Everyone Knows, and Who Will Celebrate the Queen's Birthday With Victorians.

Every Incoming Steamer Crowded With Pleasure Seekers—Success of the Celebration Already Assured.

Miss B. Lewis, a niece of Mr. Lewis, having after an absence of sixteen years, returned to Victoria by the Kingston, to spend two days here.

Mr. B. O. VanBokkela, manager of the Kent Racing Association, did not want to miss the Queen's Birthday fun, so he came over.

Mr. Marcuse and wife, of San Francisco, will spend several days at the Drifted. They have many friends here. Mr. Marcuse is a member of the firm of Byron, Wright & Co.

Port Townsend is represented by His Honor Mayor H. L. Tibbals, Comptroller Wm. Payne, J. H. Livermore, H. G. Barstow, C. G. Perkins, City Treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Harlow, Police Chief. They will accompany their husbands; the party was met at the wharf by Mayor Grant and his assistants.

Mrs. R. G. Harrington, of Smith & Harrington, Seattle, was among the Kingston's many passengers; last evening.

Mr. W. H. Dixon, assistant-general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Mr. W. Casey, travelling passenger agent of the same road, are shaking hands with their friends here.

Mr. H. H. Dixon, inspector of the Bank of Montreal, and one of the best known bank officers in the Dominion, is a guest at the Drifted.

Among those who came over from Port Townsend, besides the city officials and members of the baseball club, were: Geo. A. Stewart, E. H. Harlow, H. M. Ham, Dr. J. H. Dickerman, and J. Will. Byrnes, editor of the Leader.

Mr. James Parkin, member of the "Corporation of the City of London," is at the Drifted. He will remain until Monday.

The New York hotel, during an immense trade this 24th. Among the guests cared for there are: Wm. Rivers, David Ham and Charles Fraser, of "Rough Riders"; Henry Kent, Wm. T. Ferguson, and Miss Graham, of Port Townsend; and the Vancouver baseball club.

J. D. Skage, G. Hubbard and Jas. Smith, of the Victoria Steamship and Navigation Company, and their families, and Mrs. Schreder, of Tacoma; J. Tuttle, J. N. Willard, J. A. Fingley and G. J. Nittington, of North Arm; are a few of the visitors at the Drifted.

Ahon L. Dickerman, of Ironwood, Mich.; W. H. Lee, of Trondale; A. Beamer, of Sprague, Wash.; T. M. Winship and W. J. Turner, of the same place; T. W. Hancock, of Fullerton, Calif.; and J. H. Colfax, of the same place, are among the party of visitors who are quartered at the Drifted.

Geo. E. Darbell and wife; P. W. Clark and wife; Miss Whipple; Miss McGowan and B. Peirbright, all of Tacoma, are in the city.

Mayor Oppenheimer, B. T. Rogers, L. H. Morrison and wife, Harry Abbott, E. H. Morse and wife, and Mrs. M. G. Brown, of Vancouver, are on hand for the celebration.

St. George Elliott, M. D., arrived from his home in Washington, D. C., last evening.

Brook Wright and wife, New York; H. R. Wright and wife, Albany; H. Wilson, of Montreal; J. R. Miller, of Toronto; and Mrs. Campbell, of Scotland; John R. Payne, of Oxford, England; Harold C. Copp and Adam A. Stewart, of Hamilton; Mrs. Baird and Miss Wilson, of Lakewood, N.J.; are among the visitors from a distance, registered at the Drifted.

Mrs. H. Major, New York; Mrs. M. R. Park, of Chorley, England; Rev. E. A. Wallies, of Liverpool; Dr. J. F. Sweeney, of Seattle; and Frank Wilson, of Seattle, are on the Clarendon's list of guests.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Sealing Schooner Juanita Brought Into Port With Her Upper Cabin Blown Off. She is Badly Damaged, and Her Captain and Four of Her Crew Scorched.

The sealing schooner Juanita was brought into port last night by a number of Indians, bearing every evidence of having undergone some exceedingly rough treatment. Her deck cabin was gone, and so soon as the vessel was hoisted it became manifest that she, as well as her crew, had had a very narrow escape.

Her cabin was a total wreck, and was left of its fittings being piled up on the deck in a confused mass of debris. In the fore-cabin lay her master, Captain Lorenzo, and his mate, James Henderson, together with three others of her company, whose faces were a mass of cuts, burns and powder marks. Their hands, too, were injured, while their clothing bore mark of rough usage.

The schooner was brought in from Quatsno Sound, by George McDonald, and both the Indians who accompanied her Monday last, while waiting for a crew in Quatsno Sound, the captain and several men engaged in firing cartridges, and in the excitement the captain fired some of them with his gun, the hammer being up. All of a sudden, as he was closing the hammer, one of the cartridges exploded, the ball striking a bag of powder and igniting it, the result being that the powder exploded, and the schooner was blown up. Fortunately another keg of powder which was also on board was unexploded, and no one of the men would have remained alive. Dr. Milne was sent to the vessel, and having attended to the wounds of the men, which, with the exception of the captain's are not very serious, arranged for their being sent to the Marine Hospital, where they went later on this evening.

Eighty-two men had reached hospital, showed that the burns were worse than had been expected.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The delegates together with a large number of members of the various churches in this province to the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church met at 9:30 yesterday morning in the Epworth room at the Victoria Avenue Methodist Church, for the purpose of organizing a branch. The opening exercises were conducted by Mrs. (Rev.) Watson, Victoria, vice-president, Mrs. Sutherland, Richmond; Mrs. Betts, Vancouver, recording secretary; Mrs. Major, New York, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jenkins, Victoria; treasurer, Mrs. Wilson, Vancouver; Mission Band, corresponding secretary, Miss Hunter, Victoria.

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During the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Sutherland was introduced, and expressed his pleasure at meeting with the ladies of this province, more especially as he had been concerned in the organization of the Victoria branch. We pray that the future may be as the past, only much more abundant.

Rev. Dr. Carman and Rev. Dr. Sutherland and the President, addressed the conference the importance of the work of the Woman's Society.

The conference adjourned, the afternoon being devoted to committee work.

WOMEN'S METHODIST MISSION.

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METHODIST CONFERENCE.

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The Conference Will Respect the Queen's Birthday by a Suitable Adjournment.

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On motion of Rev. E. Robson, seconded by Mr. S. Gough, it was unanimously resolved: "That we desire to place on record our high appreciation of the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the Rev. Cornelius Bryant has discharged the duties of his office as president of this conference during the past year, and we pray that he may long be spared to labor for the Master whom he has so faithfully served in this capacity."

Notes of thanks and appreciation were also unanimously tendered to Rev. J. H. White, the secretary of Conference, and also to the assistant secretary.

In view of the celebration of the birthday of Her Gracious Majesty, it was resolved that the Conference would rise on Monday at noon, to meet again on Tuesday morning.

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Our work is pre-eminently for women and children; and whilst the general board is doing the pioneer work in sending forth its agents to evangelize the heathen, we, as white-skin harvesters, would take our stand by the reapers and humbly assist in harvesting the precious grain. With gratitude to the Almighty God, the giver of all good gifts, we are desirous to see the joy throughout our holy Christianity, we desire to reach out a helping hand to our less favored sisters in this and other lands, that they, too, may participate in the joy of the Kingdom of God. Through the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, we will gladly supply the ministers with reports, letters and mite boxes for distribution among the congregations.

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British Bark Ashore. NORFOLK, Va., May 28.—The bark Virgilia, Capt. Beveridge, of Norfolk, N.S., went ashore last night at Cape Fear, N.C., after a long and stormy voyage. The crew and captain's wife were all saved. The vessel was caught fire and will be a total wreck.

A Fishless Lover Shot. New York, May 27.—A man who had been shot by a woman, was found dead in a room at the Hotel Hamilton. The woman was arrested and charged with the murder. She had been shot in the back of the head by a single bullet.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Notes of Thanks to the Retiring Officers—Address from the Women's Missionary Society.

The Conference Will Respect the Queen's Birthday by a Suitable Adjournment.

The Methodist Conference resumed its sessions in the Pandora Avenue Methodist church yesterday morning. After the usual devotional exercises and the disposal of routine work, a number of questions were referred to committee, whose reports will come up for disposition in due course.

On motion of Rev. E. Robson, seconded by Mr. S. Gough, it was unanimously resolved: "That we desire to place on record our high appreciation of the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the Rev. Cornelius Bryant has discharged the duties of his office as president of this conference during the past year, and we pray that he may long be spared to labor for the Master whom he has so faithfully served in this capacity."

Notes of thanks and appreciation were also unanimously tendered to Rev. J. H. White, the secretary of Conference, and also to the assistant secretary.

In view of the celebration of the birthday of Her Gracious Majesty, it was resolved that the Conference would rise on Monday at noon, to meet again on Tuesday morning.

The Conference will hold no session this (Saturday) afternoon, but at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. J. Hall will deliver a paper before the Theological Union on "Points of Difference in the Theology of our Churches with that of other Churches." The public are cordially invited to attend.

A delegation from the Woman's Missionary Society was received and the Conference was addressed by Mrs. (Rev.) J. M. Tate on behalf of the B. C. branch of the W. M. S. The following is a copy of the address:

The hearty reception given to representatives of the Woman's Missionary Society last year by the members of this Conference encourages us to come again, trusting that you will accord us a patient hearing. Last year we felt that it was indeed the day of small things with us, as we laid before this Conference the history of our work in this province, one at Victoria, one at Richmond, and one at Chilliwack. It gives us great pleasure, and affords us a good deal of satisfaction to state that during the year the three have increased in number. Our auxiliary bands have also been organized and the children are becoming interested in the work of the W. M. S. We heartily appreciate all the organizations in connection with our glorious Methodist Church, and trust that the W. M. S. will ere long become one of the strong bulwarks of this grand institution.

We have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when a branch should be organized in the Victoria and Richmond area. And now that the British Columbia branch has been duly organized, and that, with God's blessing, it will be able to do more for the work, and by the time another conference comes round to report a still greater degree of success. To secure this we need your hearty co-operation in all our undertakings, especially in the raising of funds for our auxiliary bands on the circuits and missions where as yet there are none. In the distribution of literature, and securing subscribers for the missionary out-work and the "Home for the Girls," we shall be glad to have your aid.

Our work is pre-eminently for women and children; and whilst the general board is doing the pioneer work in sending forth its agents to evangelize the heathen, we, as white-skin harvesters, would take our stand by the reapers and humbly assist in harvesting the precious grain. With gratitude to the Almighty God, the giver of all good gifts, we are desirous to see the joy throughout our holy Christianity, we desire to reach out a helping hand to our less favored sisters in this and other lands, that they, too, may participate in the joy of the Kingdom of God. Through the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, we will gladly supply the ministers with reports, letters and mite boxes for distribution among the congregations.

As our work is so largely for women and children, we are desirous to have our work done in a proper manner, and we are glad to have your aid.

The delegates together with a large number of members of the various churches in this province to the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church met at 9:30 yesterday morning in the Epworth room at the Victoria Avenue Methodist Church, for the purpose of organizing a branch.

The opening exercises were conducted by Mrs. (Rev.) Watson, Victoria, vice-president, Mrs. Sutherland, Richmond; Mrs. Betts, Vancouver, recording secretary; Mrs. Major, New York, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jenkins, Victoria; treasurer, Mrs. Wilson, Vancouver; Mission Band, corresponding secretary, Miss Hunter, Victoria.

In the afternoon an address of welcome was read by Mrs. Gordon Grant, of Victoria, and responded to by Mrs. Sutherland, of Richmond.

Reports from the auxiliaries at North Arm, Maple Ridge, Chilliwack, George Road, Pandora Avenue church, Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops and Fort Simpson, showed a large increase in membership and that nearly \$600 had been raised for the Home for the Girls.

During the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Sutherland was introduced, and expressed his pleasure at meeting with the ladies of this province, more especially as he had been concerned in the organization of the Victoria branch. We pray that the future may be as the past, only much more abundant.

Rev. Dr. Carman and Rev. Dr. Sutherland and the President, addressed the conference the importance of the work of the Woman's Society.

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to our sympathy and... assistance of our work... we need in yours, let us... unitedly.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

Sir John Macdonald Again Indisposed and Confined To His Residence.

Michael Davitt Coming West To Inspect the Crofter Settlements—Pleurisy-Pneumonia.

Michael Davitt in Quebec. QUEBEC, May 26.—To-day the Irish leader Michael Davitt, with his wife and two children, arrived from Liverpool, and was met at the wharf by a large number of representative Irishmen and given an ovation.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Cry. MONTREAL, May 26.—Great excitement was caused among cattlemen here, this morning, by the receipt of a cable from Liverpool announcing that a cargo of cattle, on board the Beaver Line steamer, Lake Huron, which arrived there yesterday, had been seized by inspectors on a charge that pleuro-pneumonia existed among the cattle.

Illness of Sir John Macdonald. TORONTO, Ont., May 26.—Sir John was taken very ill after dinner on Sunday evening. Since then he has been permitted to see his wife and medical attendants but cannot be seen for a week.

Dropped Dead. TORONTO, May 25.—J. G. Pennfather, collector of customs at Chatham, dropped dead to-day.

Death of J. G. Emmill. SARONIA, May 26.—J. G. Emmill, an aged and prominent resident, and founder of the Sarnia Observer, is dead.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Cry. MONTREAL, May 27.—No further tidings have been received here regarding the seizure of the Lake Huron cattle at Liverpool, and cattle on board are awaiting details. It seems that 300 head of cattle by the Mongolian, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, were also seized.

Believed to be Deceased. SMITH FALLS, Ont., May 27.—Three young men, Wm. Still, Wm. Gilmore, and Chas. Lockwood, went to Rideau Lake on Sunday in a canoe, and have not been seen since. It is thought they are drowned.

One Hundred Acres For Peasants. MONTREAL, May 27.—By an order in council, 480 fathers or mothers of 12 living children have been awarded one hundred acres of land each, and the largest ones are a good percentage of English Irish and Scotch Canadians.

Troops at Halifax. HALIFAX, N.S., May 27.—The Imperial authorities, it is rumored, will soon send another infantry regiment to this station. The number of soldiers in this station have been reduced nearly one half, and electric bells have been substituted in their place.

The McGreevey Scandal. OTTAWA, May 27.—At a meeting of the Privileges and Election committee, to-day, the names of McGreevey and his brother, Hon. Thos. McGreevey, and published by Danvers, Mr. McGreevey, the expressions created a sensation. This was during the examination of Robt. McGreevey. One of the letters said that Thos. McGreevey could appoint who he chose as engineer for the Esquimaux harbor; another line from Thos. McGreevey stated that Hector will do as I suggest; and another complained of Sir Hector giving a contract at too low a figure. The committee sat with closed doors to decide whether certain letters should be read or not, and then adjourned till Friday.

AMERICAN NEWS.

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The Proposed Jewish Colony. NEW YORK, May 26.—A. Solomon, general agent of the Baron Hirsch fund, said to-day, the trustees of the fund had been advised of the purchasing of a large tract of land at Harrison, N.J., whereon it is contemplated to build from 200 to 500 cottages for the use of the recently arrived Jewish emigrants.

British Bark Ashore. NORFOLK, Va., May 26.—The British bark Virhilla, Capt. Beveridge, of York-north, N.S., went ashore last night during a fog, near Payer's life-saving station, on Casuttuck beach. The crew and the captain's wife were all saved. The vessel has since caught fire and will be a total loss.

A Faithful Lover Shot. NEW YORK, May 27.—A sensational murder case came to an end in Judge Van Brunt's court to-day in the acquittal of Pasquella Robertello, a beautiful Italian girl, who shot and killed her faithless lover several months ago. She had become a

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Drawback To Be Given On Refined Sugar—Queen's Birthday—Hon. Mr. Robson Expected.

The Tarte-McGreevey Scandal—Some of the Points Brought Out—Return of Senator Howland.

Proposal to Establish a Mint—Hudson's Bay Railway—Difficulties in the Way of Prohibition.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, May 26.—The Government has decided to allow a drawback on refined sugar when exported in not less quantities than two thousand pounds, equal to duty on a similar amount of raw sugar. All exportations require to be tested in the same manner as importations of raw sugar for refining purposes. A drawback is also allowed on exports of syrup derived from the sugar process in refining.

THE EMERALDA. Acapulco Expelled in an Attack From the Rebel Cruiser—Mexico Prepared to Resist.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 27.—The following correspondence, which passed between President Diaz, the governor of Guerrero, and the Mayor of Acapulco, is published in El Porvenir, a Liberal, semi-official Government organ: ACAPULCO, May 19.

To Governor Arce: The military commander has placed barges of coal near the Government wharf. The city is exposed to an attack from the Emerald. In the name of the people try to remedy this. (Signed) PEDERZOLA, Mayor.

To Mayor of Acapulco: The people must aid the Government forces in repelling any attack from the insurgent troops. Emeralds without paying attention to the town's security. (Signed) ARCE, Governor.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 19. Governor Arce: Your telegram received. Please express to me the people of Acapulco that I echo your sentiments. (Signed) PORFIRIO DIAZ.

ACAPULCO, May 19.—The coal has been unloaded and is on the wharf under guard of federal troops. Commerce is being frightened, and I beg that this step be modified. I will obey the military. The Emeralds directed an electric net on Fort Galeon and the shore. (Signed) GONZO, Political Prefect.

BRAVOS, May 19. Prefect order orders to repel all attempts of the Emeralds. See that the national honor is upheld. (Signed) ARCE, Governor.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTHIA. Quick Run Across the Pacific—List of Passengers. The steamship Parthia arrived from China and Japan at 9:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a remarkably fine passage all the way across the Pacific. She brought 51 cabin passengers and 310 Chinese in the steerage and 28 Japanese.

The Parthia left Hong Kong on May 5, and returned to Vancouver on May 26, making the latter port in 12 days 17 hours and 24 minutes, having been detained for eight hours outside the Straits of Cape Bell, by a thick fog. The steamer did not stop here, but merely hoisted to outside of the outer harbor to permit the tender Rainbow to bring ashore the Victoria passengers. They were Dr. and Mrs. Hart, F. H. Bethell and S. Johnson, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Rich and Miss Rich, of Bombay. As soon as the passengers were transferred to the Rainbow, the Parthia proceeded on her way to Vancouver. She has 400 tons of freight aboard consigned to Victoria merchants. The following is the list of passengers that were on the Parthia: Col. and Mrs. Kenneth, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Rich, Rev. Barclay, Mrs. Lowry and two daughters, Col. Egerton, Mr. Owen Wayne, Mrs. Torrens, Capt. Torrens, Sir Charles and Lady Hunter, General and Mrs. Darnley, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. and his brother, Hon. Thos. McGreevey, and published by Danvers, Mr. McGreevey, the expressions created a sensation. This was during the examination of Robt. McGreevey. One of the letters said that Thos. McGreevey could appoint who he chose as engineer for the Esquimaux harbor; another line from Thos. McGreevey stated that Hector will do as I suggest; and another complained of Sir Hector giving a contract at too low a figure. The committee sat with closed doors to decide whether certain letters should be read or not, and then adjourned till Friday.

NEWFOUNDLAND INDIGNANT. The Queen's Birthday Proclamation Disregarded—The Local Coercion Bill Passed. St. Johns, N. F., May 25.—The legislature passed the Local Coercion bill Saturday night with closed doors, amid great public indignation. The governor's proclamation, asking the observance of the Queen's Birthday, was disregarded, and all business was open. Last night the burglar broke into the Government building, and the building was set on fire and the Government house.

LONDON CARPENTERS LOCKED OUT. Fifteen Thousand Men Idle—Strike of Paris Stage Drivers. LONDON, May 25.—A lock-out of London carpenters began to-day. Fifteen thousand men are idle. The employers threaten to lock out the men in the other branches of the building trade.

PARIS, May 25.—Drivers of public stages in this city struck for 12 hours work per day. The stage company made an attempt to run a few stages, but the strikers attacked them, and the police made several arrests among the strikers.

FIRE AT SOUTH WESTMINSTER. Crossman's Hotel and Contents Totally Destroyed—Loss Five Thousand Dollars. NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—Late last night Crossman's hotel, at South Westminister, was totally destroyed by fire with all its contents. The house was empty at the time, all the inmates being away on the excursion to Fairhaven. Loss, about \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500.

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The Great Race Run During a Heavy Storm—The Track a River of Mud.

Common the Winner of the Blue Ribbon—Governor Second and Martenhurst Third.

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Scheme to Colonize Mexico With Emigrants from the Mikado's Land.

Wholesale Executions at Hong Kong—Marine Court Findings—Changes in Japan.

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During a conflagration at Saegamura, on April 19, one of the temples was burned to the ground, besides many dwelling houses. The Grippes first made its appearance in November in the Wakayama Prefecture, since which 17,445 persons were attacked. There were 440 deaths.

The promoters of the Onai Railway Company have applied to the Government for permission to construct a line between Onai and Takasago. The funeral of Count Poishi, on April 27, was largely attended. The great Japanese statesman was buried with the highest honors, and in strict accordance with the Shinto ceremonial. The deceased Count was a power in politics, and one of the most prominent men of the empire.

Yamamoto Yashikata, an expert of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, while on a recent trip to the northern districts of Japan, discovered a huge forest of giant sea-weeds known as kani-obi or sea-willows, of the coast of Mizen, Rikachu and Rikuzen. It is 300 miles long, and varies in width from five to 60 miles. It swarms with fish of all kinds, and is regarded by the department to be the treasure-house of Japan.

Six hundred buildings at Mojiricho were burned, April 23, and the following day at Tojamura 700 houses, including three temples, were destroyed by flames. Mr. Awaga Michisasa has been appointed Student Secretary of the Japanese Consulate at Vancouver.

The Italian Minister to Japan arrived at Nagoya on April 25. The Marine Court of Inquiry at Hong Kong in the investigation of the collision between the Stratheden and the Devonhurst, suspended the certificate No. 89,458 of Charles Hurst, chief officer of the Devonhurst for two years, and certificate No. 112,602 of David James Davis, second officer of the Stratheden, for three months. The court exonerates the masters of both vessels from all blame.

Nineteen criminals were publicly executed at Hong Kong on April 17. Only half a dozen foreign visitors witnessed the execution. One of the victims desired to purchase one of the executioner's swords, but the price asked, \$75, deterred him. The Governor of Formosa has offered rewards to natives for kindness shown to shipwrecked mariners.

Small earthquakes were reported in Japan. The new ones officially reported daily are from six to sixteen cases. Sixty-four earthquakes were felt in Japan on 24 days of March last; the greatest number occurred between the 6th and 7th. The severest earthquake took place between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m., the disturbed area being also greatest at that time. The most severe earthquake was the first, which occurred on March 1.

Yokohama stores, of May 1, report trouble having occurred between the foreign and Chinese employees of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., and of the Railway Co., at Tongshan. One hundred men were set upon and brutally beat one of the foreigners, who was rescued from the mob by a kaiping driver, who put his rim aboard his engine and rode off with him. The Viceroy, Li, has issued orders for the punishment of the ring-leaders.

The Feking Gazette reports the commencement of the abortive revolution in Manchuria against the Russian troops. The revolution is a complete success. Ten engagements were fought and over 2,000 of the insurgents killed.

Everywhere in Japan, the entertainment of the Graywitch of Russia was conducted on a magnificent scale. The Russian Emperor's Russian throne landed at Nagasaki, May 4, and he was to remain in the land of the Mikado until May 31, and it was arranged for the Prince to attend the ball at the Russian Legation, in his honor, on the 18th inst.

Acting Chief Inspector Crosscock, of the Hong Kong Police, has resigned after 24 years' service. His falling health was the reason for his action.

The Russian transport, St. Petersburg, called at Singapore about the middle of April, en route to Siberia, with 800 convicts on board. They are to be employed on the railway construction in progress in Siberia.

The St. Petersburg also had on board a handsome saloon for the use of the Emperor. Carawich on his way home from Vladivostok.

After much delay the expected change in the Japanese Cabinet occurred on May 7. Count Yamagata resigned from the post, and Count Matsukata being appointed in his place as Minister President of State. No special political significance attaches to the change. Count Yamagata speaks to the success of the problem of any special difficulty except that of Treaty Revision, the terrible heroism of all Japanese cabinets.

The authorities of Yokohama have driven the beggars from that city, and are determined to keep them from plying their mendicancy there in the future. The water works at Nagasaki were completed on the 8th inst., and they were to be formally opened on May 15, by an appropriate celebration.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

The Matter Concluded as a Cabinet Meeting. But No Conclusion Brought To Have Been Reached.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The fishing question was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but if a conclusion was reached it was not made public. So far as could be learned, no orders were this evening sent to the Rush at San Francisco to all to the Seal Islands, and this would appear to confirm the report that the Cabinet reached no decision. The greatest reticence is observed in official circles about the matter. The idea is advanced that the Canadian Government is urging the English Government to delay matters in order that Canadian sealers now in the Behring Sea, who there are nearly 60, can have time to catch seals as they proceed from the north to the seal islands, as this is the time that they migrate in great numbers.

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The promoters of the Onai Railway Company have applied to the Government for permission to construct a line between Onai and Takasago. The funeral of Count Poishi, on April 27, was largely attended. The great Japanese statesman was buried with the highest honors, and in strict accordance with the Shinto ceremonial. The deceased Count was a power in politics, and one of the most prominent men of the empire.

Yamamoto Yashikata, an expert of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, while on a recent trip to the northern districts of Japan, discovered a huge forest of giant sea-weeds known as kani-obi or sea-willows, of the coast of Mizen, Rikachu and Rikuzen. It is 300 miles long, and varies in width from five to 60 miles. It swarms with fish of all kinds, and is regarded by the department to be the treasure-house of Japan.

Six hundred buildings at Mojiricho were burned, April 23, and the following day at Tojamura 700 houses, including three temples, were destroyed by flames. Mr. Awaga Michisasa has been appointed Student Secretary of the Japanese Consulate at Vancouver.

The Italian Minister to Japan arrived at Nagoya on April 25. The Marine Court of Inquiry at Hong Kong in the investigation of the collision between the Stratheden and the Devonhurst, suspended the certificate No. 89,458 of Charles Hurst, chief officer of the Devonhurst for two years, and certificate No. 112,602 of David James Davis, second officer of the Stratheden, for three months. The court exonerates the masters of both vessels from all blame.

Nineteen criminals were publicly executed at Hong Kong on April 17. Only half a dozen foreign visitors witnessed the execution. One of the victims desired to purchase one of the executioner's swords, but the price asked, \$75, deterred him. The Governor of Formosa has offered rewards to natives for kindness shown to shipwrecked mariners.

Small earthquakes were reported in Japan. The new ones officially reported daily are from six to sixteen cases. Sixty-four earthquakes were felt in Japan on 24 days of March last; the greatest number occurred between the 6th and 7th. The severest earthquake took place between the hours of 4 and 5 p.m., the disturbed area being also greatest at that time. The most severe earthquake was the first, which occurred on March 1.

Yokohama stores, of May 1, report trouble having occurred between the foreign and Chinese employees of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., and of the Railway Co., at Tongshan. One hundred men were set upon and brutally beat one of the foreigners, who was rescued from the mob by a kaiping driver, who put his rim aboard his engine and rode off with him. The Viceroy, Li, has issued orders for the punishment of the ring-leaders.

The Feking Gazette reports the commencement of the abortive revolution in Manchuria against the Russian troops. The revolution is a complete success. Ten engagements were fought and over 2,000 of the insurgents killed.

Everywhere in Japan, the entertainment of the Graywitch of Russia was conducted on a magnificent scale. The Russian Emperor's Russian throne landed at Nagasaki, May 4, and he was to remain in the land of the Mikado until May 31, and it was arranged for the Prince to attend the ball at the Russian Legation, in his honor, on the 18th inst.

Acting Chief Inspector Crosscock, of the Hong Kong Police, has resigned after 24 years' service. His falling health was the reason for his action.

The Russian transport, St. Petersburg, called at Singapore about the middle of April, en route to Siberia, with 800 convicts on board. They are to be employed on the railway construction in progress in Siberia.

The St. Petersburg also had on board a handsome saloon for the use of the Emperor. Carawich on his way home from Vladivostok.

After much delay the expected change in the Japanese Cabinet occurred on May 7. Count Yamagata resigned from the post, and Count Matsukata being appointed in his place as Minister President of State. No special political significance attaches to the change. Count Yamagata speaks to the success of the problem of any special difficulty except that of Treaty Revision, the terrible heroism of all Japanese cabinets.

The authorities of Yokohama have driven the beggars from that city, and are determined to keep them from plying their mendicancy there in the future. The water works at Nagasaki were completed on the 8th inst., and they were to be formally opened on May 15, by an appropriate celebration.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

The Matter Concluded as a Cabinet Meeting. But No Conclusion Brought To Have Been Reached.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The fishing question was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but if a conclusion was reached it was not made public. So far as could be learned, no orders were this evening sent to the Rush at San Francisco to all to the Seal Islands, and this would appear to confirm the report that the Cabinet reached no decision. The greatest reticence is observed in official circles about the matter. The idea is advanced that the Canadian Government is urging the English Government to delay matters in order that Canadian sealers now in the Behring Sea, who there are nearly 60, can have time to catch seals as they proceed from the north to the seal islands, as this is the time that they migrate in great numbers.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1891.

A SNEAKING CENSOR.

The attempt that the *Colonist* is making to get the Dominion Government to do justice to Victoria, in the matter of public improvements, has moved the editor of the *Vancouver News-Advertiser* to write an article which is not only, as he admits it, "coarse and brutal," but mean and untruthful. He tries to make the readers of his paper believe that the politics of Victoria "may be summed up very precisely and truly in the one word—subsidies." The editor of the *Vancouver News-Advertiser* knows that this is the reverse of true. He knows that although the citizens of Victoria have not been satisfied with the way they have been treated by the General Government, and although the Opposition candidates, at the last general election, tried to make the discontent which they knew to be so general serve their purpose, Victoria gave the Government its hearty support. The editors, in spite of the neglect and injustice which they had been treated, returned the Government candidates by sweeping majorities. This discontent was so general that it extended to the candidates themselves, as was proved by Col. Prior's very vigorous letter to the Premier, which was published.

The *Colonist*, too, although it knew that Victoria had not received the consideration at the hands of the men in power, which its importance as a commercial and revenue-contributing city demanded, advocated the cause of the Government vigorously and persistently, and, as the event showed, successfully. This of itself proves that the *News-Advertiser's* accusation is as false as it is mean and uncalled for.

If the only politics of the editors and the newspapers of Victoria is, as the *News-Advertiser* states, subsidies, they would have pursued a very different policy at the last election. They would have voted as they were advised by those who told them that they would never get justice from Ottawa until they sent men to Parliament to oppose the Government. "The Governments," they declared, "are sure of Victoria, therefore they neglect it and treat it unjustly. If it returned two Opposition members it would impress the Government with the necessity of treating it fairly." But Victoria turned a deaf ear to the tempter and voted for the Government's candidates because they approved of the Government's policy. They made no terms with those candidates, they exacted from them no pledges, but gave them their hearty and almost unanimous support, not for subsidies, but on principle. They do not regret having done this, but they are determined not to submit to what they consider an injustice tamely and quietly. And because they ask for what they know that they are in fairness entitled to, the untruthful editor of the *News-Advertiser* accuses them of being "sordid" and having no other object in the political action they take than to get money from the Dominion Treasury.

Those who know how cities in the eastern parts of the Dominion of far less importance than Victoria are treated in the matter of public improvements, will wonder at the patience with which Victoria submits to gross and glaring injustice. The Eastern towns get fine public buildings when they are needed, railways running to them or past them are subsidised. Those of them that have harbors get piers and breakwaters and other improvements. Yet there are few of them that have so many and such strong claims on the Dominion Government as Victoria. Let those who have any knowledge of the Eastern cities compare what has been expended in them for public buildings and harbor works with what has been spent on such structures and improvements in Victoria, and they will not be surprised that Victorians are not satisfied with the treatment they have received. Here is a list of Dominion cities and the amounts they respectively contributed to the customs revenue in the year ending 30th June, 1890:

Ottawa	\$32,974
Quebec	23,369
Kingston	140,107
London	255,968
Windsor	148,928
St. John, N.B.	372,481
Moncton, N.B.	330,213
Montreal	1,017,413
Shawanoak	107,413
Winnipeg	148,928
St. Catharines	84,961
Vancouver	151,728
Victoria	118,481

What we see in Victoria, as regards its contribution to the revenue, in the first rank. How is it with respect to the money spent in it for public improvements? We venture to say that it is among the lowest, if it is not the very lowest. Is this fair? If the editor of the *News-Advertiser* thinks that it can be, by falsehood, by misrepresentation, by mean and envious insinuations, and by demanding fair play for Victoria he is very greatly mistaken.

The article on which we have been commenting contains disparaging allusions to the *Colonist*. We will not follow the bad example of our contemporary. It is beginning to be admitted by all sensible men that the mean and narrow-minded Victorians, who cannot mention Victoria without a sneer and a disparaging remark, do not know their own history, and do not advance Victoria's interests in the very least.

MR. GORDON RAMPAGEOUS.

Mr. Gordon, M.P., has, we see, been writing letters to the Government. He is so proud of his productions that he has made a motion to have them laid on the table of the House of Commons. Mr. Gordon is determined that he shall not blush to have his productions read in the pigeon-hole of a Government office. As might be expected, Mr. Gordon is indignant that a detachment of Battery "C" was sent to

Wellington, last summer. He protests against the action of the three Victoria magistrates who signed the requisition to Col. Holmes. In doing this, he uses language the reverse of parliamentary. Mr. Gordon forgets his good manners, if he ever had any, when, in his wrath, he calls them "scoundrels." Now, of course, every allowance should be made for a member of Parliament who wants to show his constituents how zealous he is in their cause, and how deeply he sympathizes with them, but they would, we think, be satisfied with some milder epithet than "scoundrel."

Perhaps the hon. member for Nanaimo is the best judge of the value in votes of that very strong word, but he should have remembered that these three magistrates are very well known in this community, and that there are people in British Columbia who might institute comparisons between them and him, which would not be altogether in his favor. They might say that there is not one of those gentlemen who is not Mr. Gordon's superior in intelligence, and who does not, to say the very least, bear as good a reputation for everything that goes to make a good citizen and a respectable member of society as he. We are, we think, a good deal within bounds when we say this. How would Mr. Gordon feel if one of them, in a letter to a member of the Government, denounced him as a "scoundrel"? Would he not say, as he is justified in saying, that the very circumstance of his using the designation in such a statement, and for such a cause, showed that he was neither a gentleman nor a man of sense? Mr. Gordon, no doubt, knows that a gentleman respects himself too much to use coarse and unseemly language in either his conversation or his letters, and he knows, too, that no man of sense will condemn men as scoundrels for doing what they believe to be their duty, even if he is convinced they have made a mistake. His experience must have shown him that gentlemen and men of sense are always ready to make the proper allowances for others, and that they never speak of an error in judgment as if it were a crime. As Mr. Gordon would resent the opprobrious term being applied to him, and would condemn those who used it, he must not therefore be surprised if those who read his letter come to conclusions regarding him that are not exactly favorable.

We, for our part, cannot see what makes Mr. Gordon so fearfully indignant. Admitting for argument sake, that the three magistrates did make a mistake in signing the requisition for the soldiers. This, of course, implies that the manager of the mine, who is considered a pretty shrewd man, was mistaken, and that the miners, who are not as a rule timid, were also mistaken, and that the danger which all connected with the Wellington mine wished to guard against was purely imaginary. This is a very strong assumption, but to please Mr. Gordon we will make it. This being the case, we ask, what harm did sending the soldiers to Wellington do any? No law-abiding subject of the Queen need pay the least attention to them, or go one single inch out of his way, because they were there. The Wellington miners felt safe while they were at hand, and not a single soul was a hair the worse for their presence in Wellington. Even the strikers did not discontinue their proceedings on their account. What is there, therefore, to complain about, and to write letters to the Department of Militia and other departments about? The object for which the soldiers were sent to Wellington was attained. There was no riot, no disorder, the peace was preserved. What would have happened if the soldiers had not been sent there, no mortal man can say with any approach to certainty. All that is known is what did happen, and as all's well that ends well, what is the use of making a fuss about sending soldiers to Wellington?

We see, therefore, that, even if the magistrates were mistaken and no danger really existed, sending the soldiers to Wellington injured no one. But if they and those who applied to them were not mistaken, that there was danger of a serious disturbance, and that sending the soldiers to Wellington averted a grave calamity, then the magistrates in signing the requisition did the province good service.

THE CELEBRATION.

The Queen's Birthday celebration was, this year, an unqualified success. The weather was all that could be desired. It was, indeed, "green's weather." The sports were entered into with zest, and everything went off smoothly, with scarcely a hitch. The people seemed to have entered into an agreement to make the holidays pleasant. Cheerfulness reigned. It could not be said of the Victorians and their visitors that they took their pleasure solely, for the demonstrations of enjoyment, though not boisterous or in any respect unseemly, were lively and general. The city was crowded. The assemblies in the Park and at the Gorge were literally vast. And there was nothing to mar the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers. The good order that was everywhere observed was something remarkable. There was, we suppose, a good deal of talking, but its effects could not be observed in the crowds. At the regatta, there was no rudeness or impropriety of conduct among the thousands that lined the shores of the Arm. There was no quarrelling and we doubt if there was a single fight, among even the boys, on the grounds. There could not have been fewer than fifteen thousand people at the Park to see the fireworks, and although the darkness gave those who were inclined to be rude and impatient, an opportunity to misbehave themselves without being detected, there was no noise, and no one was subjected to the slightest annoyance. A lady said to the writer, "The quietness was most remarkable, one could not tell from anything

that was heard, that there were a hundred people in the Park." This speaks volumes in favor of the people of Victoria, and their visitors, for if there were any number of persons on the grounds, who were determined to act in an improper manner, and of police, in the darkness, could do very little to preserve order and decorum. We may say here that the fireworks are declared to be in every sense, the crowning success of the celebration. They were beyond comparison, the most magnificent display of the kind ever seen on this part of the Pacific coast.

The greatest credit is due to the different committees. They were indefatigable in their exertions to insure the success of the celebration, and the result has exceeded the hopes and the expectations of the most sanguine of their fellow citizens.

FOULING ITS OWN NEST.

We are not a little surprised to see the Times of this city joining the *News-Advertiser*, of Vancouver, in traducing the citizens of Victoria. No one knows better than the editor of the Times that the editors of this District were not influenced by any consideration of subsidies in returning supporters of the Government at the last general election. The Opposition candidates did their best to aggravate the discontent, which they knew existed, and tried to convince those whom they addressed that the Government would show them greater consideration if they demonstrated their displeasure by returning men to oppose Sir John Macdonald's administration. Their arguments and representations, we do not have to know, were not altogether ineffectual, and the very slender support which the Opposition candidates, of whom the editor of the Times was one—received, was due to this consideration. But although they did their best to foment discontent, neither of them received votes enough to save his deposit money. We allude to this humiliation of the Opposition candidates with reluctance, but when we see one of them trying to create the impression that he was rejected because the electors preferred subsidies to principle, we have no choice but to represent things as they really were. The editor of the Times has the best reason to know that if ever electors voted on principle without regard to either mercenary or even personal considerations, the great majority of the electors of Victoria did so at the last election. Their loyalty to the "old flag," which the Times so often sneered at, and their love of British connection and of British institutions caused them to oppose the men who, "under a mask," as one of their leaders admitted, were agitating for annexation. These were the feelings which gave Messrs. Prior and Eagle their sweeping majority, and not any desire, openly expressed or secretly entertained, to obtain increased money grants from the Dominion Parliament. We are sorry to see the Times bearing false witness against the constituency of Victoria.

A SHERWD OBSERVER.

The Scottish Leader (an Edinburgh paper) of May 9th, contains an appreciative article on Victoria, B.C. This city's progress and its institutions are noticed in terms of admiration and commendation. The writer has evidently obtained his facts from a reliable source. This is what he says of Victoria's commercial standing:—"Victoria is a commercial, as in a sanitary sense, leads Canada. It is absolutely sound, and its commercial men are regarded as the most solid in the Dominion. Such paper as they give is readily negotiable at lowest discount rates, while many dissent their own notes, and thereby add to the profits they have already realized. The wholesale merchants settled in Victoria purchase some dry goods largely in Great Britain, as they see with very great difficulty that the middle men in Montreal and Toronto. Equal, if not superior, Canadian cottons and woollens have proved too powerful a competitor for the United States, and little dry goods business is now done by the Victorians with Brother Jonathan."

The soundness of Victoria's business has earned the admiration of those who were not its friends, and did not wish it well, and of late years, the rapidity of its progress and the substantiality of its growth have excited their surprise as well as their envy.

IMPOSSIBLE POLITICS.

A great political Conference sat in Cincinnati last week. It was composed of three hundred members from all parts of the Union, but the great majority of them were from the West and the South. Ignatius Donnelly, the man who wrote a big book to prove that Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's plays, was one of the leading spirits of the constitution-making and party-making gathering. After long deliberation, much of which was rather noisy, the Conference agreed upon a platform, which Mr. Donnelly declared would affect the politics of the United States for the next fifty years. This platform is fearfully and wonderfully made. Its builders undertook not only to reform the politics of the country, but to revolutionize its business. They came to the conclusion that there is too little money in the United States. Many of those whom they represent find it very difficult, impossible, indeed, to pay their debts. They have borrowed money and agreed to pay interest as it. They are sorry now that they made such tight bargains with the money lenders. It is inconvenient to pay the interest punctually, and the prospect of being obliged to pay the principal some day is exceedingly unpleasant. So they call upon the Government to extricate them from their difficulties and embarrassments. They resolve that the Government shall print an indefinite

quantity of greenbacks and take upon itself the work of issuing them to all who need money. They demand the abolition of national banks of issue, because banks have a disagreeable habit of demanding payment for loans when they become due, and of charging what they regard as an extortionate rate of interest for the use of their money. The Conference resolves that the Government shall become the national banker as well as the creator of national currency, and lend its greenbacks at the rate of two per cent. per annum to all and sundry who have lands and non-perishable products to offer in security. They also resolve that Government shall coin an unlimited amount of silver. They do not say whether the Government dollar shall contain seventy, seventy-five, or eighty cents worth of silver. They, however, resolve to make the Government dollar worth one hundred cents, no matter how much or how little silver there is in it. This silver coinage resolution seems to us altogether unnecessary, for if the people give the Government power to print any amount of paper dollars, the raw material of which costs a mere trifle, it will not require to coin any silver dollars at all, the raw material of which costs a great deal. Men who can get all the greenbacks they need at two per cent. will not go to the trouble of loading themselves down with big, unwieldy silver dollars. The well-printed, crisp, light greenback is much handier in every way than the silver dollar. Besides, a silver dollar can only be one dollar, whereas the Government with very little extra trouble can make the piece of paper worth a hundred or a thousand dollars. This money creating and money-lending scheme is wonderful, and will it work? Did the Conference acquire very deeply into former government schemes to make the people rich by converting reams of paper into a national currency?

There are American citizens who have come to the conclusion that the scheme of the noble thirteen hundred to relieve the farmers of their liabilities is not exactly a practicable one. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, which is considered in the States an ably conducted journal, speaks of the whole platform as "a phantasmagoria of all the mischievous follies and absurdities which find the elements of a luxurious but ephemeral growth in the restlessness and discontents of the ignorant," and this is what it says about the first and the most important plank of their platform:—"It is said there were 1,300 men, presumably American citizens, in this Cincinnati conference. The amazing thing about it is that 1,300 men could be found in the limits of the United States so ignorant of the simplest and plainest facts of the history of the principles of finance as to gravely propose, in a document intended for publication as an expression of their views on national policy, a thing so preposterous as to call for a subsidy scheme of an unlimited issue of greenbacks to be loaned out by the Government at two per cent. per year on chattel security of every Tom, Dick or Harry who had any chattels to offer. We might point out several serious defects in this comprehensive scheme for furnishing everybody with all, and more than all, the money he needs. At present we shall be content to indicate but one. And that is, that the scheme is unnecessarily complicated by requiring security for the advances of the Government. Moreover, this requirement involves a manifestly unjust discrimination in favor of those who have wheat or corn or other chattels to offer as security, and against those who have nothing. It is a continuance of the old policy of discriminating against the poor."

The Cincinnati statesmen will no doubt denounce the Pioneer-Press as the subsidized organ of an oppressive plutocracy, for it is the fashion of these reorganizers of society, and members of the world, to abuse and vilify anyone who is honest enough and independent enough to laugh at their crochets and expose their follies.

The Americans pride themselves on their intelligence, and express contempt for the ignorant masses of other lands. We do not think that this Cincinnati platform, drawn up with such care and agreed to with such enthusiasm by thirteen hundred leaders of the people, whose intelligence is presumably higher than the average, will give the world at large a very high opinion of the ability, the knowledge, and the political aptitude of the American people. If their "noble system of education" can produce no better results than this, the sooner they cease to call it "noble" the better.

FALSE AND UNFAITHFUL.

The only effect that our denial of the false accusations which it has preferred against the people and the press of Victoria has had on the Times is to cause it to repeat those accusations with greater violence. It says: "It is the policy of the *Colonist* is not to submit, and if the British Columbia constitution is capable of raising above the world the considerations implied in the use of that word, how is it that we never hear of them in any other relation?"

Our contemporary has a very bad memory. There was a time, and a very important time, too—not by any means in the distant past—when nothing was heard from either the *Colonist* or the British Columbia contenting about subsidies. That time was during the late general election campaign. As our contemporary remembers but too well, subsidies were not placed prominently before the people during that contest—except by the Opposition candidates. The electors were asked to support the Government, not because it had been generous to the province in the matter of subsidies in the past, or because it would be generous in the future, but because it opposed those who would sell our country to the Americans for what they represented as great trade privileges. The selfishness was then on the side of the man who put a price even on their loyalty, and who were ready to barter away their allegiance.

Our contemporary distorts our demand

for justice from the Federal Government into a "yawn" for subsidies. It would be just as sensible, and just as fair, to represent a tradesman's request for payment of an honest debt as a demand for blackmail. The Dominion Government has entered into an obligation to maintain certain services in the different provinces. This is a provision of the treaty between it and those provinces. The provinces are required to perform their part of the bargain. They cannot refuse or neglect to fulfill their obligations, even if they desired to do so. Is there then anything wrong or sordid in the provinces keeping the General Government up to its duty? What Victoria asks for is what the Dominion Government is bound, by the constitution, to grant. The Customs, the Postal Service and the Militia are subjects within the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, and when the province, or any part of it, asks for what is necessary to keep these services in an efficient and decent condition, it only demands what is its unquestioned right. Victoria, we contend, is in these matters not treated fairly; it does not get what other cities for less consequence receive. And when we make a demand for justice for Victoria, instead of being assisted by the Times, it accuses us of being sordid and joins the *Vancouver News-Advertiser* in maintaining that the citizens of Victoria have no other politics than subsidies. Its sneers and gibes are, if anything, more unjust and more insulting than those of the *Vancouver* detractor of Victoria and every thing Victorian.

UNABLE TO THINK.

The readiness with which thirteen hundred representative citizens of the United States agreed to what the St. Paul Pioneer Press stigmatises as "the most insane and ridiculous platform which ever presented by any political party to the American people," leads us to enquire how the men who drew up such a set of propositions, and considered them reasonable, been educated? And what is the intellectual condition of the people who will accept such a string of absurdities as sound political and economical doctrine?

It will be said at once that quite a large proportion of them are mere demagogues, who are ready to advocate any principle and to embrace any system which they believe to be acceptable to the people. We do not see that this tends the matter at all, for before demagogues can be convinced that it is worth their while to favor doctrines that appear to men of common sense palpably absurd, they must have found out that there is a large proportion of the voting population to whom those doctrines, unreasonable as they appear to be, are acceptable. And there is no doubt that there are thousands of men in the United States who believe that it is in the power of the Government to make good times by printing paper money and lending it to the people at a low rate of interest.

We know, too, that the men who accept wild and utterly impracticable theories respecting politics, social science, religion, medicine and a hundred other subjects, are not confined to the United States. Let a man who has the gift of the gab, and a confident and plausible manner, undertake to teach any system, no matter how absurd it may appear to be to people accustomed to reason and to sift evidence, he will be certain to make converts, and many of them will not be what are usually regarded as ignorant and foolish persons.

It appears to us that one of the reasons why doctrines political, economic, religious and social, that are altogether irrational and impracticable, are greedily received and enthusiastically advocated by persons who appear to be even more than commonly intelligent, is that boys and girls and even students of what are called the higher institutions of learning are not taught to reason. Of lessons they get more than enough, but they are not taught to think. They have no exercise in the kind of brain work which is required of men and women in actual life. Every one is compelled, in some sort of way, to try to distinguish the true from the false, to decide what arguments are sound and what are unsound, to distinguish between what is and what is not evidence, and to estimate, as best he can, the true value of words. This is not the "work of students" alone, but of every man and woman who has business to do, or who listens to a sermon or a political speech or discourse of any kind on any subject or reads a book. What preparation is made for this kind of independent brain work in what is called education? Yet it must be done by all in some sort of way. How badly it is done by very many is seen in the hosts of dupes that know and fanatics of all sorts and descriptions make everywhere. Want of mind training causes hundreds of thousands to believe that there is virtue in the quick medicine which they are told will cure every variety of disease, and the same want of training makes the impetuous elector the dupe of the voluble demagogue who assures him that Government is omnipotent; that it has only to exercise its power to free him from the difficulties into which his own recklessness or inexperience or dishonesty has plunged him.

Many of the lessons which the boy learns at school are of no earthly use to him in after life, but if he could be trained to think—to use his brain as the rower uses his arms and the runner his legs—the discipline would be of the greatest benefit to him every day and every hour of his life. If the youth of the nation underwent proper mental discipline, the foolishness and the fallacies of demagogues and quacks of all kinds would be rejected with contempt by all men and women who possessed healthy minds capable of being trained. Their dupes would then be only the weak-minded and the intellectually deformed. Is the

world ever to have a system of education which will make men intellectual athletes? Will educationists ever be able to distinguish between teaching and training? Is education ever really to become a preparation for the actual duties of life?

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We are glad to see that the Legislature of Newfoundland has enacted the law necessary to enforce the *modus vivendi* agreed to between France and Great Britain, with respect to the treaty rights of France on the part of the coast of that colony. The people have, evidently, submitted with a very bad grace. They refused to celebrate the Queen's birthday with the usual demonstrations, and the Act was passed by the Assembly with closed doors, in order, we presume, that there should be no unpleasant demonstrations of popular feeling, in the galleries of the Legislative Chamber.

Let us hope that the inhabitants of Newfoundland will get over their sulky fit soon. Those among them who have any sense must see that the course pursued by the British Government was, if it wished to remain on friendly terms with France, the only one open to it. It might, perhaps, have treated the Government of the colony with a little more courtesy, and informed the Governor of its intention to introduce what has been called by the Newfoundlanders the "Coercion Act" at an earlier day.

But no act of mere official politeness could have assuaged the angry Newfoundlanders. What they demanded of the Home Government was resistance to what they considered the unwarrantable and unreasonable claims of the French. They were opposed to everything that had the appearance of a compromise, or an acknowledgement of the validity of those claims. They insisted upon what they considered the treaties meant, perfectly regardless of the construction put upon them by the Government of France. They seemed to think that it was the easiest thing in the world for Lord Salisbury to obtain from France an immediate recognition of the British interpretation of the treaties and other documents connected with the fishery question. But Lord Salisbury knew better. He did not need any one to tell him that France is a powerful nation, and that the French are quick to take offence when they have the least suspicion that offence is intended. He knew perfectly well that he could not speak to France "at the top of his voice."

He saw, what the Newfoundlanders either could not or would not see, that the French must be treated with courtesy and consideration, and that their views of what the treaties meant could not be ignored or treated with contempt. He accordingly, much to the disgust of the unthinking and the ignorant among the Newfoundlanders, entered into negotiations with the French. But some arrangement must be made with France while the negotiations were pending. Lord Salisbury made an arrangement, with which the Newfoundlanders were much displeased. A law was required to give effect to the arrangement. The Newfoundlanders almost swore that they would never pass such a law. Some of them went so far as to declare that they would join the United States first. The Newfoundlanders were then plainly told if they would not pass the necessary law, a bill would be introduced and carried in the Imperial Parliament. "The Coercion Bill" was accordingly introduced into the House of Lords by the Colonial Minister, Sir William Whiteley, the Newfoundland premier, was permitted to state the case of the colony at the bar of the House of Lords, but he did not convince the members of that body that the proposed legislation was unnecessary. The general opinion was that, "while Newfoundland remains part of the British Empire and employs the protection which that state implies, her population must accept the responsibilities of British subjects. They must recognize the right of the Imperial Government to maintain and carry out international obligations." This must be the opinion of sensible men everywhere.

"The Coercion Bill" was not sent down to the House of Commons immediately. The Government, in order to give the Legislature of Newfoundland another chance to enact a law similar in its nature to effect the same object, held it over until after the Whitsuntide holidays. The Newfoundlanders, seeing that the Imperial Government was in earnest, and not wishing to surrender any of their privileges of self-government, have at last done what was necessary to give effect to the *modus vivendi*.

It seems to us a pity, since they made up their minds to do what was right, they did not pass the law with a better grace. It is always best to submit to the inevitable cheerfully. They cannot but see that Great Britain must keep faith with foreign nations, and they should have seen that in accepting the powers of self-government they accepted along with them the obligations which the Mother Country was under by solemn treaty to accord certain privileges to the French. It is evident, too, that if there is any uncertainty as to what those privileges really are, and how far they extend, France as well as Newfoundland or Great Britain should have a voice in determining their nature and their extent.

It is to be hoped that the people of Newfoundland have determined to carry out the terms of the *modus vivendi* in good faith, and that Great Britain will have no reason to complain that their acquiescence was merely formal.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We find in the Oregonian of the 22nd inst. the following remarks about Koch's cure, which it is now the fashion to disparage carelessly as it was a little while ago to praise unreasonably and extravagantly—"Recent reports were made to the New York

Academy of Medicine by the physicians who have given the lymph of Dr. Koch a full test in practice. While the report does not bear out the expectations aroused at first, it shows the discovery to possess far greater value than its opponents allowed it. As a consumptive's hope, it is not what it was fondly believed to be. It is an agent requiring the most careful judgment and expert knowledge in its administration, and even then its results must depend largely upon the condition of the subject. It is considered, however, to be of great value when intelligently administered. According to Dr. Abraham Jacobs, "more has been accomplished by lymph than by any other remedy for tuberculous diseases," and with this record the world will be forced to be satisfied for the present. Medical scientists will in the meantime continue their explorations and experiments in the interests of humanity. The conservative estimate of any new discovery that deals with human life and the forces that menace it, is always the wisest one. Subject to such a discovery as an elixir of life, and those who pronounced it worthless have alike been confronted by their folly through the test of practical experience."

AN OFFICIAL WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR:—The letter of "Locust Stand" in your issue of the 16th, is to the point, and deserves the immediate attention of those in authority. These outrages upon workmen in this camp are getting to be incidents of almost every day occurrence, and it is perfectly useless to appeal to the authorities in Nanaimo for protection. What is wanted is the appointment of a stipendiary official, who will see that the will be dealt fairly and sharply with this class of offenders, and not pass over the matter with some goody, goody talk and an admonition, delivered in smooth, dulcet tones, to the effect that we must be addressed to this class of offenders is not throwing water on a duck's back, and produces no more effect than the water does on the duck. The real truth of the matter is, a Nanaimo official does not dare to do his duty, as he knows that the universal feeling in Nanaimo is against the Wellington workman, and that, if he should deal as he ought, it simply means the boycott—the over-zealous argument of the Nanaimo hoodlums, who have a house now in Wellington and all the necessary accommodations for the trial of such cases. There is a large and growing population in the place; it is the centre of an important and constantly growing industry, and we contents as much" if not more to the revenue than any other place of the same size. In the present state of feeling, there is every reason why we should have as little to do with our neighbors in Nanaimo as possible. People from Nanaimo can walk or drive through Wellington without molestation, but the same, unfortunately, cannot be said in regard to Wellington workmen visiting Nanaimo, or going along the road leading from here to the latter place. Let us have to do with Nanaimo the better for all concerned.

TATTA.

Wellington, May 22, 1891.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Flour—Portland roller	6.75
Salmon	5.75
Butter	1.00
Hungarian	1.00
Wheat, per ton	40.00
Oats, per ton	25.00
Middlings, per ton	25.00
Beans, per ton	25.00
Ground Feed	25.00
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00
Corn, per ton	25.00
Cracked	30.00
Meal, per 100 lbs.	2.50
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	5.00
Small	4.50
Chickens	5.00
Potatoes (Bonaparte), per ton	35.00
Potatoes, New, per lb.	1.00
Tomatoes, per lb.	1.00
Hay, baled, per ton	20.00
Squash, per lb.	1.00
Strawberries, per lb.	1.00
Onions, per lb.	1.00
Apples, Newtown pippin, per bx.	1.50
Oranges, per lb.	1.00
Cherries, per box	1.00
Pumpkins, per lb.	1.00
Onions, per lb.	1.00
Apples, per lb.	1.00
Green peppers, per lb.	1.00
Rhubarb, per lb.	1.00
Celery, per doz.	1.00
Peas, green, per lb.	1.00
Beans, green, per lb.	1.00
Eggs, Island, per dozen	25
Imported	25
Butter, rolled, per lb.	38
California, per roll	35
Cheese, Canadian, per lb.	20
California	20
Hams, American, per lb.	18
Bacon, American, per lb.	18
Rolls	14
Shoulders, per lb.	18
Lead	11
Meats—Beef	12
Sides	12
Mutton, per lb.	12
Lamb, per lb.	12
Pork, fresh	12
Pork, salted, per lb.	12
Tallow	6
Chickens, each	1.00
Teal, per brace	1.00
Quail, per doz.	1.00
Sheep, each	1.00
Hogs, per doz.	1.00
Catfish	6
Eel	6
Flour, per sack	25.00
Flour—Salmon, each, per sack	12
Flour—Portland, each, per sack	12
Cocoa	6
Oil	8
Black Coffee	15
Salt	15
Halibut	15
Apples, per bushel	15
Sturgeon	3
Kippers	3
Smoked Herring	12
Smelts	6
Labrador	20
Bloaters	20
Colchagua, per lb.	10

Accident on the Clispatra. A late number of the *Chilian Times* contained a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, stating that E.M.S. states, while firing a salute, March 30, on entering the harbor of Montevideo, burst a gun. Several sailors were injured.

The Facts of the Case. An item in Sunday's paper states poor Finnegan's white companion died in the recent fatal accident on the land railway. The fact is that Finnegan was one of the car and Fagan, with a Chinaman beside each, jumped together, but together, but not in front of the car, where he was entangled. One Chinaman, who was side him, bravely endeavored to extricate him, but failed. As the whole affair was in a few seconds, and the other man was so far from Finnegan to be of any assistance, there is no ground for saying he deserted the deceased.

Captain's Work. Mr. Chas. Beadley, of Port Town, was married Monday evening to Miss Macanville. The wedding took place at the residence of the lady's parents, Rev. F. Nicolay officiating. The happy couple are in a few days to be married. Mr. Christopher Perrington took place 6 o'clock last evening at the B.C. Cathedral.

Mr. Joseph Campbell and Miss Maxwell, both of Port Townsend, married last evening at the Epiphany Palace, Yates street.

Arrival of the West Ind. Fleet. Captain Scott's battle ship, Union Men, will be at San Francisco.

The Steamer West Indian which arrived Monday evening from San Francisco, was the scene of an exciting time for minutes, just before the left her at the wharf in that city. Bloodshed was averted by the nerve and coolness of Captain Scott, and utter lack of the qualities on the part of several hundred men.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Yacht Race. The second class yacht race, for boats under 20 feet in length, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The start will be made from Finlayson Point.

Fell Down a Hatch. Third Officer Gillespie, while looking down the hatch on the steamer West Indian, stumbled and fell into the hold, yesterday morning. He dropped about 20 feet, striking upon some potato sacks. He was hurt about the head, and bruised considerably about the body, but his injuries are not serious.

Determined to Die. The inquest on the body of Lum Tong Gong, held on Monday, showed that the Chinaman, before performing the hari kari, sent two bullets from an old-fashioned pistol into his arm at once, he used the razor. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

Matilla's Passengers. The following passengers for Victoria are on board the Umatic, due from San Francisco to-night: W. A. Roberts, H. T. Frick, M. C. Mays and wife, Mrs. W. H. Donaldson, Mrs. Herriman and son, H. Elliott and daughter, A. Murray and wife, H. Hewlett, W. Whaley, W. M. Swain and wife, G. H. Root.

Drowned in the Skeena. John Williams, known familiarly about Victoria as "Buck Willis," was drowned in the Skeena river last week, and at last accounts the body had not been recovered. Williams was employed at the Standard Cannery and left Victoria, to go to work there, on the trip before the last. He was out in a small boat at the time of the accident, and fell overboard.

Grippe Among the Indians. Mr. Penney, who went up the West Coast to inquire as to the cause of the scarcity of Indians obtainable by the sealers, reports that this has been caused by the prevalence among them of the grippe, with many fatal cases. He says that Laura has gone up North, to meet Capt. Hanson, who will command her. The schooner Hesperus has also gone to the sealing grounds from Clayoquot.

Leathermen Strike. A gang of six or seven men were put to work yesterday at unloading the steamer West Indian, in place of white laborers, who refused to work under Joe Lipsett, the foreman, for Mr. York, the stevedore employed to take out the cargo. The men were on no delay occasioned by the affair. The men claimed that Mr. York's foreman was not a union man, hence their objections to him.

Dr. Driver. The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was crowded last evening by people desiring to hear Rev. Dr. Driver. The existence of God, and natural necessity of a revelation from Him, were lectured upon thoroughly at home, and with ability held his audience till the close. The second lecture will be on "Miracles," tonight at 8 o'clock. It is not yet decided whether the challenge issued by the Secular Union will be accepted.

Charged With Robbery. Jack Bernadick, who will be remembered as a prominent witness in the Fee murder case, is an inmate of the city police cells. He is charged with robbery into the residence of Mr. J. H. Meldrum, on Sunday evening, while all the family were away, and stealing \$200 in cash and several articles of value. The arrest was made by Sergeant Walker, who, in yesterday's police court, applied for a remand of the case in order to procure additional evidence.

Accident on the Coquestra. A late number of the Chilean Times, received yesterday, contains a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, stating that H.M.S. Cleopatra, while firing a salute, March 21, upon entering the harbor of Montevideo, burst a gun. Several sailors were severely injured.

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Organ's Work. Mr. Chas. Packard, of Port Townsend, was married Monday evening to Miss Lilly Maculey. The wedding took place at the residence of the lady's parents, Rev. Father Nisley officiating. The happy couple left for Harrison's Springs after the ceremony.

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mob and ordered them off the ship, threatening to kill the first man that stayed upon the order of going. His determined air and manner caused the assaults and they quickly left the steamer.

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SLUM SISTERS.

Women of the Salvation Army in the City of London.

The Terrible Scenes of Distress and Degradation Witnessed by Them in Their Visits Among the Poor.

One of our representatives, says the Pall Mall Budget, has made a personal investigation of the distress in east London's slums, with a couple of salvation sisters. The following is the report: "My friends were not clad in their coat-of-arms bonnets and blue serge jackets, for these would be feathers for too fine for the slum brigade. Long experience has taught them to wear the old-fashioned London hat, with a wide brim; the slum dweller, if he sees fine feathers—and even the salvation bonnet is a fine feather to him—scoots coppers, and thinks of making up a 'stunning story,' and the ladies, 'sisters,' want truth and nothing but the truth. Therefore they don't hideous hats and other ugly garments, and if you go with them you do so as a matter of course.

"They turn into a back lane, down in grimy Shadwell, and knock at a door which looks battered and ill used. The windows are mostly broken but neatly mended with brown paper, for the army money is wanted for other things than home comforts in weather such as this, and this house with the rickety stairs and the clean, poor-looking back kitchen is the slum brigade's fortress. Thence the girls sally forth early and late, and make their way through the crowd of poor that stand around their door when they have said a cheering word to each of the hungry women and children and taken the addresses of strangers, for each single case where help is given is first investigated. The crowd then disperses, knowing that before nightfall they will at all events have some soup, some bread and cheese, and happily also some coal, for if they can get their starved stomachs a few hours longer, and cheerfully they go home.

"The girls dive into the alleys briskly, and in a business-like manner. 'Sister,' the little ones in the gutter say, and smile, and 'sister' the hobbling crones salute them as they pass.

"They think nothing of a three-mile walk to a hovel in some yard whence tidings of distress have reached them, and when they enter some filthy doorway the women from a dozen neighboring houses rush out to beseech them not to pass them over. Wherever they enter it is the same; want and starvation in their cruellest form stare no longer in at the doors and windows, but are in possession and look as if they meant to stay.

"Three old women live in this cellar-like hole. 'If I had three half-pence,' whimpers the least infirm, who crouches on a deal box near the fire, 'I could buy stock and sell some oranges. But we haven't a farthing. It was so cold I used the stock money, and now I owe her three weeks' rent.' And she points to a ragged bed in the corner, whence come unearthly groans. Thick darkness reigns around that bed, on which the 'landlady,' the woman to whom the ruins of furniture belong, has lain for weeks. No, nobody comes to see the things neither of them, and she says since yesterday they have had nothing to eat. The child has gone out to pick up what she can in the gutters; the others wait and starve on, light-headed for want of food.

"Up the back stairs a large family—men, women and children—stand about the empty room. Everything is pawned and one is ill. They shiver with hunger and cold, and the sight of a ticket for food of the value of four pence lights up their faces into brilliant hopefulness. One feature of the afternoon, prior to the tea, will be a sale of useful and fancy articles, which will be disposed of at figures far below the value of the goods.

"To the garret the parish doctor has refused to go. But the lasses go, a cloud of smoke meets them as they enter. Every pane of the small window is broken and mended with dirty rags; a heap of rags—a very small heap—lies in the corner, and by the fire there is a small deal box. On it sits a woman, with her hands on her knees, but to look at whom now is to turn away with a shudder. She is naked, with only a rag around her; her hair hangs over her face, the hands are like claws, and as you put your hand on the thin covering round her shoulders you can feel hard bones only, and the shivering creature grins and holds out her claw-like hands. 'Look at me—I have nothing to wear, nothing to cover me, have you brought me something to eat?' Her sister, who shares this 'home,' is out on the only errand which drives these creatures out of their lair—the search for crusts and crumbs and cabbage leaves and orange peels.

"She, too, is light-headed and shrieks and grins and asks for clothes and bread, and the one idea only has remained in her head—that she must try not die of hunger. The two have been respectable women, taking in sewing, but the old came and the furniture went piece by piece, and now they have neither strength nor clothes to go to work. They have become lower than beasts. The cold has done it."

The Greatest Travelers. In point of actual distance covered, the greatest traveler in the world is said to be Chief Engineer Sewell, of the White Star fleet, who is well known. While in charge of the engine department of the vessels of that line, notably the Britannic, Mr. Sewell completed 139 round trips between Liverpool and New York, traveling the enormous distance of 818,400 nautical or 941,000 standard miles, nearly four times the distance between the earth and the moon. This is said to be only about two-thirds of the total distance traversed by Mr. Sewell since he became a sea-going engineer. Chief Engineer Kitchen, who was in charge of the Adriatic's engines for sixteen years but who now superintends the Britannic, boasts a similar record. He has made 164 round trips between Liverpool and New York, and has traveled over 954,800 nautical miles, or 1,106,600 standard English miles.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS APART.

A Family Reunion Which Was a Total Surprise.

Two brothers who had not seen each other for thirty-eight years, but who had been living and working within a few blocks of each other for months, were accidentally brought together recently. Their meeting, says the Chicago News, was followed by a family reunion which completed a family circle that had been broken since 1853.

In that year John Shepherson left his home in Oneida county, N. Y. He drifted south and when the war broke out he was running a locomotive on a railroad in Texas. In some way a rumor reached his parents that he had entered the Confederate service and had been killed in one of the early battles. He was mourned as one of the unknown dead in an unnumbered grave of the battlefield.

Milton W. Shepherson was only two years old when John left home, and the younger brother knew his lost brother only as a family tradition. Milton came to Chicago in 1870 and for some time has been the engineer of the Weber music hall building at the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street. The other day he was surprised to meet a man of the same name—not a common one—and a comparison of family history convinced the strangers that they were brothers.

"I continued as a locomotive engineer in Texas for several years," said John, as he told his story. "It was a thorough union man when the war began, and the country becoming too warm for me I was forced to make my headquarters in Mexico.

"After the war I returned to my old home, only to discover that my parents were both dead, that two brothers had been killed in the union army and that the remainder of the family had scattered so that I could find no trace of it. I then traveled about over the country, visiting almost every state in the union, always being in search of some of my old friends. I came to Chicago two years ago, and have been employed as engineer in the Tabernacle building at 363 Monroe street.

"A few days ago a gentleman came to see me while I was at work and began questioning me about myself and my early life. He ended by declaring that he was my brother Milton. I have lived about sixty-five years, and have done my share of roughing it, but I was never so entirely nonplussed in my life as I was at that moment. I soon discovered that he had told me the truth, and then I seemed to be a boy again for several minutes we cried over each other like children.

"The remainder of the family was notified and my brother Robert and two of my sisters, Mrs. Hall, of La Porte, Ind., and Mrs. Hanson, of Rochester, Minn., arrived in the city, and the reunion such as you read about in fiction."

Strange Find of a Full-Billed Ship in a Cave in Far-Away Australia. A story which smacks of the marvelous is the theme of much speculation at Sydney, Australia, says the New York Journal. In May, 1890, four men left the Australian metropolis for a prospecting tour in the mountains of New Zealand. During the tour, and as they had done much hard work around the base of Mount Rasperul and in the immediate vicinity.

In the following month they penetrated the unknown wilds on the headwaters of the river Walkato. October 3 their crowbars loosened an immense ledge of rocks which arose like a precipice from the bed of a small creek tributary to the Walkato. When the debris was cleared away, a small creek some ten feet in length was revealed. Within two feet of the opening this crack became a wide-mouthed subterranean chamber. A little more labor admitted the men into the opening. Priming their miners' lamps they started on a tour of exploration.

Bones, charcoal and rudely constructed pottery was found everywhere; some mummified remains of a small race of people with long, plaited hair, and a few copper weapons were also found. Finally they emerged into an immense chamber, the dome of which was several hundred feet above their heads. But the Titanic nature of the cavern did not excite their curiosity as much as a strange-shaped object which was dimly outlined in the center of the chamber.

In the bounded announcement they approached the uncanny object and found it to be a sailing vessel of marvelous symmetry and surprising beauty. The deck was of rosewood or of some material much resembling that valuable cabinet timber, and the masts of ebony, polished as finely as the case of a music-box. The remains of sails which hung idly around copper wire ropes or cables proved that they had been of pure yellow silk, almost as thick as a farmer's grain sack.

The vessel was upwards of one hundred feet in length and some thirty broad. Although there were many copper wires and bands used in its construction, not a single nail or screw of any metal was to be seen; every joint being secured by hardwood screws or pine. Here for once is room for unbounded speculation. When, how, and under what circumstances was this piece of unknown marine handicraft transported to the South Pacific island and buried hundreds of feet in the interior of a lofty mountain? No means of egress or ingress were found except the narrow opening revealed by the crowbar's work.

If You Are in the Swim. If you want to be in it up to the neck, to use a rather expressive vernacular phrase, you must write "Town," instead of "City," on local letters. "City" is the title of too utterly English, and its use will show the postal clerks and letter carriers that you know what's what. If it should happen to both these hard-worked individuals, so much the better. For the aforesaid "they" say it is English not to think of the convenience of humble and unknown letters.

DRUGS. BERRY-In this city, on the 22nd inst. Manuel Berry, a native of Tombas, Chili, aged 28 years. McNeill-In this city, on the 21st inst. William McNeill, a native of Ontario, aged 23 years. WILCOX-At Nanaimo, on the 22nd inst. James Wilcox, eldest son of the late James Wilcox, and brother of Mrs. J. Johnston, of this city. PRATT-At Colwood, on the 22nd inst. Arthur Pratt, native of Nottingham, England, aged 41.

Syrup of Figs. ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently. For sale in 75c. Bottles by all Druggists. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y. 1430-1432-1434

TOLME ESTATE CLOVERDALE STOCK FARM. Importers and breeders of Driving and Saddle Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine. The Standard Bred Stallion MIDGARD, 5589. FOLIOED MARCH, 1888.

By MAMBRINO DUBLEY, 871, record 1196. (Sire of Grattan, 225; Crossed, 230. Mambrino Dudley is by Woodford Mambrino, 221, sire of Albatross, 210, and also of Mambrino 115; also sire of the dam of Superior, 2191, and 11 others in the 2200 or better). The dam of Mambrino Dudley is by Mambrino 115, sire of Grattan, 225, and also of Mambrino 115; also sire of the dam of Superior, 2191, and 11 others in the 2200 or better). The dam of Mambrino Dudley is by Mambrino 115, sire of Grattan, 225, and also of Mambrino 115; also sire of the dam of Superior, 2191, and 11 others in the 2200 or better).

Notice. MIDDARD is a high-bred, well-bred stallion, with a heavy, muscular and substance, with capital legs and feet; 15 1/2 hands high, and carries himself with much style. His disposition is most placid, and he is a most reliable sire of quality. His breeding speaks for itself, being of a well-bred sire with a record of 2200, and out of a mare of the same quality. He has done much hard work around the base of Mount Rasperul and in the immediate vicinity.

ALSO. LOLLARD. The stallion combined saddle and harness show Stallion; 15 1/2 hands high; weight, 1150 lbs. V. Y. handsome and stylish; a beauty in harness and a perfect saddle stallion. Has never been beaten in the show ring, either in harness or under saddle. PEDIGREE—Sired by Harry Clay, No. 45, record 2229 (sire of Chesham, 1111; Surprise, 220; sire of dams of Lollard, 1111; and also of Lollard, 220; and out of a mare of the same quality. Lollard is by Harry Clay, No. 45, record 2229; sire of Chesham, 1111; Surprise, 220; sire of dams of Lollard, 1111; and also of Lollard, 220; and out of a mare of the same quality. Lollard is by Harry Clay, No. 45, record 2229; sire of Chesham, 1111; Surprise, 220; sire of dams of Lollard, 1111; and also of Lollard, 220; and out of a mare of the same quality.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BEAUFORT QUARTERS. MERRILL COMPANY, Limited, 100, WATERLOO STREET, W.C. 2nd May, 1891. THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE following described stock, on account of non-payment of the amount of the delinquent assessment, the following: C. Haganan, Certificates Nos. 173, 178, and 181, 181, 200 shares—\$40. And in accordance with law, so many shares of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at Barkerville on Saturday, the 14th day of June, at 10 o'clock, P.M., of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses. W. H. PETERSON, Secretary.

HOTEL TO LEASE. THE HOTEL AT COLWOOD TO LEASE. For a term of years, with good will and fixtures; doing good business; opportunity for the right kind of man. Apply to Arthur E. Peart, Colwood. 147-149-151

PISONS CURE FOR THE BEST GENUINE MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION. WASH. Wash's Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. Wash's Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. Wash's Great Kidney and Bladder Cure.

Approaching Dissolution of Partnership. JOHNSON, WALKER & FLETT, having disposed of their business, are now withdrawing from the same, and request all persons indebted to them to call and pay their bills forthwith, and those to whom they are indebted to present accounts. JOHNSON, WALKER & FLETT, 141-143

