

ILL HEIRS.

Who Lay Claim to Estate in land.

Eighty Millions whole County town In.

Eighty million dollars found even the dreams to say nothing of day person. Yet in a modest little set, are a family that look forward with possessing not only but a whole Irish

th, who came here a now plays the solo Regiment band and leader of the Victoria, is the husband is to the estate of Mrs. W. E. Bell, of Los Angeles, Mrs. Freimuth is visiting her daughter in going over to the American estate. From the try of the quest was they say has been something like fifty heir. Mrs. Ward's "Neill, was a younger cell, the last to hold younger son John of the United States and after remaining Louis got the gold mined the stream of the Pacific Coast. He a Black Hawk war, at Quincy, Illinois descendants are look- fions of gold that far from that drew the re children alive, Bakersfield, California O'Neill, of Los Angeles, Mrs. Freimuth, Theresa C. Wheeler, Mrs. W. E. Ward, of are three grand- Freimuth, who is later. Mrs. Tom's, Oregon, and E. same place, child- "Neill Van Norrien,

direct heirs" said trace our ancestry ed Hand" as the called. We have g on the case for nd now they tell us do is to come over I have the family ments to prove we to the estate, and I with me to England ther, Charles Ter- s coming up here O'Neill's who would share of the s. Ward says their descent others and sisters, and nephew who estate. There is a w the first O'Neill and his name of the time of the con- ting Henry acted as ng from Windsor question, the con- man who first laid id take the prize, and his rival for crossed the Irish ing but of the land e present day has of the "boom." Neagh, O'Neill's boat, but O'Neill in a second. The oss to the strand if of the promised ring ashore, the fair demense him, drew his ft hand deftly and threw the bloody re rival spring O'Neill's hand first him owner of the or which the heirs

AL CITY.

(Special)—The ayed through the port Hammond and mbria river is as while the Fraser ater mark of that killed in Chilliw- ung farmer who an Ontario. barber, has been on a girl of 14.

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# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JULY 9 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 65

## THE FRASER RIVER.

Considerable Stretches of Country Submerged by the Flood—Great Damage.

Breaking of the Matsqui Dyke—The River Now Receding at Inland Points.

VANCOUVER, July 6.—(Special)—A COLONIST representative visited Westminster to-day to obtain accurate information regarding the high water. The river was within two feet three inches of the high water mark of 1894. At Chilliwack on Saturday the water came over the bank, and all the farms close to the river are more or less under water, while those situated some miles back are also affected. Although the flood is caused by the water backing up in the Chilliwack river, as the town itself is on a slight elevation it is hoped that this will prove its safety.

The damage so far in places is considered by many to be equal to that of the great flood of 1894 with the exception of fencing, which as yet has not suffered. Last night the Matsqui dyke broke in three places, covering the prairie. The Pitt Meadows are holding well. A number of low lying ranches have been partially flooded. News from the inland states that the river is receding at different points.

THE GENERAL ELECTION. Halifax Herald.—Among many regrettable features of this election and the result, the main one is that it was not decided by political and business considerations, but by sectarian and racial prejudices. The Manitoba school question was the thing which was at the bottom of the government's reverse. It was designed as a perpetuation of the Gravel, and to change the hope of political party gains, and the trick has proved successful. It appears to have operated in two ways, both to the injury of the Government. In the first place ultra-Protestants, though otherwise disposed to support the government on their general policy, yet voted against the government because the banner strike of the season on Ten Mile, having located on ten inches of solid galena on the mountains north of the half way.

Danny McPherson has made two more good strikes, this time on Lemon creek, about five miles up. The ledge is a quartz with galena cubes showing up strongly. He traces the lead over both claims. A large amount of development work will be done on the Gover and Stephenson this summer. Al. Read has located a claim called the Emily Edith on Four Mile below the Alpha. He has got some very fine samples of galena quartz. A. Ferguson and N. Morrison have staked an extension on the Whatcom and named it the Bellingham. On the former they are in 15 feet and show good mineral. F. Griffiths has made another good location on a good showing of galena near the Cougar, a claim owned by him on the north side of Ten Mile. The vein, though small, is well defined, so he has dubbed it "Little, But Oh My!" C. Trumbull and his partner have a good thing in the Oregon City, on Ten Mile. They are in 25 feet on the ledge, which has widened out from two inches to two feet, almost all mineral, which carries galena and iron and copper pyrites. It will be a shipper soon. The boys in the Dalhousie group on Ten Mile have started assessment work on the three claims not included in the recent bond made on a portion of that promising property. On the Silver Joe and Sawyer they turned on a small stream of water and sluiced off the ledge for a considerable distance. The ledge shows up strongly with fourteen inches of mineral. With four claims so strongly mineralized, great things are expected of the Dalhousie.

Another tunnel has been started on the Enterprise about 175 feet below the lower tunnel. This property is being thoroughly and systematically developed, and up to the present time has amply repaid all the labor expended in it. The Fourth of July and Jenny Long are turning out splendidly under development work. About 16 feet of tunnelling has been driven on this property besides some 22 feet of an open cut. The ledge, which is about three feet in width, is dry ore proposition. A large amount of development work will be done almost immediately, and every effort will be put forth to place the property on a shipping basis by the time the shipping season commences. Messrs. McKay, Stege, Black and Butler, the lucky owners of these claims, are very much pleased with the progress made and with the great possibilities of these properties.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT OTTAWA. Ottawa, July 6.—An explosion of chemicals took place this evening in the laboratory of the Central experimental farm. A fire resulted which destroyed the laboratory building, involving a loss of \$4,000. Foreman Taylor, of the horticultural department, had his right hand badly burned.

THE FATHERLAND. Ministerial Changes in Prospect—Louis of Bavaria and Emperor Wilhelm.

Li Hung Chang's Visit a Disappointment—An Efficient Navy Wanted.

BERLIN, July 4.—Rumors have been current throughout the week of another cabinet crisis, and in the Reichstag lobby the most extravagant reports were credited. But inquiries made in good quarters show that with the exception of the resignation of Baron von Berlepsch, the Minister of Commerce, already recorded, there will be no further changes until after the return of the Emperor; but before the Reichstag re-assembles there will be other ministerial changes.

Prince Louis of Bavaria, who distinguished himself in raising a storm in Germany by his protests at Moscow against being classed as a follower of Prince Henry of Prussia, who represented the Emperor William at the coronation fetes, had an interview with the Emperor at Kiel. It was brought about by the Prince Regent Luitpold and lasted twenty minutes. His Majesty was reserved and highly and expressed no direct criticism of Prince Louis' sensational Moscow speech. The Prince instead of remaining with his regiment at Augustburg, as had been intended, has been ordered by his father to proceed to his Hungarian estate as a sort of mild banishment.

At the launching of the new German ironclad Frederick III, the Emperor while inspecting the vessel remarked: "I hope I may yet see a German navy worthy of the German army." The radical newspapers contrast His Majesty's well known desire for a big navy with the peaceful aspiration in his speech upon the same occasion. Generally, however, the press avoids the subject.

Li Hung Chang has been received with the greatest enthusiasm and hospitality in Germany, but he departed leaving grief and disillusion behind him. Great things were expected from his visit, a German coal-shiping station in China, big orders to German firms, etc., but no such orders have been given and no big orders have been expected. Li Hung Chang during his interview with Prince Bismarck is quoted in political circles. It was: "Capri was one of those who say 'It is ordered henceforth that the Emperor shall have more confidence in his own opinion, which he defends with ability and caution.'"

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## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The Fraser River Still Rising—Arrival of a Delayed C. P. R. Express.

Mining in and About Rossland—Important Developments—What Is Being Done.

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The Vossische Zeitung has received advice saying that the Turkish warships in Crete waters are totally unable to prevent the landing of expeditions from Greece, and narrates the capture of the Turkish torpedo boat Eder by a party of thirty-five Cretans. The Eder, which was built at Dantzig for the Turkish government, was capable of developing a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. She was surprised during the night by the band of rascals who killed all of her crew except one of her engineers, a German.

The following amusing bit of evidence was heard in the Hamilton (Scotland) J. P. court of court to female witness (wife of the accused)—"Why does your husband keep a dog? He can't not pay for the license." Witness—"Weel, you see, a man aye catches some thing, and the dogs fancy a dog he might fancy something war—he might fancy another man's wife." (Great laughter.)

LANGLEY, July 4.—During the month of June 1896 rain fell upon thirteen days, amounting to 3,263 inches, as follows: On the first week, 2,038; in the second, 1,026; in the third, 0,110; in the fourth, 0,000, and the balance of the month, 0,091 inches. This shows a slight increase over '95, when the result was so good that from this time forward the ore will be shipped. The owners intend incorporating with a capital stock of \$500,000.



The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL.

The action taken by some of the members of the City Council with respect to Dr. Duncan is characteristic. It shows with sufficient clearness that these men when they have an object to gain pay no attention to the law bearing on the subject, disregard evidence when it is not in favor of their schemes, have no respect for professional knowledge and authority, and are deaf to the promptings of justice and fair play.

Dr. Duncan was accused of what these aldermen were pleased to consider an offence. They could not show that the Health Officer had violated any law or contravened any authoritative civic regulation. On the contrary, the city by-law, as was shown by the Mayor, gave the Health Officer full discretion in the premises.

Anyone who has the slightest experience of judicial proceedings, or who has the least regard for justice and fair play, must see the absurdity as well as the iniquity of putting an official on trial for an act which a little inquiry would show his persecutors is no offence at all.

What makes the persecution of the medical health officer still more iniquitous and more absurd, his persecutors, as far as the public have heard, never even attempted to prove that there was a case of small-pox in the city. As a matter of fact, as we are credibly informed, there was not.

The conduct of the Mayor in this case has been that of an honest and intelligent presiding officer and a high-minded gentleman. It happened that the only offence which Dr. Duncan committed was against the Mayor personally.

The Times, for some reason best known to its editor, permitted its pack of scribbling curs to bark and snarl at the heels of Dr. Duncan, justified the absurdly iniquitous proceedings of the persecuting clique in the Council, and spitefully attacked the Mayor for manfully doing what every fair-minded citizen must see was his duty under circumstances that to many would be difficult and to not a few paralyzing.

UNCERTAINTY IN TRADE.

The Montreal Star, which no doubt voices the opinions and the wishes of a very large proportion of the business men of the Dominion, is not by any means satisfied with Mr. Laurier's declaration that the Liberals are reformers, not revolutionists. In its issue of the 30th ult. it has an article on the Liberal leader's utterance, in which it says:

It is also stated that the new Government will abstain from making any tariff changes during the coming session, on the ground that it is desirable that Washington should first show its hand on the tariff question.

TRAIL AND ROSSLAND.

Effect of Judgment in Paris Belle Case—Important Strike on the Tuesday-Climax.

Valuable Properties on Monte Cristo, Red and Grouse Mountains—Salmon River.

If the conclusions of the Chief Justice in the Paris Belle case are upheld in the full court, every claim located near Roseland since March 23, 1893, will be invalid. Of the 3,000 or more claims located on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard land grant since that date not one has given a bond to the gold commissioner for damages.

The Monte Cristo company placed an order with the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company of Canada for a seven-drill compressor plant complete to be shipped in twenty days from receipt of the order.

The preliminary surface work on the Enterprise is another evidence of the value of the properties on Monte Cristo mountain. Two new ledges have been exposed by the recent work.

The Helen company on Grouse mountain has kept at work steadily since the middle of June with a force of five miners under the direction of A. M. Symons.

The free milling proposition shows on the surface a vein of from 18 inches to four feet in width.

The famous Red Mountain mine has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital, as the Roseland-Red Mountain Mining Company.

Very good assays have been obtained lately from properties in the Deer Park camp. They run from \$10 to \$153 in gold invariably from surface ore.

Work on the Wolverine on Lookout mountain, just west of the town of Trail, has been started. On the G. R. Sovereign they have uncovered four feet of solid ore, which is said to assay very satisfactorily.

The famous Red Mountain mine has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital, as the Roseland-Red Mountain Mining Company.

It sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Market quotations have been little altered this week, and what few changes have been made affect fruits almost exclusively. The shortage in the supply of strawberries, as indicated in a measure by the limited number of strawberry festivals, has been felt all through the season.

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Wheat, Oats, and other commodities.

Imported, per doz. 20; Butter, fresh, per lb. 20; Creamery, per lb. 25; Dairy, per lb. 25.

WHAT A "GOLD-BUG" REALLY IS. Has not this folly gone on long enough? There are many signs that the turning-point has been reached; that the people are realizing the fact that they have been deluded in this matter.

PATHOS OF PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS. No one can examine the records of presidential conventions, with their personal successes and failures, and easily escape the conviction that there is far more of tragedy than comedy in our national politics.

DOUBLE MURDER. SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 7.—A horrible double murder has been committed here. The bodies of Mrs. H. R. Richardson, aged 60, and her daughter Ethel were found.

ONE HONEST MAN. If written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and many vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The Pope has appointed Rev. Edward O'Neil, bishop of the diocese of Neuchâtel, which comprises nearly all the State of Washington. He is at present rector of St. Patrick's church at Portland, Or.



Have YOU Used Reindeer Brand Evaporated Cream?

FOR PICNICS, SPORTSMEN OR HOME USE. THIS CREAM IS UNSURPASSED. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A TIN.

JUST OPENED. The Meakin Hotel, AT TRAIL, B. C. The best appointed in the Kootenay Country, with all modern improvements. The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

STYLISH HATS 10 Cases Just Opened. Fedoras and Stiffs. STRAWS 50c. EACH. SEE THEM.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

"MASSEY-HARRIS" BICYCLES. Having been appointed Sole Agents for British Columbia for this Wheel, we invite intending purchasers to call and examine them.

ONLY ONE GRADE, AND THAT THE HIGHEST. ONLY ONE PRICE, \$85, AND THAT TO ALL. E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD., Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops.

"THAT GOLD HILL SWINDLE." Full Details of the Scheme to Rob the Minority Stockholders. (From the Roseland Miner.)

The Miner has just learned from a reliable quarter full details of the Gold Hill swindle. It appears that at the last meeting of the directors in Spokane, after some routine business had been attended to, the question of selling the mine to defray the indebtedness, amounting to about \$400, was taken up.

A bill of sale already prepared was then produced and signed by the president. Secretary Buckler refused to sign, and in his indignation made the mistake of his life. Had he only stood "pat" the conspirators would have been foiled, as the bill of sale would have been invalid without the secretary's signature.

At this time a short history of the mine may be of interest. It was owned originally by Ed. Welch, who worked it in the winter of '94 and spring of '95. He sunk a shaft near the south end line to a depth of 95 feet. It showed a good body of ore for the first 12 or 16 feet, after which nothing but vein matter was found.

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LAURIER

Because of Affair

Tupper May Premier

OTTAWA, J. tical situation in statu quo. This morning resumed at 3 session was there might tere to-night, Premier spon- ernor-Genera opinion is ge a hitch has winding-up servative n straightened not. A well right that, as was now at resignation ministry might even t Winnipeg' month by fe increase of 6, piete returns made up. T sus is a readj subsidy.

Cabinet sla- eral newspa Columbia w Morrison bel out portfolio The Cons- lost North L the action s sending the period for a Clerk of the will not surr uncertainty is nothing in him to. Fr- clared electe ed may not t uncertainty of the face of the vell, Conserv held. If the ed, Frost wo \$500 for ever

EDUCATI [Pro- a report fr Berne, which the origi- tional syste there is to a wonderf distribution children when they h or when the bad, and the middle of the government 1,087 schools this need; in thing was ad for the child gether oppos in many can was needed tain district

The Swiss gers for educ of religiou- cerns their some canton mixed Prote- instruction i at stated how their childr secular edu during that exist in som by every one of Christia- the Bible, unt old, when a confirmation This syste where the H double the School aim instruction ton, and e- pleary eve In 1893, about 108, f is about a s the populv vember 1893 London Tir

LOCAL C In conn- Wales syste practical eff very succee cal option, strong agit or the righ- district to that distric unsuccessf isolate upon 1882, how- ciple was t then passe made in the These near municipali a local opt- three year- men, in wh- mitted to v two qu- new publi- during the municipali (2) whete licenses sh- same priv- Croyd wh- to make th- tive. The not conten- the princip- every spea- sons on th- right to v- place it in- electors to houses sh- The extre-







VESSELS IN TROUBLE.

Bark "Melrose," the "Lorne" and the Steamer "Mischief" in Awkward Predicaments.

Damages Sustained by the Two Former—The "Miwera" Arrives From Australia.

The American bark Melrose, Capt. Kalb, bound to sea in tow of the tug Lorne with a heavy cargo of mining props from Maple Bay for Santa Rosalie, struck on a rock between Beechy bay and Secretary island at 11:45 o'clock on Sunday night, and had it not been for the promptness exercised in getting her off she would probably be hung up securely on the rocks to-day.

The Lorne was held fast until 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when, with the assistance of the Lorne and the advantage of high water, she floated. It is believed that she is not seriously damaged. Her cargo consists of all kinds of mining props, and she is now in Esquimalt where the Lorne towed her immediately after she floated. The Melrose leaks a little, but how badly damaged she is no one knows nor will it be known until after the official survey, which will be held to-day.

The steamer Joan made two excursion trips last week, one from Union to Vancouver and another from Nanaimo to Tacoma. The latter was given by the Society of Druids.

A centrepiece which had come in a box of pineapples given by J. North a show when he discovered it in his hands yesterday. The creature is now on exhibition in a class jar.

THE CITY.

On Sunday the members of the I.O.O.F., including the Daughters of Rebekah lodge, decorated the graves of their deceased brothers and sisters. The occasion was marked by a large attendance and pretty collections of flowers.

Mr. Virtue, of the Mount Baker hotel, is getting up some field sports to be held at Oak Bay on Saturday next, among the events being a tug-of-war for suitable prizes between teams of ten men from the companies of the Fifth Regiment.

The installation of the officers of Victoria lodge, No. 1, I.O.O.F., was conducted last evening by W. J. Hanna, D.D.G.M., assisted by A. Henderson, G.W., W. R. McIntosh, G.S., F. H. Meldrum, G.T. and R. A. Anderson, G.M. The officers elected were installed as follows: E. E. Leason, N.G.; Rumble, V.G.; Fried, D.V.; and P.S.; A. McKee, W. C.; C. Graham, R.S.N.G.; J. York, L.S.N.G.; T. R. Mitchell, R.S.V.G.; J. E. Sabine, L.S.V.G.; A. G. Day, R.S.S.; J. Robertson, I.G.

A gold brick, the product of the first quart milled on Vancouver Island, was turned out at the assay office yesterday by Mr. Carmichael, provincial assayer. The brick, which weighs 3.34 ounces, is worth about \$67.50. It is from a small lot of iron ore which was being made at the Albion Iron Works with the three-stamp pony mill which they have just completed. This mill is to be taken up to Mineral creek, Alberni, and used for testing the ore, as by that means the results obtained are more definite than by ordinary assays.

At the quarterly meeting of Court Vancouver, A.O.U.F., held last night the following officers were installed: P.O.R., Bro. P. J. Davies; C.R., Bro. W. Brown; S.C.R., Bro. F. Nelson; Sec., Bro. P. Wilson; Treas., Bro. W. B. Hall; E. Crompton; S.W., Bro. P. Smith; J.W., Bro. F. Castleton; S.B., Bro. W. J. Gower; J.B., Bro. R. Goddard. The excursion committee reported on the Wellington celebration, where the business of the evening had been concluded the newly elected officers entertained their brothers to a sumptuous repast.

On invitation of Mr. H. Dalles Helmecken, the conductors and motormen of the Consolidated Railway Company were, on Saturday, given a reception at "Fairbanks," Esquimalt. Mr. Helmecken's arrival in Esquimalt a steam launch, with a sewing circle and the guests' names of two orphan girls who desired the care of the institution that they might undertake the work of keeping them in clothing. The communication was re-named of two orphan girls of seven years of age were directed to be forwarded to them. The matron reported that there were 30 girls and 24 boys in the home and all well, and thankfully acknowledged the following donations for the proprietors; clothing from Mr. J. Hutcheon, Mrs. L. Goodlock, Mr. T. Earle, Mrs. W. F. McCulloch, Mr. E. Knowles, Mrs. E. Knowles, Mr. E. Knowles (daily) from Mr. R. E. Denny; milk and vegetables from Mrs. J. H. McGregor, Mr. Reid, Mrs. C. Vernon. Invitations to picnics were received from the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Influential Petition Asking for a Steel and Stone Bridge Across the Arm.

The Motion to Dismiss Dr. Duncan Lost on the Mayor's Casting Vote.

The rates and taxes by-law was the first thing taken up at last night's city council meeting, the rules being suspended for that purpose. In committee of the whole the Mayor stated that, including education, board of health, and an additional \$1,000 for electric light maintenance, the total estimated expenditure for the year would be about \$353,890.

A discussion arose as to how to meet the extra amount needed for roads and bridges to make up for the \$5,200 taken to build the pile bridge across the Arm. Ald. Tiarks pointed out that \$2,500 would have been quite enough for a temporary bridge instead of wasting \$5,200 on what he called a "trampy structure."

Ald. Partridge moved that 12 mills be the general rate on improvements, and the special rate for educational purposes was fixed at two mills upon land and the special rate for board of health purposes at one mill on land.

The bridge question came to the front again on the following petition being read: "Whereas on the 26th May, 1896, a span of Point Ellice bridge collapsed, and since that time the traffic between Victoria and Esquimalt has been stopped, and whereas it is desirable that any new bridge that may be constructed should be built with a view of providing only for present needs but future contingencies and should be a substantial one of steel and stone and the provincial government and tramway company shall be requested to contribute to the expense of such structure:

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable body will at once introduce a by-law (under section 69, Municipal clauses act, 1896) and submit the same to the electors of the said city for authority to raise a sufficient sum to pay the proportion of the cost of the proposed steel bridge before mentioned which must be borne by the city ratepayers, in the event of the refusal of the provincial government and tramway company to assist in the work, then to raise a sufficient sum to deny the whole cost of such bridge." The petition was signed by: W. J. Macdonald, F. B. Pemberton, Pemberton Estate, Amor de Cosmos (per F. B. Pemberton), C. T. Dupont (per F. B. Pemberton), William Grant (per F. B. Pemberton), John Grant (per F. B. Pemberton), W. H. Oliver (per H. F. Heisterman), John Smith (per H. F. Heisterman), Mrs. Arabella (per H. F. Heisterman), Mrs. D. Feisebaum (per H. F. Heisterman), Mrs. J. V. Heisterman, Redon & Hartnagel, C. J. V. Heisterman, Chas. E. Ray, Sarah Hayward (per C. H.), Chas. E. Ray, J. Pitts, Edgar Fawcett, Joseph Sommer, D. B. Harris, H. Dallas Helmecken (per Douglas Estate), J. O. Dunsmuir, H. S. Aikman, A. Carmichael, Thornton Fell, S. P. Perry, J. Langley, C. C. Pemberton, E. M. Pemberton, E. B. Blooming (per J. H. Seelig), Simon Leiser & Co., J. H. Turner, J. H. Eberts, A. J. McLellan, George Powell, D. Curral, D. R. Ker, Brackman-Ker Mill, J. H. Lawrence, Bank of B. N. A. (per G. H. Burrill), Bank of B. N. A. (per G. G. Galletly), Bank of B. C. (per A. J. Gillespie), A. W. Jones, Finlayson Estate, J. H. Lawrence, J. H. Beaton & Co., A. Kirk, R. A. L. Kirk (per G. H. Kirk), Jessie E. Kirk (per G. A. Kirk), Robert Day, C. Macaulay (per R. Day), R. Seabrook, R. P. Rithet (per R. Seabrook), J. H. Lawson, Estate W. Spring, Thos. L. Wood (per Matthew T. Johnston, W. Jensen, Loewen & Erb, Joseph Loewen, J. Loewen, Joseph Brewing Company (per J. Loewen), J. H. Eberts, R. McKay, S. Chambers, R. F. Tolmie, Edward M. Fort, F. Elworthy, George C. Hinton, A. Carter, E. E. Jackson, E. Prince, W. B. Gordon, Arthur Marshall, E. C. Co. (per G. F. Mathews), G. F. Mathews, Thos. E. Smith, E. H. John, C. A. Goffin, Percy Westwood, J. H. Satterall, A. Henderson, G. O. Shaw, J. F. Dickson, C. B. Nairne, Roland Brittain, Charles A. Vernon, H. Bandy, R. James, Thomas C. Sorby, Charles Weiler, B.C. Land & Investment Agency (per C. A. Holland), Canada Pacific Land & Mortgage Company (per C. A. Holland), Joshua Davies, T. R. Morrison, C. A. Holland, B. M. Holland, D. Morrison, R. Borthwick, J. J. Austin, J. Hutcheson, A. G. Sargison, J. P. Hibben, E. E. Blanchard, Wm. Harrison, J. W. Dickson, Peter Steele, John Wilson agent for Johnston estate, L. E. Erb, F. Grathwohl, John Bryden, E. White, R. F. Johnson, S. Sargison, F. W. Thomas, A. G. Langley, S. A. Ker, W. J. Burnes, Ross Monro, Howard Chapman, A. H. Scaife, A. J. W. Bridgman, W. H. Phillips, E. Kelly, E. A. Dalrymple, W. H. Phillips, H. M. Yates, J. D. Warren, R. Godding, C. B. T. Sherborne, W. G. Mackenzie, J. T. Orr, A. E. F. Drake, Geo. Fenketh, H. Hall, B. H. Tyrwhitt, H. G. Galpin, C. F. W. Piper, H. J. Martin, H. G. Galpin, H. Holmes, T. B. Pearson. In all 148 names, representing \$5,945,890.

Ald. Macmillan objected that the petition was really playing into the hands of the tramway company. The Mayor suggested that the first thing to do was to have a report from the assessor whether the amount of property represented was correct.

Ald. Williams therefore moved that the petition be referred to the select committee already appointed to interview the government in regard to asking assistance; and also to the city assessor to report as to whether or not the petition complied with the requirements of

the municipal act as to the amount of property. This was carried. Ald. Tiarks then moved, seconded by Ald. Partridge, that the city engineer furnish an estimate for a steel and stone bridge across the Arm at Point Ellice. At Ald. Marchant's request it was embodied in the resolution that a similar estimate be made for a bridge across James Bay.

Ald. Williams thought that a steel and stone bridge across James Bay was a mistake, as he believed the best way there was to put up retaining walls and fill in a solid roadway. A further amendment was offered by Ald. Marchant to add that estimates be also obtained for a bridge at Telegraph street.

Ald. Williams was put and lost. Ald. Macmillan, seconded by Ald. Marchant, moved that the services of Dr. Geo. Duncan as medical health officer be dispensed with after the 10th inst. The motion was carried.

Ald. Marchant made a long speech, repeating his assertions made in his board of health that Dr. Duncan had broken the regulations and his services should therefore be dispensed with. He said he did not believe for a moment that the health of the city had been endangered by Dr. Duncan's action.

Ald. Wilson while acknowledging that Dr. Duncan had done wrong and should be condemned, considered the resolution too severe. He thought it ought to be amended so that instead of being dismissed Dr. Duncan's resignation by-law should be passed. The resolution was amended to read: "Whereas Dr. Duncan has done wrong and should be condemned, and whereas it is desirable that any new bridge that may be constructed should be built with a view of providing only for present needs but future contingencies and should be a substantial one of steel and stone and the provincial government and tramway company shall be requested to contribute to the expense of such structure:

MINERAL HILL GOLD.

The Whole Slope of the Mountain a Series of Gold Quartz Veins.

Mr. Henry Saunders Tells What He Saw in a Visit to the Mines.

Mr. Henry Saunders, the father of the Alberni mining movement, returned on Sunday evening from a visit to the Mineral Hill group of mines. Mr. Saunders is enthusiastic over all the evidences there were present to show that Mineral Hill is sure to become a very rich mining camp. The weather was perfect during the trip and with the improvement in the road from the Duke of York hydraulic claim to De Beaux it is now an easy matter to reach the foot of Mineral Hill.

The Alberni Consolidated is the chief owner of work on the Hill at present, though Mr. Saunders' Alberni ore was a joint owner of a number of claims adjacent to it to have good and sufficient reasons why they should develop their several properties. Work is at present confined to running a tunnel to tap the shaft at a depth of sixty feet. It will require altogether one hundred feet of tunnelling to do this. Capt. Ross and a gang of miners go down on Thursday to reinforce the present staff of men working on the claim, and it is the management's intention to push the work until a point of bullion production is reached.

The air compressor plant will be on the ground shortly, and the three-stamp mill now at the Albion Iron Works will be sent in as soon as the road is completed to De Beaux, which will be in about ten days time. Only the bridges now remain to be constructed, and work was begun on these on Monday. The recent mill test of Alberni ore was satisfactory one. Besides the free gold to the amount of \$67.50 for the 2,800 pounds concentrates assayed \$200 per ton, or \$20 to the ton of ore. In this test, only the ore from the bottom of the shaft, where it is six feet wide, was crushed, none of the phenomenally rich rock being put through. The result was satisfactory to the company, as is evidenced by their desire to push work on the road and trail and on the mine night and day.

Adjoining the Alberni claim on the north is the Missing Link, which has the Alberni ledge. It shows on the surface two feet in width, and has the same character of free milling ore. The gold plainly visible through it. The owners of this claim, in Mr. Saunders' opinion, are allowing a very fine property to remain undeveloped, when a little work would prove a valuable mine. Lying south of the Alberni claim and cut by Mineral creek is the Last Dollar. This claim has the extension of the Alberni ledge, which was shown to Mr. Saunders by a miner working in the Alberni.

The Ace of Spades claim, which lies to the extreme west of the Mineral Hill group, has on it a two-foot vein of white iron stained quartz, carrying gold and copper. The vein has been traced for two hundred feet and lies between well defined walls of slate. But little work has been done on it, but while Mr. Saunders was there a shot was put in and some samples brought back to Alberni. Several of these gave remarkably high assay returns in gold. A gang of men went to work on Monday and a shaft will be sunk. As soon as possible a mill sample will be sent to San Francisco or Tacoma for a test of its value.

The Mountain Rose claim is about 1,500 feet west of Mineral Creek. It is owned by Vancouver parties who have stocked it for \$250,000. On this claim is a well defined ledge of ore of the same character as that found in the Ace of Spades. The ledge is two feet wide and is in slate walls. It runs east and west, and is traced through the Minnie claim, which adjoins it on the west.

Mr. Saunders also visited the Quadra company's group of mines, the Last Chance, Quadra and Ophir claims. The principal work has been done on the Last Chance, where there is a shaft forty feet in depth. Notwithstanding Mr. Carlyle's statement that the shaft was in country rock, Jack Merrifield, an old-time miner, who has the work in charge, believes it is a good quartz, and is confident that a little further work will show an excellent ledge of quartz. Mr. Saunders has samples from the bottom of the shaft, with expert mining men pronounce an excellent quartz charged with iron pyrites. The work of sinking will be continued until fifty feet is attained, when drifting and crosscutting will be done.

On the Quadra claim a ledge of red and white quartz forty feet in width has been found, and is traceable for some distance. Although showing mineral, it has not as yet been assayed. On the Ophir claim is a vein of quartz four feet in width. A tunnel has been run into it a short distance. Assays made have returned from \$10 to \$100 per ton. One made by Pellet Harvey returned \$48.27 to the ton.

The above were all the quartz claims visited by Mr. Saunders, the quartz claims of Mineral Hill, he says, seem to be intersected with quartz carrying gold, silver and copper. Some run north and south, while others lie easterly and westerly. Where the showings are good in Kootenay as on Mineral Hill, Mr. Saunders believes there would have been a great development long ago. However, he is confident the work now being done will demonstrate that on Mineral Hill are some of the richest mines in the province.

On the Duke of York hydraulic claim, on China creek, there is quite a little of the same character of free milling ore of the company. The mine was constructed, derrick erected, and everything else in readiness to begin washing to-day, Wednesday. All the work done has been completed the first-class manner, while the ground quartz has been thoroughly prospecting, and Mr. Saunders believes an excellent return in gold.

Mr. Saunders' advice to all interested in the progress of Victoria, and the island, is to visit the Alberni mining camps and see for themselves the great

CHARITY

First Bazaar the Agent

Will Continue to Ben

Something certain to be the who visit Asser being utilized for the first bar auspices. The of every descri presence of dressed ladies stalls. The of Society are pur association was year ago for the Jubilee hospit aim at present for the equipm connection with ing from the s ar, its aim i to be fully real the cross-sta society reside ladies holding President, Mr. din; and secre mally innumera ing conducted Beaven. At 3 was opened by the ladies, and provided and the was so great th managers are. This will have season's charity, sious of assisti hnt.

An octagon stocked with the has been placed in the hall, and a little spot is Charles, Miss and Miss Asplia side the hall, he prize will be b butterfly. Foll of the card a bo hand corner of the contest proc competitors. A ates at this w Loewen, for a s fortunes with. This booth was most attractive. Miss Seabrook have a large a candies and swe while in awaiti branch of the sirable assortment are being sld by Mrs. Goepel, Mr. Rich. A well ch business is represented by man, Miss V. Chambers. Mis a tea table in the wheel of the H. Yates and constantly in o an ice cream an the management Mrs. Seabrook Johnson. In the trade in the ha right hand side of very pretty s of the ladies—that the deft industry of months past is the plain work of Heisterman, M Blackwood, M Mrs. Ker, has variety of fanc joining. Follow supplied art sta the Misses Dun A bubble tabl Langley.

During the ment band programme. The admission this afternoon, s for this evening

As pleasant a had a day rather the exc by the steam three trips for Victorians who their nearest Independence is passenger Irv the C. P. pointed fleet, his attention charge. The de desired and out to honor ar of its numerous principal build flags and bann by a goodly r efficient brass provided bicycle races. The Maple Victoria metar local aggregat The Victoria inmates, as t even the score and the team to their credit,

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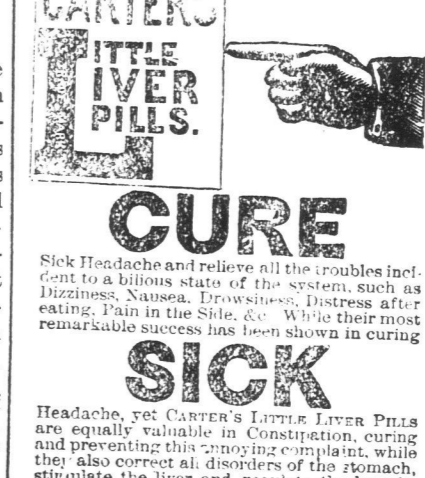
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CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache, vertigo, nervousness, liver pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...

ACHE. In the hands of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others fail. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very potent. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action break all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER. HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA.

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART. Is through his stomach, so if you would have your husband cheerful, loving and kind, do your baking with

White Star Baking Powder WHICH ALWAYS PRODUCES PALATE-PLEASING PASTRY.

FREE TUITION. Owing to the increased demand for Crepe Paper Novelties, Etc., arrangements have been made with Mr. L. A. Wolff to give instructions in the manufacture of Paper Flowers, Lamp Shades and the many beautiful articles made from Fine Tissue and Crepe Papers. Beginning with Wednesday, July 8, Mr. Wolff will be in attendance at our place of business from 2 to 5 each afternoon. Samples of the work taught can be seen in our windows.

HIBBEN & Co. N.B.—Mr. Wolff, if desired, will give private tuition.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defrauding Freeman that it had been sworn to—Times, July 13, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, REMITTENT FEVER, MALARIA, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BILIOUS SYSTEM. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS prescribed by a score of orthodox practitioners of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1888. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the wrapper. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London. Sold in Is., 15q., 2s., 3d., 4s.

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YET WAITS.

ceive the Summons set Will Make Premier.

ament Will Probably for Ministers' action.

Correspondent.) The day of Mr. to power is close at the Premier to-night was likely to resign. "The day is not very far off," is naturally somewhat optimistic on the subject, and requires that the should be the first to resign. The resignation tomorrow, but it is more on Wednesday.

DRUFF LEMEN FIND NO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT IT CLEANS THE SCALP RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING OUT.

Put up 25¢

ur S. 13c. per lb. 15c. per lb. 10c. per lb. 12 1/2c. lb. 35c. pkg. 10c. per lb. 12 1/2c. lb. \$1.35 5-lb. Powder, 40c. 3 1/2c. lb.

meson, t., Victoria, B.C. TO DRINK THAN AMESON (DUBLIN) VERY OLD BOTTLE

SKY. get it with One Star Two Star Three Star SALESMEN Agents to J. J. & S. LONDON

GAN School School. Practical Summer courses M. and Ph. D. Lab well equipped. Ph. D. Director, Houghton, Mich

THE CITY.

The full court yesterday was again compelled to adjourn for a day, as Mr. Justice Walken has still been unable to return from the upper country.

The Victoria District Fruit Growers' Association will hold their quarterly meeting at St. Luke's hall, Cedar Hill, on Tuesday evening next. All persons interested are invited.

WASHOUTS on the line of the C.P.R., of which little information is obtainable, have been responsible for the non-arrival of Eastern mails in this city for three days past. There is no definite information as to whether a mail may be looked for to-night or not.

The official count of votes cast at the recent general election in Vancouver Island district was concluded on Monday, when the figures were found to stand as follows: McInnes, 1020; Haslam, 823; Haggart, 647. There were 68 rejected and 38 spoiled ballots.

The Methodist camp meeting at Sidney is attracting the attention of many outside of the denomination in charge of the religious exercises. The trains of the new short line afford quick and convenient transportation to the grounds, and the attractions of the little watering place are sufficient in themselves to draw thither many who remain for the second week, but who would not in months past attend regular church services—probably because they have fallen out of the habit. Good speaking and good singing are the main features of the camp meeting exercises.

W. J. HANNA, D.D.G.M., accompanied by an efficient staff of grand officers, visited the Columbia lodge No. 2, I.O.O.F., last evening and installed officers for the current term as follows: R. L. Allen, N.G.; A. Edwards, V.G.; R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; Wm. Jackson, Per. Sec.; A. Henderson, treasurer; J. T. Collins, warden; J. S. Smith, conductor; J. S. Lee, I.G.; Walter Adams, R.S.N.G.; Beaumont Boggs, L.S.N.G.; J. Vaio, R.S.V.G.; Jas. Pope, L.S.V.G.; Chas. Maynard, R.S.S.; James McArthur, L.S.S.; J. H. Meldrum, Jas. Pope and P. S. Dempster were elected trustees of the lodge for one year, and the same three and Beaumont Boggs and James Pottinger were elected delegates to the Board of Union for one year.

At the present time there are no fewer than four little boys receiving attention in the surgical ward of the Jubilee hospital, all of them progressing satisfactorily. One of the boys, the Salt Spring Island lad who was kicked in the head by one of his father's horses, is the life of the little company, while Forest, who had his thigh broken by a fall from one of the swings during the 1st of July Methodist picnic at Sidney, is mentioned as being the most interesting of the little sufferers. Another of the little sufferers is a child named Sylvester, one of the prettiest little fellows that ever gladdened a parent's heart; he had both legs broken by falling down stairs, and has now been upwards of a month in the hospital ward, where by patients and hospital attendants alike he has by common impulse been christened "the poor pretty baby."

The annual meeting of the Slough Creek Mining Co., in which a number of prominent Victorians are interested, was held a day or so ago in Tacoma, when the old board of officers was, with two exceptions, again elected to direct the affairs of the company. George W. Bullard was chosen as vice-president, to succeed the late Mr. J. D. Coughran, and C. S. Bridges was placed on the directorate in place of F. S. Cole, of Seattle. Work is reported to be progressing favorably on the company's property, the flooding which for some time caused considerable trouble having been overcome by the re-opening of an old Chinese ditch in the neighborhood, and there being now nothing in the way of pushing the tunnel through to the rim rock. This work is progressing as rapidly as anyone could expect, and all concerned in the enterprise are hopeful.

A FAIR audience listened last evening to Mr. Robert Roberts' lecture on "Christendom Astray," in the A.O.U. W. hall. It was the first lecture of the series to be given by that Christadelphian exponent in this city, and for the commencement of the course it proved much more attractive than had been expected. In his opening remarks Mr. Roberts drew attention to the fact that this was a reign of great religious liberty, which the majority of people made poor use of. If the immortality of the soul was the fundamental principle of the entire church religions, it would, he said, be well to act accordingly. He questioned this, however, for he could not find in the Bible the statement that man was immortal or that he never died. Paul distinctly stated in his letter to Timothy that God only was immortal. He took up the subject of creation and pointed out that the second verse of the seventh chapter of Genesis was almost always misquoted, misconstrued or not understood. That verse, instead of stating that God breathed into man a living soul, said God breathed into man (or that which was made of the dust of the earth) became a living soul. Coming to the scientific and natural portions of his subject, Mr. Roberts pointed out that the Darwinian theory was losing ground and the most profound thinkers of the present day belittled the principle in it. The speaker pointed out how the immortality of the soul did away with Christ as the life giver, as He died that He might give life. Christ stated that He was the resurrection and the life. Tomorrow evening Mr. Roberts will give

THE CITY.

The second lecture of the course, on "The Kingdom of God." The lecture will begin sharp at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. J. A. VERTUE, the enterprising manager of the Mount Baker hotel at Oak Bay, last evening gave further proof of his constant desire to increase the pleasure of the friends of the house with which he is connected by adding to the attractions of the concert by the Fifth Regiment band the special features of trick cycle riding by "The Prince of Trick Riders," E. J. Baisden, whose performances in connection with the last race meet at the Bay were the subject of so much admiring remark, and a very clever trapeze act by Cary and Duray. The athletic features were well carried out, and the appreciation of the spectators was expressed by long and hearty applause. The musical programme was as published in the COLONIST of yesterday. On Saturday afternoon at the recreation grounds adjoining the hotel a number of field sports is to be given, also under Mr. Virtue's management, the programme including new special acts by Baisden and the trapeze performers, bicycle races, a contest in throwing the lacrosse ball, a tug-of-war, tennis, and a football game by the Fifth Regiment. Such a combination of good things should certainly draw a large crowd.

CLOVELLY COLLEGE.

Results of the Midsummer Examination of the Misses Kitto's Pupils. The pupils of Clovelly college assembled on Monday afternoon, July 6, for the formal closing of the summer term. The bright and prettily decorated school-room was filled with parents and friends, for whose benefit the following programme was gone through: Pianoforte solo, Marion Fell; Song (in French), Eva Bradley; Recitation (in French), Soup et Agneau; Greta Renouf; Pianoforte solo, Adelaide Willemar; Recitation, Edith John; Reading, Winnie Wilson; Song, Daisy Langley; Recitation (Shakespeare), Mattie John; Pianoforte solo, Lily Cummins; Dialogue (Shakespeare), Dorothy Green; Song, Winnie Wilson.

The following report was then read: The Misses Kitto have every reason to be satisfied with the work which has been accomplished during the past year. It is their very sincere pleasure to be able to testify to the excellent manner in which the senior students, especially, have tried to co-operate with the teachers in every way to sustain the moral and scholastic credit of the school. The Bishop of Columbia and the Rev. Dr. Wilson have very kindly given their assistance in the work of examination. The scholars have stood the test well; Achdeacon Scriven, in presiding at the distribution of prizes last year, remarked that he had not so many excellent conducting examinations, and that he considered 90 per cent. a very high average. The marks will show that this standard has been exceeded in several instances. The following pupils lead in the examinations: DIVISION I. Scripture—1, Dorothy Green, 90 per cent.; 2, Adelaide Willemar, 89; 3, Norah Bell, 88; 4, Ethel Brown, 87; 5, Adelaide Willemar, 85. French—1, Lily King, 92. Drawing—1, Winnie Wilson, 96; 2, Lily King, 92. Composition—1, Norah Bell and Marion Fell, 91; 2, Adelaide Willemar, 90; 2, Winnie Wilson, 88. Grammar—1, Adelaide Willemar, 91; 2, Winnie Wilson, 88. Canadian History—1, Adelaide Willemar, 95; 2, Dorothy Green, 83; 3, Marion Fell, 80. Physiology—1, Adelaide Willemar, 97; 2, Winnie Wilson, 94. English History—1, Dorothy Green, 97; 2, Marion Fell and Winnie Wilson, 95; 3, Adelaide Willemar, 94. Geography—Dorothy Green, 94; 2, Adelaide Willemar, 93; 3, Ethel Brown, 92. Spelling—1, Lily King, 94. English Literature—1, Winnie Wilson, 92; 2, Adelaide Willemar, 94; 3, Ethel Brown, 92. Literature—1, Winnie Wilson, 92; 2, Dorothy Green and Adelaide Willemar, 90.

In total marks for the whole examination the first was Adelaide Willemar, who, in addition to her studies here, has also passed the entrance examination to the High school, and is now unable through absence to do the whole of the examinations, is specially commended by Dr. Wilson for the good style and intelligence displayed in her answers. DIVISION II. Scripture—1, Greta Renouf, 92. History—1, Josie Kendrick, 91. Arithmetic, grammar, geography and physiology—1, Mattie John, 90; 2, Kathleen Hunter. Spelling and writing—1, Lily Cummins, 92. French—1, Lily Cummins, 81; 2, Mattie John, 79. Drawing—1, Josie Kendrick, 90; 2, Eva Bradley, 86. In total marks for the whole examination, the first was Mattie John. PRIZE LIST. Division I. Scripture, Dorothy Green; examination, Adelaide Willemar; class work, Dorothy Green; French, Greta Renouf; drawing, Josephine Kendrick; French, Lily Cummins. Division II. Scripture, Edith John; class work, Lilian Greenfield; arithmetic, Ena White; conduct, Hilda Bradley. The Bishop of Columbia had been expected to distribute the prizes, but in his unavoidable absence Sir Henry Crease at the request of the Bishop kindly undertook that office. The girls were congratulated by Sir Henry on their excellent showing in the examination, and on the very creditable result of the year's work. Dr. Wilson then spoke very favorably of the examinations conducted by himself, and of the educational system of the college as a whole. After the prizes had been presented the visitors adjourned to the grounds, where refreshments were provided while the children amused themselves with tennis and other games.

TORONTO, July 8.—Among the fatalities reported yesterday are: A man named Fillon drowned in the Ottawa river at Pembroke; Annie Finlay, aged 14, drowned at Amherst; John Cullen, Galt, broke his neck by falling into a cellar; and Rachael Newell, aged 21, who died in London from the effects of a bite by a black spider. Hugh Chisholm, a pioneer of Meaford, is dead.

A LIBERAL PRECEDENT.

What Premier Mackenzie Said About Appointments After Defeat at the Polls.

"Ordinary Vacancies Should Be Filled Up"—He Remained a Month in Office.

The propriety or otherwise of a government making any appointments after defeat at the polls being much discussed at present, makes it interesting to look up Canadian precedent, as in such matters precedent very largely governs. The Liberal party, now about to take office, went out in 1878, having been defeated at the polls, the apparent majority against them being upwards of sixty. The election was on the 17th of September. The chief Conservative newspaper at that time was the Toronto Mail, which four days after the election said that Mr. Mackenzie was quite right to await the announcement of the complete returns before resigning the leadership of the government, but in view of modern English precedent he would not be justified in continuing in office beyond that time, etc.

The Mail of September 27, same year, discussing appointments made by a government in opposition, has no objection to Mr. Mackenzie shelving some of his supporters. On September 28, the Mail rejoiced that, according to the Globe, Mr. Mackenzie would make new appointments, save such as might be found absolutely necessary for carrying on the public business, etc. Mr. Mackenzie, before going out, appointed: Hon. H. E. Taschereau, Supreme Court of Canada, \$7,000 a year. Hon. R. L. Weatherbee, puisne judge, Superior Court of Nova Scotia, \$4,000 a year. Hon. E. T. Taschereau, puisne judge, Superior Court of Quebec, \$4,000 a year. Two other minor judgeships of \$2,500 a year each. Wm. Buckingham (his private secretary), Deputy Minister of Interior, \$2,800 a year. Mr. Webster, Collector of Customs, Belleville, \$1,400 a year. Mr. Horton, Finance Department, \$2,200 a year.

Mr. Mackenzie defined his position in regard to these appointments in the following letter: OTTAWA, September 24, 1878. To Mr. J. D. Edgar: MY DEAR EDGAR:—It would do you little good to console with you, and I am sure that you and Mrs. Edgar will think that we ought not to make any usual. Nothing has happened in my time so astonishing. It is impossible to understand how so wide a defection existed among our own friends without our knowing it. You advise that we should make no appointments. This, I think, we can hardly accept as sound advice. Ordinary vacancies should be filled up. Of these there are a number, some of them existing for weeks. I do think that it would be better to make new appointments or create vacancies by any process, in order to get our friends offices. It is quite constitutional for us to do even that, but the ground I took in 1878-4 was no confidence, even after the motion of no confidence was moved, to the ministry filling vacancies required in the public interest.

In regard to vacating office Mr. Mackenzie laid down his views in the following letter to the Governor-General: (Sd.) A. MACKENZIE. DEAR LORD DUFFERIN:—The elections for the House of Commons are not yet concluded nor is it at all certain what may be the final determination of many disputed returns, but enough is known to induce me to decide action with reference to the general resignation of my proposed course my colleagues all concur. The protectionist principle undoubtedly obtained a victory at the polls. The knowledge of the wonderful success of Great Britain in developing her trade and commerce under the opposite system, and the sad results of the attempt by the United States to carry out a protectionist policy, as exhibited in the ruinous state of their shipping and manufactures, and the growth of a commercial feeling were alike disregarded. Under these circumstances the proper course would probably be for the government to meet parliament at the earliest possible moment in order that no time should be lost in giving effect to a policy the country had approved of. We felt, however, that it would be unpleasant to remain in office after ascertaining that there was no probability of the policy of the government being sustained by the new House. The other course would doubtless be the one in accordance with English practice, but there are two precedents of a recent date in favor of a resignation before the meeting of parliament, these precedents being made by the leaders of both political parties in England. Feeling that we are justified in pursuing that course, I have resolved, with the concurrence of my colleagues, to close up all business in the departments at the earliest possible moment, with the view of enabling our successors to meet parliament at an early day with measures for carrying into effect the policy to which they committed themselves at the election. I have now, therefore, the honor of placing in Your Excellency's hands my resignation and the resignation of my colleagues of our ministerial offices. I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, (Sd.) A. MACKENZIE.

It will be noticed that it was twenty-two days after the election when Mr. Mackenzie handed in his resignation as Premier; and it was exactly one month after the election when the new government took office. Mr. Laurier was one of Premier Mackenzie's colleagues in the ministry then, and amongst the other ministers who thought it quite proper to remain in office for a month after defeat at the polls were Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. David Mills, who are again about to become members of a Liberal ministry. Only fifteen days have elapsed since the last general election, so that the Grigs who are hungrily

WIN FOR THE LEANDERS

The Grand Challenge Cup Taken by the Conquerors of Yale.

HARDEST RACE EVER SEEN AT HENLEY—Both Crews Terribly Exhausted.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 8.—After a somewhat noisy night, the second day's rowing opened hot and humid, with a variable breeze. The course presented the same animated crowd and scene. There was a marked absence of Yale and American colors which were so conspicuous yesterday. On all sides were heard expressions of regret at the defeat of Yale. The members of the Yale crew are all well and occupied seats on the grand stand, where they were the objects of much interest and the recipients of much hearty sportsmanlike sympathy. There was considerable excitement when Leander and New College made for the starting line in the fifth heat for the Grand Challenge cup, and this increased when the crews got away. Leander had Bucks station and won by half a length. Both boats got away promptly, and it was the two crews rowing a tremendous stroke of over 48. New College shot ahead on clearing the island, and had a lead of a quarter of a length. At the end of a mile New College was clear of Leander and dropped to a 38 stroke while Leander, with a desperate look on their faces, were pulling at 42. "They've got it," said the Leander's coach in the launch. "We're beaten." This turned out to be a false alarm, for the Leanders, led by Gold, who was pulling a magnificent stroke, began to slowly overhaul the New College men. Fawley Court was reached at 3:20 with New College still leading, but steering wild and evidently in trouble. At the meadows the two boats were even, and at the mile Leander was leading by two men.

New College, however, would not give up and looked a desperate finish. Just at that point the wind which had been blowing strongly from the southwest, came in strong gusts, fairly stopping the New College boat. Leander won the hardest race ever seen at Henley, Time—5:14. Leander's coach on the launch said to the coach of New College: "Well, old man, it can't be helped. It was the station which did it. You had the race won, but for that. Both crews were terribly exhausted. Dawson, of the New College crew, tumbled over and was completely done up. The Leanders were in little better condition. Gold held on to his oar, but did so long before he could get his breath. In the opinion of experts, if Yale rowed under the conditions which prevailed to-day they would have won, as Bucks station was worth at least two lengths.

In the fifth heat for the diamond sculls, Hon. R. Guinness, holder of the trophy, beat Vivian Nickalls. Dr. McDowell, of Chicago, the American champion, was outclassed and was defeated easily in the sixth heat by Beaumont. In the second heat for the Thames Challenge Cup, eight oars, Trinity Hall beat the Kingston Rowing Club. In the first heat for the Visitors' Challenge cup, Magdalen College beat Trinity College.

In the fifth heat for the Ladies' Challenge plate, Balloi College beat Emmanuel College. In the third heat for the Thames Challenge cup Moseley Boat Club beat the Thames Rowing Club. In the first heat for the silver goblets (the Nickalls challenge cup) for pair oars, New College, Oxford, had a walk over. Trinity College, Dublin, scratched. In the second heat for the Steward's challenge cup for four oars the Thames Rowing Club beat Magdalen. In the fourth heat for the Thames challenge cup the crew of the Societe d'Encouragement to Sport Nautique, of Paris, defeated Trinity College, Dublin.

In the fourth heat of the Wyford challenge cup for fours, Cairns College, Cambridge, beat the Thames Rowing Club. The race between Trinity and the Thames Rowing Club was won by the latter. This was a splendid exhibition of rowing.

A QUESTION OF FLAGS.

Rev. Father Yorke and Rev. Dr. Dille, both leading divines, are again exchanging courtesies in the San Francisco press. The causa belli was the refusal to allow any flag but "Old Glory" to be carried in the 4th of July parade. Father Yorke maintained that foreign flags should be permitted, whereas Rev. Dr. Dille waxed exceeding wrath. The following is an extract from the priest's letter, which appeared in the Examiner: "Hate the flag? We are not the men who hate the flag, but they hate it whom Dille to-day is backing up and egging on. In the streets of Dublin on St. Patrick's day when one hundred thousand men march in line you will see one American flag carried in procession to every three Irish flags. In the Catholic cities of Montreal and Quebec on the same day you will see five American flags to one British flag. But in Belfast and Toronto, which breed the bigots of the Dille stripe, you will find but the Union Jack, and it is known to all the world that there is the one spot on earth where Old Glory is habitually trodden in the mire."

Regina Hotel Manager Dead.

WINNIPEG, July 8.—T. K. Grigg, of T. K. Grigg & Co., managers of the Windsor hotel, Regina, died at noon to-day of inflammation of the bowels with other complications. Deceased with his brother, Sam Grigg, was formerly manager of the Grigg house, of London, and was well known in Winnipeg as manager of the Queen's.

An Embesment's Sentence.

MONTREAL, July 8.—Rosario Bourdon, who embezzled \$3,000 from the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company and sailed to France with an opera singer, pleaded guilty yesterday and received the minimum sentence of three months in the common jail without hard labor.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Silver Men Have Full Control of the Entire Proceedings.

Platform of the Party—Unalterably Opposed to the Single Gold Standard.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The battle of the giants was waged along the line to-day at the Democratic convention, with the silver men in control in the committee rooms and in the convention. No quarter was shown. The committee on resolutions, where they had a majority of twenty, crushed the opposition, and with few modifications adopted the platform adopted by the sub-committee last night, which was in part as follows: "We, the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great, essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has maintained from Jefferson's time to our own: Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit. "We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people. "We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold mono-metalism is a British policy founded upon British greed for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only an American anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution. "We demand the immediate restoration of the tree and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such action as will prevent the debase of any kind of legal tender money by private contract."

It will be found an excellent remedy for headache, Caster's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.



The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

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W. H. Ellis, Manager. A. G. Sarros, Secretary.

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A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

Since the Toronto Globe has become the organ of the Laurier Administration it has changed its tone in a way that must appear to its readers amazing.

It has become studiously moderate and conciliatory. It now sees that thinking men of all parties are in substantial agreement on many subjects. It even goes so far as to assert that "the great majority of Canadians are neither free traders nor McKinley protectionists. It is probable that they trouble themselves less with the theory underlying either system than with their practical effects."

This looks very much, indeed, as if the Liberals had made up their minds to "crawl" on the trade question.

It may be that the Globe has before its eyes the fear of its Quebec "masters," who are almost to a man stringent protectionists, and finds that it will not do openly and boldly to advocate free trade in any of its forms.

But the Globe in one important matter of public policy is as narrowly Grit as ever. It is still opposed to the expenditure of money on public works necessary for the development of the country. It roars on this subject as mildly as a sucking dove, but in spite of its caution and its affected moderation, Grit sectionalism and Grit stinginess can be seen in every sentence devoted to the treatment of this subject. If the Globe believes that the "thinking men" of the Conservative party agree with the policy which it outlines with respect to railways and other public works, it is greatly mistaken. If the Laurier Government acts as the Globe advises, very few railways or public works of any kind will be constructed in any part of the Dominion, except, perhaps, when a Grit district is clamorous and threatens to kick if it does not get the public work it demands. Everyone knows how the only Liberal Government that the country has had since Confederation opposed the construction of public works which were absolutely necessary for the development of the country, and the indications are that the Laurier Government will be every whit as illiberal and as short-sighted as was the Mackenzie Government.

SILVER VS. GOLD.

The silver men of the United States are in high spirits. They are certain to carry the convention that meets tomorrow in Chicago by a sweeping majority. The advocates of gold form a minority, though a very respectable minority, of the Democratic party. Indeed, it is more than questionable, if the convention adopts a strong silver platform, that the advocates of a gold standard will remain in that party. This is the opinion of no less a personage than ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. This is his answer to the question: "Will the gold standard men bolt the convention if the silver platform is adopted?"

"I am frank to say if an out-and-out silver platform is adopted the gold standard men, as representing the true democracy, should leave the convention. I believe with the defeat or success of silver the leaders in the movement, and the movement itself, will be consigned by the people to oblivion before the year has passed."

The silver Democrats are very far from believing that if they carry the convention the party will be consigned to oblivion. They are fully satisfied that they are right and that their cause is a growing one. Indeed, they are not without hopes of carrying the country.

What the old orthodox Democrats think about this movement in favor of silver and how they feel about it may be gathered from the following passage

from a speech delivered on Saturday evening by Wm. E. Russell:

"For the first time in its history the Democratic party is urged to make the cardinal principle of its faith and the leading issue of its campaign silver—more than gold, a new and depreciated standard of value. The demand for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, which means that the power and force of the government are to be invoked to change our unit of value to substitute 50 cents of silver for \$1 in gold, and then to adjust the business of the country, all wages, earning and savings, all debts and credits, all public obligations and the national honor to this depreciated standard. The demand comes from a section and from a class, and appeals to a paternal government to give value where none exists. Is this demand a sound Democratic principle? Does it accord with the teachings and record of our party, with the faith of Jefferson and Cleveland, with its unflinching position always in favor of sound and hard money, with its opposition to paper legal tender and Sherman silver bills, with its constant, unflinching struggle against paternalism and protection and its proud boast of being the people's party, broad as the nation, controlled by a popular section or selfish interest? May the delegates here gathered to proclaim our old Democratic faith put this question to their consciences before they plunge us into heresy and schism. I assert that this demand of a section of our party is a new and radical departure; that it is in conflict with the vital principles for which we successfully fought; that it repudiates our past Democratic platforms and administrations; that logically it is Republican principle and historically Republican policy; and that it is fraught with peril to our country and disaster to our party. Never yet has this demand been a plank in any national Democratic platform. It was expressly repudiated in the convention of 1876, and thereafter abandoned.

Canadians are not altogether disinterested spectators of this battle of the standards which our neighbors are fighting so fiercely. So great a change in the currency of the United States as the free coinage of silver in the proportion of 16 to 1, must affect business in Canada as well as it does business in the United States. If, as the advocates of a gold standard pretend, it drives gold from circulation in the United States, and makes silver dollars worth intrinsically fifty odd cents each, and paper money redeemable in such dollars, the only money current among our neighbors, so great a change cannot but affect business on this side of the American dollar. The United States Government cannot compel Canadians to accept its fifty cent silver dollars or its fifty cent greenbacks (for that will be their value when silver is the standard); but the change in the value of the American dollar will be immediately felt on this side of the national boundary line.

When American currency was depreciated during the civil war the dealings with Canada were on a gold basis. Prices went up nominally in the States, but when the Canadian paid those prices in gold he found they were not by any means high, and he was able to sell his goods in his own country at gold prices, often making a very handsome profit. Something like this would very likely take place if the currency of the United States should be deliberately depreciated by Act of Congress. The Government might compel the people to call the greenbacks and the silver fifty-cent pieces "dollars," but no government in the world could compel those engaged in business to give a hundred cents worth of gold for fifty cents worth of silver. We know that it is said that if silver were made a standard of value in the United States its price would immediately rise. But would not the supply of silver increase correspondingly? The law of supply and demand is something that governments cannot set at naught or violate with impunity. However, if the silver Democrats succeed—which does not at this moment appear very likely—their theories will be put to a practical test. It may be that the nation will have to pay dearly for the experiment, but the experience will be valuable not only to them but to all civilized nations. There is a notion that there is something mysterious—we nearly said magical—about money, that it is not subject to the ordinary laws that regulate business, and that when gold and silver are coined into money they acquire qualities that no other commodities possess. The people of the United States seem to us to need very badly an object lesson on "money," and the silver Democrats will, if they are allowed, be their instructors.

LAURIER'S MASTERS.

Pacaud, who was compelled by a Quebec court of law to disgorge \$100,000 of boodle which he pocketed while Mercier was Premier, is jubilant over the French-Canadian victory. In a recent number of l'Electeur, Mr. Laurier's Quebec organ, he said:

"Never since the French-Canadian race was abandoned on the banks of the St. Lawrence has a more glorious day dawned for our people. For the first time we have one that comes at the head of the country's affairs. We French-Canadians, yesterday baffled and despised, are to-day, in spite of cowards and traitors, the masters of the Administration."

We have no doubt that Pacaud meant what he said. He and his compatriots will be masters of the Laurier administration. They were masters, too, of the Mercier administration, and the whole Dominion knows what use they made of their power. Will they exercise the same power in the same way over the Government they have placed in office? They know well that Mr. Laurier and

his colleagues are under great obligations to them and they are the sort of people who set a very high value upon any obligation which they confer. We see how ready their representative was to assert their mastership. They will be quite as ready to demand a quid pro quo. Politicians of the Pacaud kind have no price. They generally place it at a very high figure and they do not hesitate boldly and persistently to demand the whole of what they consider their services worth. The administration will, no doubt, find Pacaud and his tribe very hard "masters." They will, as l'Electeur exhorts, "guard their sovereignty well."

NOT OVERTHROWN.

It seems hard for even the ablest and best informed of the American newspapers to see the true significance of political changes in this Dominion. The New York Herald, for instance, heads its article on the result of the late general election "Overthrow of Protection in Canada." As everyone knows by this time, protection has not been overthrown in Canada. It, on the contrary, has been adopted by the victorious party, which, for election purposes, advocated free trade. We find both the Leader of the Liberals and their chief organ hedging on the trade question. After the election, when performances and not promises are required of the Liberal Leader, we find him declaring, with respect to trade, that his party are reformers not revolutionists, and we also see the Toronto Globe, which has been for many years a strenuous opponent of protection and an ardent advocate of free trade, declaring that "the great majority of Canadians are neither free traders nor McKinley protectionists." These utterances do not show that protection is overthrown in Canada. They rather indicate that the party which professed to regard protection as robbery is prepared to adopt the protective policy which it condemned so bitterly and which it declared its intention utterly to demolish. It is beginning to be evident that the honest and sincere opponents of the late Government have gained nothing by their victory at the polls. The Liberal leader does not propose to initiate a policy of free trade, and he does not intend to keep his hands off Manitoba. He and his French-Canadian followers are pledged to restore to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba their separate schools.

UNLUCKY PATRONS.

Before the late elections a good deal was heard of the Patrons. It was predicted that they would form an influential factor in the contest, and that quite a number of them would be returned to Parliament. There were as many as thirty-three Patron candidates in the field, twenty-eight in Ontario, three in Manitoba and two in the Northwest Territories. Of all these candidates there were only four elected, three in Ontario and one in the Territories. This result does not say much for the influence of the order, even in the province in which it appears to be most popular. Its president, Mr. Mallory, who undertook to play the role of boss, was badly beaten in East Northumberland, and that, too, by a Conservative. There was, as our memory serves us, a kind of alliance between the Patrons, the Grits and the McCarthyites, and the candidates of the factions were placed where they would be likely to do most harm to the Conservatives. It is possible that the Patrons were outwitted by the Grits, and were allowed to run in constituencies in which it was impossible for their candidates to be returned, but where they would pick up enough Conservative votes to ensure the return of the Grit candidate. To be made a stool-pigeon in this way will not, it may be supposed, be very satisfactory to the members of the order. But they should have known that the Grits had too much experience of election contests and were too wide awake to make honest allies. The Patrons might have been sure that their candidate would be sacrificed in the interests of the Grits to knife him. The Grits are no doubt laughing in their sleeves at the pitiful appearance which, now that the contest is over, is made by their dear friends the Patrons.

STAY AT HOME.

Canadians are every year finding by experience, often very bitter, that the United States is not a better country to live in than their own. Farmers in the Eastern provinces who, believing the fine stories that were told them of the superiority of the States to Canada as a farming country, have left their comfortable homesteads to seek their fortunes in the prairie States have been cruelly disappointed. They have found the conditions of life in the new country harder and greatly more unpleasant than they were "at home." Many of them would be glad to return if they were able, but their circumstances are such that they must remain where they are. The Detroit Tribune tells of one Canadian family which succeeded in getting back home after seven years' residence in the United States. This is the story:

"Daniel Omo, with his wife and family, arrived in Windsor early yesterday morning, on their way to Amberburg, from Wisconsin.

"Seven years ago Omo sold his farm near Anderson and moved to Wisconsin.

All went well for a time, but within the last three years repeated failures of crops disgusted Omo, and he decided to go back to the land of his birth. Money was a scarce commodity, however, and railway fares were high, so Daniel covered up his big farm with canvas, stowed away all of his worldly possessions therein, and ordered his family to get aboard. They lost no time in doing so. Then Daniel whipped up his horses and started for Canada.

"This was over five weeks ago, and since that time the Omos have been jostled over roads, good, bad and indifferent until they arrived in Windsor."

Commenting on the above narrative the Ottawa Citizen says:

Instances of this kind are tolerably frequent. Far-off fields are proverbially green, and our Canadian yeomanry is a man who finds that he can only make a living at home by hard labor and the sweat of his brow is tempted to believe that in the Golden West life passes more easily and pleasantly. This is a great mistake. Taken altogether there is no part of this continent where intelligent farming pays better than it does here at home in the Province of Ontario.

The Merrimack, a French-Canadian newspaper published in Manchester, New Hampshire, advises the inhabitants of Quebec not to emigrate to the States. Times are hard there, and employment is not to be had. They, if they only knew it, are much better off at home than they would be in any of the manufacturing States. Such advice is much more likely to be taken now than it would have been a few years ago when the States appeared in the eyes of the young people of that part of the Dominion a veritable Land of Promise.

MINING IN THE "RAND."

It might be supposed that the troubles in the Transvaal would affect the output of gold in the "Rand." So they did for a short time. The attempted revolution threw business into confusion. The black men who do a great part of the manual labor in the mines became frightened and deserted their work in droves. But after a while, seeing that there was no disturbance, they came back again. There was consequently a large falling off in the yield of gold in January, which was 148,000 ounces as compared with 177,000 ounces in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bradstreet's, however, reports that:

Latterly, indeed, with the calming down of the political excitement and the active steps taken by the government to insure an adequate supply of labor, the returns have increased materially, the production for May being put at 189,000 ounces, against 194,000 ounces in May, 1895. The figures of the same month this year also show an increase of about 18,000 ounces over those of April, so that it can be concluded that the Rand production is once more on the up-grade, while it is permissible to conclude that having witnessed the effect of the troubles on the principal industry of the country, the Boer government has no desire to do anything that would check its progress. Whether, indeed, the falling off in the record of 1896 thus far will be made up in a question.

It is to be hoped that, notwithstanding the gloomy predictions of pessimistic journalists and politicians, peace will reign in the Transvaal and that Kruger and his fellow Boers will be convinced that they made a very serious mistake when they withheld from intelligent, enterprising and law-abiding Britons and Americans the privileges of citizenship. It will be very singular if so shrewd a man as he is will not see that it will be better to have them loyal citizens of the republic, earnestly desirous to promote its welfare, than discontented alien residents plotting its downfall.

BALFOUR'S BLUNDERS.

The British Conservatives are deeply disappointed with Mr. Balfour as leader of the House of Commons. He has greatly fallen in their estimation as a practical politician. Very few leaders have had such a majority at their back as he has, yet the work of the House is done slowly and badly. It is quite evident that the men who form the Conservative majority have little faith in Mr. Balfour as a leader. The late Mr. Smith, though not to be mentioned in the same sentence as Mr. Balfour as far as ability and attainments are concerned, managed the House far better than the present leader. He understood his followers better, and was far more successful in getting them to do what he wanted. He, though not by any means a man of first-rate ability, was a good tactician, and he very seldom allowed his opponents to get an advantage over him. This is what a clever writer in Harper's Weekly, who does not appear to be in the least prejudiced against the Conservatives, says about Mr. Balfour's leadership of the House of Commons:

Mr. Balfour has been outmaneuvered and outgeneraled time after time. He has a genius for—he probably despises—the small parts of parliamentary warfare. He has shown irresolution and weakness; he has allowed debates to dawdle on when a decisive word from him might have saved much precious time. Worse than that, he has displayed a seeming indifference to the duties of his office. It is one of the unwritten laws of the House that the leading member should always be at his post. Mr. Gladstone and Disraeli were rarely absent from the House more than an hour or so at a time. But Mr. Balfour started his career as leader by coming down late and leaving early. An expert member of the House, who has undertaken himself to be constantly being administered the heart and soul of the Chamberlain, as Bal-falour, but Mr. Smith, so Chamberlain is overshadowed

ing Balfour, and before long no one would be surprised to see the Imperial Colonial Secretary standing in Mr. Balfour's shoes, and bringing his firmness and decisiveness to bear on the business of the House. Certainly Mr. Balfour's leadership has been somewhat of a disappointment. His failure has puzzled, vexed and estranged his party; and the result was seen the other day when his followers threw off his light-fingered guidance and bolted on the Education bill. He entreated them to rally round the Government and to save the measure, and their answer was to put down over a hundred amendments in three days. The bill was wrecked by its own friends, and the Liberals found the enemy delivered into their hands. Never was there so pitiable a collapse, and Mr. Balfour's inability to control his own supporters was the cause of it. However, Mr. Balfour is only forty-eight, and in English politics a man is not even middle-aged till he is past sixty. He has still twelve years below him—time enough in which to live down his last and most grievous reputation.

The Times in its article of the 16th of June, before the Education bill was wrecked, reflects very severely on Mr. Balfour's management. "While we," it says, "are ready to make all reasonable allowance for the difficulties in which the Government has become involved in the conduct of its business in the House of Commons, we are unable to regard the course which Mr. Balfour submitted yesterday at the meeting of the Unionist party as satisfactory." The course which he afterwards pursued must have been more unsatisfactory still to the Times and to those who desire that the Conservative Government should continue to stand high in the esteem of the people.

LAURIER'S MAJORITY.

The Times, adopting the figures and arguments—such as they are—of the Ottawa Journal, denies that the Laurier party owes its majority to Quebec. If our contemporary tried to think for itself it would in a moment see that the Journal was wrong. According to the latest returns the number of straight Liberals returned is 115 and the number of straight Conservatives 88. This gives the Liberals a majority of 27. But the straight Liberals returned from Quebec alone number 46, and the straight Conservatives 16, giving the Liberals a majority of 30. From this it is seen that Laurier gets the whole of his majority from his French-Canadian compatriots, and three more. Without the Quebec vote the Liberals would be 69 and the Conservatives 72. These figures show as clearly as figures can show that Mr. Laurier got his majority from Quebec.

DESERTED.

It seems that just now President Cleveland is deserted by his party. He and the great body of the Democrats have drifted apart, and now a great gulf yawns between them. Mr. Cleveland has been a credit to the Democratic party, and that party ought to be proud of him. He has by his clear-headedness and his courage more than once or twice saved the business of his country from confusion. He has by his thoughtful-ness averted panic, and he has prevented the people from suffering from the foolishness of Congress. But because he has been a host of enemies. He will not, however, be long misunderstood. The time will come when he will be appreciated by the people whom he has ably and honestly served.

THAT PILE BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR:—I am informed on good authority that the following data are approximately correct. The city council are spending about \$5,000 on a pile bridge by day labor, the life of which may be estimated at ten or fifteen years, for all traffic but tram cars. It could be made strong enough for the latter for an additional \$800, and in which case the car company would pay \$2,500 towards the cost, and the ratepayers be saved \$1,700.

This being so the position appears to be that our rulers, Macmillan, Marchant and city \$1,700 now, and possibly a few hundred more in litigation, and deprives citizens of the use of the traffic communication they all want, we will show this monopolistic company that Macmillan, Marchant and company are running this town, and will do our best to run the company to the wall.

And the ratepayers by their inaction say, "Hear! hear!"

Are there none of our leading men public spirited enough to wake up and stop their everlasting grumbling and fault-finding to encourage those who are fighting their battles in the council, and get an injunction to stop this scandal before it is too late, at least while they make a thorough investigation into what form of bridge is really needed and its locality? If, after they at least will be relieved from the stigma which must attach to them as leading citizens as long as they have a weapon in their hands which they will not take the trouble to use. Gladly will I give any clerical assistance if I can be of any use, but it is surely the duty of our leading ratepayers to take the initiative in these matters and not.

A SMALL RATEPAYER.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR:—While many propositions for replacing the broken bridge at Point Ellice have been made I am surprised that no mention of a wire rope suspension bridge has appeared in your columns. Bridges of this kind present advantages which, I think, might well be taken advantage of in the present instance. To construct a bridge of any kind which would bear the weight of a street car containing a hundred or so passengers, or a load of a crowd of pedestrians, by say nothing of an expensive undertaking, but the wire rope suspension bridge readily lends itself to the possibility of being greatly strengthened from time to time, so that a bridge of moderate strength and cost being first constructed, it might from year to year receive accessions of strength until the desired limit of expenditure had been reached, and

a factor of safety arrived at so high that all possibility of danger from known causes had disappeared.

One, or two, pairs of cables might in the first instance be used, strong enough for the traffic under ideal limits; subsequently additional and independent suspension rods, supporting additional girders and transoms in the roadway, the backstays of each additional pair of cables being anchored independently of their predecessors. Ultimately a strength would be reached such that the failure of one or more pairs of cables would be insufficient to wreck the structure, even when the greatest load limit had been reached. Wire cable bridges are easily inspected, while the number of pieces, bolts, etc., is very small in comparison with bridges built on other principles. Suspension bridges are liable to be upset or laterally deflected by high winds, hence it is necessary to adopt a proper system of guy ropes attached to the roadway and anchored below.

When, however, the roadway underneath is, as in the case of Point Ellice, a place of public resort and recreation, the guy system may take the form of an arc of wire below the roadway, corresponding to the arc of the cable above but inverted, and connected with the roadway by a sufficient number of light wire stays; the roadway would thus remain clear. The measure and mode of damage which may be done upon such a system of wire cables by electricity would have to be carefully gone into and the best preventive measures adopted. I cut up several wire bridges in the Highlands for the Indian government which successfully stood a working test far above what they were calculated for, and I believe that, if properly constructed, nothing could be better suited for the requirements of Point Ellice.

H. M. DUMBLETON.

COAL EXPORTS.

Foreign Shipments of Coal from Vancouver Island During the Month of June.

The following is the statement of foreign shipments of coal from the Vancouver Island collieries during the month just closed:

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.

Table with columns: Date, Name and Destination, Tons. Includes entries for Puritan, Alaska, Ship Kyuance, San Francisco, etc.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES.

Table with columns: Name and Destination, Tons. Includes entries for Excelsior, Alaska, Discovery, Port Townsend, etc.

UNION COLLIERIES.

Table with columns: Name and Destination, Tons. Includes entries for Rapid Transit, Seattle, Willamette, San Francisco, etc.

THE COUNCIL AND THE HEALTH OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR:—Every unprejudiced person will praise the Mayor for protecting the health officer from the mal-evil, and for showing his determination not to be trodden on by the unscrupulous. The health officer had done no wrong save that of forgetting to accede to the request of the Mayor, so the Mayor only had the right to forgive or punish the forgetful man. It is not my purpose to discuss how far the Mayor or the vituperative element of the council has the power to interfere with the health officer or the sanitary board, but when the notorious aldermen proclaim their ignorance by declaring the certificates of medical gentlemen in authority as mere rubbish, it is time for the Mayor to step in and stop these blubbery, evil-spouting creatures. Of course they know better than the professional gentlemen; and, of course, they know better than expert engineers about bridge and other scientific matters, and full of their conceited ignorance, did not even think it necessary that wooden bridges should be examined, and so neglected them altogether, with the result of the Ellice bridge slaughter. This was not an accident, but a result arising from criminal negligence. Surely, then, it is in order for the aldermen who neglected their duty which led to the disaster to dismiss themselves, or for the Mayor to dismiss them and declare their places vacant if possible, for the culpability of these persons has been, and will be, infinitely greater than the harmless disrespect shown to the Mayor only!

There cannot be any doubt of M. D.

MEN OF ALL AGES

may be cured. We treat all sexual disorders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhea, may be CURED in strict confidence at moderate expense.

Send for our free sealed book, "PERFECT MANHOOD."

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

S18 a Week Easy. You work right around home. A

No trouble to make \$18 a week easy. Write for

moderate strength and cost being first constructed, it might from year to year receive accessions of strength until the desired limit of expenditure had been reached, and

THEIR LAURIER

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Senator McPortfolio Libe

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TORONTO, Jul to the Mail-Em

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