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TEA The Royal Colonial... R. H. JAMESON... 83 FORT STREET.

The Weekly Post VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1891.

TEA Basket filled Yam... R. H. JAMESON... 83 FORT STREET.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Practical Jokes Played on the Managers of the German Exhibition in London.

To-day's Procession to Guildhall—Trouble Anticipated from the Anarchists.

The Henry Regatta—Garden Party at Marlboro' House in Honor of the Emperor.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

LONDON, July 9.—Some practical joker played a cruel trick on the managers of the German Exhibition, to-day.

THE HENRY REGATTA.

The final races were rowed to-day, at Henley. In the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, the Leaders beat London, and for the Visitors' Cup, Trinity beat Bransome.

THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

The garden party given by the Prince of Wales at Marlboro' House, in honor of the Kaiser, was the most brilliant affair.

TO NEW YORK.

The Canadian Pacific tracks York to Detroit—From That to Chicago—From That to New York.

AN INFLAMMATORY DOCUMENT.

The police are a trifle nervous over what to-morrow may be. It is not to be believed that anything serious will happen, but still there may be unpleasant incidents.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Tarte-McGreedy Investigation. OTTAWA, July 9.—At the Privileges and Elections committee meeting, this morning, H. F. Perley, chief engineer of the Public Works department, was examined.

Canadian History Committee.

MONTREAL, July 9.—The Dominion committee on Canadian history will meet at Toronto in the middle of July. The purpose of the committee is to devise and publish a text book of Canadian history suitable for the use of schools throughout the Dominion.

Behring's Sea Commissioners.

OTTAWA, July 9.—Dr. Dawson and Sir George Baden Powell, British commissioners, will leave for Behring's Sea, to-morrow, by which time it is expected some important instructions will have arrived from England.

Grand Concert at Albert Hall in Honor of Their Imperial Majesties.

The Populace Wild with Enthusiasm—The City a Mass of Flags and Decorations.

LONDON, July 9.—The French newspapers are enthusiastic over the refusal of the French republicans to take part in the gala performance in honor of the Kaiser and his wife.

THE ALBERT HALL CONCERT.

LONDON, July 9.—No special attempt at decoration was made this evening at the Albert Hall. The audience was about six thousand, and the artists included Albani, Nordica, Belle Cole, Edward Lloyd, and the choral society.

THE CHILIAN WAR VESSELS.

PARIS, July 9.—The court of appeal has annulled the decree of sequestration issued by the civil tribunal of the Seine in regard to the Chilean war vessels which have been built in France for the Chilean Government.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 9.—Lord Salisbury recently made complaint to the French Foreign Office with regard to prohibiting the fishermen of Newfoundland from selling fish to Americans.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Chief Engineer Perley Asked to Resign—Other Resignations Expected—His Statements in Evidence.

Endeavoring to Hurry Up the Season Sunday Observance Proposed—Affecting Newspapers.

Movements of Behring's Sea Commissioners—A Very Lively Debate on the Budget.

Orders. Sir Wm. Whitway, in an interview to-day, expressed his delight at Lord Salisbury's firmness.

THE KAISER AT GUILDHALL.

People Line the Streets to Witness the Procession from Buckingham Palace.

The Imperial Visitors Welcomed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs.

Imposing Ceremonies Attending the Presentation and Acceptance of the Address.

THE NAVAL EXHIBITION.

where he was most interested in the models of the new warships and modern big guns. Leaving the naval exhibition, the Emperor returned to Buckingham Palace and retired to his private apartments.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

Grand Concert at Albert Hall in Honor of Their Imperial Majesties.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russian Crop Prospects.

Moscow, July 8.—Official reports show that spring wheat promises a good harvest, which will compensate for the deficient yield in winter wheat.

Flood in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 8.—The floods caused by the rising of the river Anie inundated the Anie district quarters of this city and did much damage to property.

MONSIEUR VESUNINE LEAVES SADDY.

NAPLES, July 8.—The flow of lava from Mount Vesuvius has increased. The lava has now reached the rear of the observatory.

THE FOREIGN ESTIMATES.

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of Commons, to-day, while the foreign estimates were under discussion, Labouchere protested against Lord Salisbury's attitude toward the dreadnought, as calculated to irritate France.

SLAVIN TALKS ABOUT SULLIVAN.

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Developments in the Tarte-McGreedy Scandal—Civil Service Officers in Trouble.

Becher Bay Ferry Act—Victoria and Saanich Railway—Shuswap and Okanagan Line.

EXTRANEISM OF THE PEOPLE.

Persons who watched the Imperial and Royal progress through the city to-day, say that they noticed gleams of anxiety and nervousness in the eyes of the people.

A HANDSOME CAKLET.

The caklet containing the civic address to the Kaiser is a gorgeous product of the arts of the goldsmith and jeweler.

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A Female Inmate of the Stockton Asylum Choked to Death.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL. From THE DAILY COLONIST, July 10. In the court house, yesterday, evidence was taken in another issue of that well-known case, Belyea and Warren vs. Rosow.

Improvements at Cedar Hill. The argument in the Vancouver Water Works arbitration takes place here, to-day, all the evidence having been received in Vancouver a week or so ago.

St. Barnabas' church, which is situated at the corner of Cook and Gledonia avenues, is constantly adding to its membership in consequence of the attractive music which forms a strong feature of the regular services.

George North, the barber, who for years past has shaved visitors in the premises adjoining the Colostor office, is now to be found in his new parlors, at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

The end of the examinations for teachers' certificates, which have been in progress for a week past, will be completed on Monday.

As the Republican Convention held at Fort Townsend on Wednesday evening, J. C. Heath was nominated for mayor, securing 13 votes out of 25.

A Loan Electric Road. The Grant street electric tramway, of Seattle, is to be extended to Tacoma.

Sheriff Dolmer, of Whatcom, reports the Chinese at Dryden cemetery will armed for protection. A high board fence has been built around the cemetery, and no strangers are admitted.

The Daily Penman. The Daily Penman is the latest journalistic venture coming in the exchanges; it makes its first appearance on the 5th.

The Batavia's Return. The steamship Batavia, of the Upton line, will cross the Columbia river bar at daylight, to-morrow morning.

Police Facillitators. Messrs. McKicking and Shakespeare, J. & P., presided in the police court, yesterday morning, and disposed of several cases.

The Fourth at Wellington. A Wellington correspondent, writing to the COLONIST, says that the American residents at the railway terminus celebrated the 4th of July in royal fashion.

THE SALES. The double sale race between O'Connor and Hanlan and Gaudier and Mackay has been decided for August 8.

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HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS. Rich Claims in the Cariboo District Being Prepared for Working—Water Carried Many Miles to Wash Out the Golden Treasures.

Extensive improvements that will greatly aid the important mining interests of the district, are being carried on in the Cariboo country.

The public generally, and the members of the First Presbyterian Church in particular, will be surprised and deeply grieved to hear of the sudden death of Rev. Donald Fraser, pastor of the church, which occurred at his residence, Pandora street, at 10:40 last night.

The Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church Succumbs to Pneumonia After a Brief Illness.

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BY WAY OF ASIA. A Pleasant Talk with a Globe-Circler About His Travels.

A brief conversation with a gentleman who, since he left England on April 11th, has seen many curious sights, has traveled over numerous seas, and, upon the whole, says that he has had a most delightful and thoroughly enjoyable trip.

Life on board ship was made as enjoyable as possible by all, towards which the Captain, officers and attendants, of both ships, very materially contributed.

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MISSING SKIN. Nineteen Have Disappeared Since the Catch Was Received.

Every precaution was taken by the sealing fleet, and by the officials of the association, to prevent the loss of the skins.

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THE UNIVERSITY DIFFICULTY. Mainland Senators do Not Accept Attorney-General Davie's Opinion as Final.

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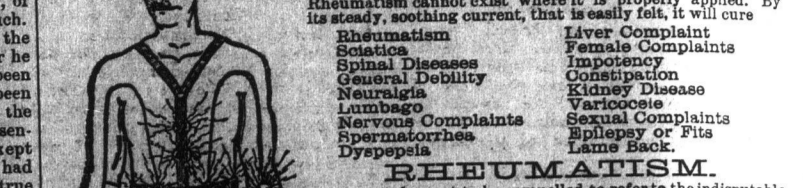
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THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. (HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.) Incorporated June 17, 1887, with Cash Capital of \$50,000. (Patented in Canada, December.) 71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. O PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.

Electricity as Applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances. It is now recognized as the greatest benefit offered to suffering humanity, and has done and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed.



RHEUMATISM. It is not possible to be compelled to refer to the indisputable fact that medical science has never known a more successful remedy than the Owen Electric Belt.

T. HESTORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD. As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one who has committed more or less errors of past years, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Belt.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS. "For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and an awful pain and growing weakness, but I have been cured by the Owen Electric Belt."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHERP BELTS. Our attention having been attracted to base imitations of the Owen Electric Belt, we desire to warn the public against purchasing these worthless imitations.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO. TORONTO. (Mention this paper.)

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED. TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

INVERTAVISH NURSERY. G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor. Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees. If you want the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT on the Pacific Coast.

Atlantic Ocean Steamship Sailings. (From Montreal to Liverpool) May 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, June 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, July 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Aug 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Sept 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Oct 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Nov 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Dec 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Jan 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Feb 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Mar 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Apr 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, May 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, June 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, July 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Aug 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 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The Colonist

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1891.

FALLEN! FALLEN!

The result of the Carlow election goes a long way to prove that Parnell has lost the leadership of the Irish people. The contest was a fair one, and whatever advantage there was appeared to be in Parnell's favor. Three years ago Parnell was, politically, master in Carlow. He had only to name the man he wished to represent the county, to have him elected against any other candidate, no matter who might bring him on. So strong was he in 1888 that the Conservatives considered it useless to bring out a man against his candidate, who was, therefore, elected by acclamation. The other day his candidate was defeated by a majority of two to one. Who, after this, will say that character goes for nothing in politics? As long as Mr. Parnell was believed to be a moral man, he was the idol of the Irish people. Notwithstanding his being a Protestant, the Roman Catholic clergy, almost to a man, supported him, and the rank and file of the electors would go through fire and water in his service. It was discovered that he had been leading a double life, that he had immoral relations with the wife of a man whom he called his friend, and notwithstanding that he did not change one article of his political creed, and although he professed to be as devoted to the cause of Ireland as ever, he immediately fell in the estimation of the people and kept on falling until now there are few comparatively, clergy or laity, so poor as to do him him reverence.

This Carlow election shows that Mr. Parnell is not merely temporarily out of favor with the Irish people, but it has also shown that he has not been rehabilitated politically by going through the ceremony of marriage with Mrs. O'Shea. A very large proportion of the Irish people look upon his marriage as no marriage at all, if they do not regard it as an aggravation of his offence against decency and good morals. In the estimation of many, too, the manner in which Mr. Parnell has spoken of the venerable leader of the Liberal Party is an unbecoming crime. His attitude towards Mr. Gladstone has convinced them that Parnell is both ungrateful and unreliable. If Parnell's influence were tested in England it would, we are convinced, be found that he is even less esteemed by the English Liberals than he is by the Irish Home Rulers. No one here does by his eyes to the fact that Parnell is a fallen man, and that the chances are a hundred to one against his ever rising again. He has fallen, not because he has committed a political crime, but because he has, by his conduct, outraged the moral sense of the people of Ireland.

RULERS AND PEOPLE

The accounts of the way in which the Jews are treated by the Russian Government are almost unbelievable. That the Government of a people supposed to be civilized could act with such wanton barbarity—with such a disregard of every consideration of humanity and enlightened self-interest, almost exceeds belief. When we read the sickening and horrifying narratives of Russian cruelty inflicted not on the Jews only, but on the Russian subjects of the Czar, we are tempted to ask, are the people who submit to such a Government really civilized? Would a really civilized nation permit such horrible atrocities to be committed in their midst, as we know are continually committed in all parts of the Russian Empire? Would not a people, possessed of what truly civilized men and women regard as proper ideas of common humanity, rise in a body and sweep out of existence a government capable of committing such outrages as are witnessed every day in the Czar's dominions? But the Russians allow the Government to commit acts of the most dreadful cruelty and the most abominable tyranny and injustice without seeming to have the slightest idea that they are out of the common and necessary order of things. Acts which make the blood of Western Europeans boil with indignation or cause them to shudder with horror are coolly looked upon as everyday occurrences in Russia, and excite among the people neither pity for the victims nor indignation against the government and its officials.

The evidence that the government of Russia is unjust, cruel and callous is too strong to be controverted, and it cannot be denied that the barbarous tyranny on the part of the government implies debasement, ignorance and slavishness on the part of the people who submit to it and tolerate it. Harper's Weekly, which is one of the most moderate and the most conservative as well as the best informed and most reliable of American newspapers, in an article headed "Russia and Christendom," gives the following description of the political condition of Russia: "The situation of the country is such, and the oppression of the people so flagrant and brutal, that the public opinion of the world is gradually rising into indignation and protest. Russian men and women are arbitrarily seized by the Government, and are imprisoned and exiled without trial or other form of law than such as the Government pleases. A free press is unknown, free speech is suppressed, and the whole body of the people are crushed and helpless under the absolutely irresponsible will of an autocrat. Despotism, tempered by assassination, is the rule. The faithful description of Russian rule, and nihilism is the natural result. Other despots of Christendom, including those recently released from the grasp of the law, have free constitutional governments. In Russia there are no people, in the political sense, no discussion, no representation, no agitation of any kind. The people are practically as much slaves of their despots, as the horses in his stable are the property of the Czar."

Under this Government unlimited authority, and

which makes so bad a use of its power, crawl at the feet of the corrupt creatures of the Government, and give to its head the endearing title of "Father." People so spiritless and so devoid of the dignity of manhood hardly deserve a better government than that of the Czar they worship.

A SUGGESTION

It may, we think, be taken for granted that the attempt to establish a University in British Columbia has, for the present at any rate, failed. If, as is indicated, rather than asserted, in the Attorney-General's opinion, the Senate of that body is dissolved or has become powerless, we do not think that any very energetic effort will be made to place the institution on its former footing, or to establish a new one. The action taken by the Mainland graduates with respect to the election of the Senate has made it impossible that, for a good while, there can be any hearty co-operation between the friends of higher education on the Island of Vancouver and many of those who are opposed to such on the Mainland. The sectionalism displayed by the Mainland members of the convocation is, of course, to be greatly deplored, but we do not consider it a matter of regret that the establishment of a university in British Columbia should be postponed a few years. The population of the province is not, in our opinion, sufficiently large to warrant the establishment of such an institution. It requires a great deal of money to keep a really good college in proper working order. The best college in proper working order, like the best ability of any kind, is not easily procured, and it must be well paid. A poor University can have but a weak teaching staff, and its members must necessarily be third or fourth rate men. No man of intelligence wants his son to be educated at what is called, on this continent, a "one horse college." The training received at such colleges is inferior, and the degrees they confer are not considered worth much. The difference between the expense of attending a really good college, which has an established reputation, and that of finishing one's studies at a poor, ill-equipped and unknown university is not, when the difference in the results is considered, very great. A judicious and far-seeing man will be sure to select what is known to be the best institution. Until, then, British Columbia is in a position to endow and support a really good university, one that will command respect in all parts of the Dominion and in the United Kingdom, it will, we submit, be best to establish in the province an efficient college in which young men can prepare themselves for entering the well-established universities of the East. If the College is as good as it ought to be, the men who leave it will be able to enter for the second or, if the rules permit it, for the third year in the great universities. There is nothing to hinder the establishment of such a college here, in Victoria, almost immediately. The money required ought to be easily raised. Such a college, if properly conducted, would do an immense amount of good. It might, also, be made to answer the purpose of a normal school, which is very much needed in the province, and it would, no doubt, as the province grows and prospers, develop into a university.

We throw out these suggestions for the friends of education in the province to think over. British Columbians are not now numerous or rich enough to establish and maintain a university, but it is within their means to support a less pretentious but exceedingly useful preparatory college.

THE GALLOWS OR THE CHAIR?

The account of the execution of the man who was killed by electrical shock, was not pleasant reading, but it was not anything like so horrible as the descriptions of hangings that we have read. It is evident that the four criminals died a sudden and a painless death. "As quick as lightning" has become a proverb in our language, and it expresses the rapidity with which the death-blow was dealt to those unfortunate men. We doubt if, during the dread preliminaries, there can be much difference in the mental sufferings of men who are executed by hanging by the neck until they are dead, and those who are killed by electricity. The chair is not more dreadful in appearance than the gallows, and the process of strapping does not, we presume, take longer than that of tying the hands and adjusting the noose. Instantaneity, no doubt, comes quickly to the man who is hanged, but it must be instantaneous to him who is killed by electricity. The bungling hangings have been innumerable, and the scenes at the gallows have been horrible. The criminal has been tortured, and the feelings of the spectators have been harrowed by the sight of his sufferings. This can hardly be the case when the execution is by electricity. If the current is strong enough there can be no suffering, and the process is so simple that there is very little room for blundering. It is surprising to see how much has been said about the inefficiency of the electric current. In the face of the many accidental deaths by contact with the wires of electric lights it is hard to understand how any one can doubt the deadliness of a shock from an apparatus expressly made to take life. The arrangements for taking the life of a human being are dreadful to contemplate, let them be what they may, but we will be much mistaken if, after people get used to execution by electricity, they will not wonder how a civilized people ever tolerated execution by hanging or beheading. Perhaps the time may come when enlightened men will look with horror on capital punishment in any form, but as long as society considers it necessary for its safety and well-being to de-

prive certain classes of criminals of life the more sudden and the more painless the deprivation can be made the better.

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW

British colonists enjoy so great an amount of freedom, there are so few restrictions to their power of governing themselves, that they do not realize that it is the Imperial Government, and not their own Government, which is responsible for the way in which they treat foreigners and for the attitude they assume towards foreign nations. To see the way in which the Newfoundlanders, for instance, act towards the French Government, and to listen to what they say with respect to the fishery rights of the French, one would think that they alone were responsible for their acts and their words, and that they have the power to settle the difficulty between them and their French neighbors. Canadians, too, when they discuss the matters in dispute between them and the United States talk as if they were perfectly independent and possessed the power to settle all difficulties. The fact that Great Britain is regarded by the United States as the principal in all transactions in which Canada is concerned appears to be for the moment forgotten. Canadians see so clearly how the matter affects them and they feel so keenly, that they have sometimes to be reminded that the interests of the Mother Country have to be considered. This is natural. Newfoundlanders and Canadians look at disputes with foreign nations in which they are interested from their point of view, and it requires an effort to contemplate them from the standpoint of the British taxpayer, and this effort they are not always prepared to make. The British Prime Minister, however, is compelled, when considering the dispute of a colony with a foreign power, to inquire how that dispute affects the Mother Country and to find means of settling it without injury to her interests. Lord Salisbury put this aspect of the subject in a strong light a few days ago when he was discussing Imperial Federation and the relation of the colonies to the Empire generally, with a deputation of the Federation League. He said: "Sir John Colomb very justly pointed out a consideration of which, in my office, I am especially sensible—the large proportion of our foreign negotiations, our foreign difficulties, and the dangers of foreign complications, which arise entirely from our colonial connections; and that the effect is, that, from time to time, we have to exercise great vigilance lest we should incur dangers which do not arise from any interest of our own, but arise entirely from the interests of the important and interesting communities with which we are linked."

THE EXHIBITIONS

The sensational newspaper correspondent has wasted a great deal of ink and taken up much space in trying to make the people of this continent believe that the men who were executed by electricity at Sing-Sing, on Monday, were cruelly tortured. What his object in doing this is, it is hard to say. The telegraph has sometimes appears perfectly purposeless. It would seem that he lies for the mere fun and excitement of lying, or out of pure "cussedness." The truth about the executions is, what every intelligent man would expect, that the criminals did not suffer, and that their bodies were not mangled or defaced. Dr. McDonald, who attended the executions officially, is reported to have said: "We are not at liberty to dilate upon these cases, but I will take the responsibility of saying that in each case to-day, unconsciously was instantaneous and death painless. There was but one application of the current in each case, and there was no burning of the flesh."

IN A BAD WAY

The organ of the Opposition is again seized with a fit of marking on the brain. A year or so ago it was daily marking, it is now scholar marking. What will it be next? Our contemporary breaks out in capitals, and has transformed itself into a note of interrogation. The symptoms are unpleasant, but we do not know whether they are dangerous or not. "We wish we knew what would do it good. Why not try a little of Celery Compound. That appears to be a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but whether it will minister to a mind diseased, and pluck marking from the memory, or not, we do not venture to say. The poor suffering patient asks us in big capital letters as if his very life depended upon our answer, "Did or did not the Department of Education mark poor Latin scholars up and proficient Latin scholars down?" Much as we would like to gratify the sufferer by answering it in the way it wishes, the stern truth compels us to confess that we know nothing about the matter. We have not seen the papers, and we are afraid that we would not be able to adjudicate upon the markings if we had. We are not like our contemporary, competent to decide upon a case without having enquired into it, and having heard what all the parties concerned have to say for themselves. We hope that the Times will forgive us when we say we are not prepared to take its decision in a matter in which the niceties of the Latin, or, indeed, any language are concerned. We want to hear what the experts have to say upon the question. But the Times is so feverish and impatient that it will not wait until it has heard what those experts have to say. Indeed, if it had its way it would not give the experts a chance to examine the papers. That, perhaps, is not its fault. We have observed that when it has marking on the brain it does not want to hear evidence or to listen to reason in any shape. This, we presume, is one of the peculiarities of the disease. We are sorry to see it so sorely afflicted. But we are not without hope. It, after the application of some sharp remedies, got pretty well over the last attack, and we trust when this has run its course it will recover and be almost as well as ever. We are the more inclined to believe this, as it has no such irritant at hand as J. N. Muir.

THE MCGREERY SCANDAL AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

To THE EDITOR.—The enquiry now in progress in Ottawa as reported in your daily despatches from day to day is developing most startling and disgraceful exposures of the rankest corruptions in high places, all unfortunately showing a groove in which politics are traversed in "this Canada of ours." Our American cousins hitherto have generally had the credit of maintaining politics to their own personal advantage, upon lines far more extensive than those adopted by Canadians, but the latter can surely now lay claim to the distinction. Without attempting to pre-judge the matter now under enquiry, enough has, as yet, been shown, and admitted to convince the people of this Dominion that a searching inquiry into every department of the civil service is absolutely necessary, without delay. Indeed, the Government itself is very much to blame for the present position of affairs, when it steadily pursues a course inimical to the Civil Service of the Dominion, by appointing, in nine cases out of ten, political partisans, irrespective of qualifications or other merit, to positions of responsibility. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that bribery and corruption, when clearly established, will be dealt with as the law directs, and the Government should not shrink its responsibility in this respect in spite of political considerations. What can be said of a Government officer, in receipt of a liberal salary, who cannot stretch his conscience to accept a bribe of money, but who forsooth can smother it sufficiently to take jewelry and diamonds for himself and family, which were doubtless shown off to full advantage in some of the Ottawa society functions. Then there is a certain amount of grim humor in the statement, that having regretted the circumstances the receiver of the bribe paid back the value to the donor. Asked how it was paid, he replies by an "I O U," due in August next, or what British Columbians would call a "slow" note. To the taxpayers of Canada this miserable business is one for serious reflection and action. Rev. Mr. Cowie, in a recent issue of the "British Columbia" would call a "slow" note. To the taxpayers of Canada this miserable business is one for serious reflection and action. Rev. Mr. Cowie, in a recent issue of the "British Columbia" would call a "slow" note.

got a good return for the money invested in canal shares, long after he knew as ought to have known that the successful completion of the work was an impossibility. But prosecutors are proverbially hopeful, and it may be that M. de Lesseps continued to believe in the possibility of completing and operating the canal long after ordinary people had despaired of it ever being finished. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, who is familiar with the whole history of the work, says that no one can impeach his good faith, however great his mistake. This being the case, most people will agree with the correspondent when he says—"That there is no sadder than that of this great man given over now, at the edge of the tomb, to the hatred of those who, from personal vengeance, bring him into the courts—a man who has carried so widely the name and glory of France, and had symbolized everywhere the initiative and the daring of the race."

THE NORTHERN INDIANS

The sensational newspaper correspondent has wasted a great deal of ink and taken up much space in trying to make the people of this continent believe that the men who were executed by electricity at Sing-Sing, on Monday, were cruelly tortured. What his object in doing this is, it is hard to say. The telegraph has sometimes appears perfectly purposeless. It would seem that he lies for the mere fun and excitement of lying, or out of pure "cussedness." The truth about the executions is, what every intelligent man would expect, that the criminals did not suffer, and that their bodies were not mangled or defaced. Dr. McDonald, who attended the executions officially, is reported to have said: "We are not at liberty to dilate upon these cases, but I will take the responsibility of saying that in each case to-day, unconsciously was instantaneous and death painless. There was but one application of the current in each case, and there was no burning of the flesh."

THE NORTHERN INDIANS

Superintendent Towell's Visit of Inspection to a Number of Camps. Mr. A. W. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived last night from the Northern Coast, via Vancouver and the steamer Yosemite. He left here, on June 23rd, by the Bowcott, for Alert Bay, and made an extensive tour through the work-kent agency (Mr. Pidcock's). The Indians at Alert Bay had been expecting him for several days and had the church all decorated and gave him a hearty welcome. A meeting was held, at which Mr. Vowell pursued his inquiries, and found every thing satisfactory, all the people being industrious, comfortable and well off. The next day, accompanied by Mr. Pidcock and an Indian guide, he started in a canoe for the head of Knight's Inlet, calling on the Indian settlements on the way and the tribe settled on the reservation at the head of the Inlet. He also visited the Indians along and at the top of the Inlet, and found the number of children was most remarkable. This was more noticeable here than elsewhere among the Indians, for out of a population of little more than 200 there were some 60 to 65 of that race, and, in a few hours, he fully and emphatically contradicted by the men to whom they were attributed.

IN A BAD WAY

The organ of the Opposition is again seized with a fit of marking on the brain. A year or so ago it was daily marking, it is now scholar marking. What will it be next? Our contemporary breaks out in capitals, and has transformed itself into a note of interrogation. The symptoms are unpleasant, but we do not know whether they are dangerous or not. "We wish we knew what would do it good. Why not try a little of Celery Compound. That appears to be a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but whether it will minister to a mind diseased, and pluck marking from the memory, or not, we do not venture to say. The poor suffering patient asks us in big capital letters as if his very life depended upon our answer, "Did or did not the Department of Education mark poor Latin scholars up and proficient Latin scholars down?" Much as we would like to gratify the sufferer by answering it in the way it wishes, the stern truth compels us to confess that we know nothing about the matter. We have not seen the papers, and we are afraid that we would not be able to adjudicate upon the markings if we had. We are not like our contemporary, competent to decide upon a case without having enquired into it, and having heard what all the parties concerned have to say for themselves. We hope that the Times will forgive us when we say we are not prepared to take its decision in a matter in which the niceties of the Latin, or, indeed, any language are concerned. We want to hear what the experts have to say upon the question. But the Times is so feverish and impatient that it will not wait until it has heard what those experts have to say. Indeed, if it had its way it would not give the experts a chance to examine the papers. That, perhaps, is not its fault. We have observed that when it has marking on the brain it does not want to hear evidence or to listen to reason in any shape. This, we presume, is one of the peculiarities of the disease. We are sorry to see it so sorely afflicted. But we are not without hope. It, after the application of some sharp remedies, got pretty well over the last attack, and we trust when this has run its course it will recover and be almost as well as ever. We are the more inclined to believe this, as it has no such irritant at hand as J. N. Muir.

FACTS ABOUT FISH

The Salmon Market Shows a Disposition to Get Still. New York, July 9.—The Commercial Bulletin says: "The Bulletin has a dim recollection of one or more Pacific Coast trade journals, long ago alluding, in a sneering manner, to the various items printed in Eastern papers regarding the position of the salmon market, but facts have since come to the surface indicating that the Eastern journals' informants were not only well posted, but stated the plain, simple truth. All signs are very much at fault if the Pacific Coast journalists' alms have not by this time been found rather hasty. In any event, the market for salmon has continued to gradually harden, and that too without an impetus from anything in the nature of speculative buying apart from alleged liberal purchases the past week or 10 days."

VILLARD'S GOLD VIEWS

McKinley Responsible for Heavy Drains on the Yellow Metal. New York, July 9.—A friend of Villard says: "Villard is quoted as saying that he considers the McKinley bill responsible in a large measure for the export of gold. He looks upon the bill as having caused excessive imports into this country of goods not needed at the time. It stimulated factories on the other side to supply this increased demand. The panic coming when it did caused a run on the other side and all the gold had to be exported in large quantities than usual to pay our debts."

IN CHAMBERS

RE HURST, deceased.—Jus. W. Hurst. Summons for payment of Receiv. Acct. returned to 13th inst.—Bodwell and Irving for plaintiffs; Eberts and Taylor for defendants. Kingham & Minor vs Whyte.—Application to set aside judgment. Discharged with costs.—Eberts and Taylor for plaintiffs; Walker, Pemberton and Dumbleton for defendants.

IMPRESSIONS OF TRAVEL

George W. Anderson, M. P. P., Visits Several States of the Union and Describes their Conditions. He Returns Fully Convinced that the Prospects of British Columbia are Much More Preferable. Mr. G. W. Anderson, M.P.P., who has recently visited the East, gives the following account of his experiences:— A trip over the Rockies and the great lone land has been so often described, that I will only say I was greatly surprised at the growth and business appearance that Winnipeg has attained in so short a time, with its wide and well-built principal streets and suburbs. We tried to imagine the wonderful change since I held power in old Fort Garry, the remains of which are preserved and pointed out to strangers. Our time being limited, we left for the South, through a fine piece of country, almost wholly cultivated with wheat; the grain was about three inches high and looked healthy. "18th inst." we arrived at the border town of Grates, where our baggage was overhauled by a keen-eyed official of "Uncle Sam," and passed on through the fair wheat fields of Dakota and Minnesota, and we reached St. Paul, a railway and business center of great importance. The mud roads of 35 years ago, when St. Paul was merely a rural village, are now macadamized and lined with palatial residences, and the city is a fine example of the modern electric car system. Leaving for the south, we reached the State of Iowa, and with it a change of crop was to be noticed, corn taking the place of wheat. We soon reached the good city of Dubuque, with its bluff, fine mansions, comfortable homes, and, above all, many dear old friends. The city has improved in business and population, but the change is not so great as in its neighbors, notably St. Paul and Omaha.

NEGRO MINERS RESOLUTE

They Assert their Rights as American Citizens, Resolve to Disarm and Claim Protection of the Law. FRANKLIN, Wash., July 9.—The following resolutions have been drawn up by the committee appointed for the purpose at the meeting of colored men held on Monday evening:— WHEREAS, The colored miners of Franklin have been persecuted and misrepresented through the malign influence of the so-called White Citizens' Labor Union and their cognitars, so that they are placed our social, moral and intellectual standing in a very questionable light; and, as it is a well-known fact that the shores of America are and always have been open to the free immigration of the people of all nations of the earth; that they are allowed to locate in any state and territory of the United States; why question the right of the negroes to do likewise, since it is known to be a fact that each and every one of them are native-born American citizens. WHEREAS, We have been the objects of threats and menaces that were thrust at us from time to time, showing conclusively that our lives were in danger of actual violence, which became a fact on the morning of June 28, when one of our number was ruthlessly shot in the dark while in discharge of his duty by one of nine cowardly assassins armed to the teeth, this and other atrocious compulsion us to act upon the defensive. Resolved, That the allegations made by the striking miners that the negroes were an armed and lawless mob, and that they were liable to attack peaceably disposed citizens and commit outrage and murder, are false in every particular, and without foundation in fact; and that in proof of this fact, we cheerfully refer the public to the names of many of the following named gentlemen: C. E. Williams, chairman; I. W. Evans, secretary; committee, James H. Orr, M. F. Brown, and Boyd. My opinion is that the colored people of Franklin are disposed to be peaceable and law-abiding. W. P. WILLIAMS. Approved. J. R. THOMPSON. The Hon. J. W. Woolley, sheriff of King county, said, after a careful investigation, that he could see nothing to warrant the false statements of the striking miners, and the Hon. General Curry acquiesced in the same opinion; and on the evening of the same day that the said man was shot, a train on the Columbia and Puget Sound railroad was fired upon by cowardly scoundrels in ambush, and a train having on board a party of miners, was fired upon by the same party in the employ of the Oregon Improvement Company, who, believing themselves in danger, fired back into the bushes, from whence the firing came; and simultaneously firing began on the hill at the entrance to the camp, by the striking miners, causing the colored miners, in self-defence to fire back, the results of which no one deploras more than we do.

AFRICAN PIGMY

Stanley Tells a Curious Story of Two Dwarfs and Their Pets. When we first encounter who fought with poison writes Stanley in Scribner, prepared to be greatly injured by the danger, but we received lessons in August, 1887, of the white and black dwarfs, inspired by the ex-captain Stairs, R. E., rushed homicidal intentions to the tiny arrows called in them; but some of them intended billets, and some quivering in arms and shouting contemptuous smiles they drew them out, and then gummy-like substance which subtle acid odor, with a softness in the air. The arrows have been plunged into a wide goodly quantity of a substance, and twisted around well soaked and then thrown away, and covered by a piece of phrygian leaf. The arrows showed us their danger, for those so situated together, head down apart from the others. Yet the wounds made by arrows were mere punctures, might have been done by butchers' skewers, and being ignorant of the effect of the arrows, we sought the surgeon, bearing the arrows with which they wounded. When the day over of course we had no examine the missiles, and were great wretches that they were freshly smeared with gummy-like substance which subtle acid odor, with a softness in the air. The arrows have been plunged into a wide goodly quantity of a substance, and twisted around well soaked and then thrown away, and covered by a piece of phrygian leaf. The arrows showed us their danger, for those so situated together, head down apart from the others. Yet the wounds made by arrows were mere punctures, might have been done by butchers' skewers, and being ignorant of the effect of the arrows, we sought the surgeon, bearing the arrows with which they wounded. 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MINERS RESOLUTE.
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 by one of nine cowardly
 to the teeth, this and other
 us to act upon the defensive.
 at the allegations made by
 miners that the negroes were
 class of beings, unfit to be
 citizens, and that they were
 peacefully disposed citizens
 large and murder, are false
 and, without foundation
 of the facts herein stated,
 refer the public to the festi-
 following named gentlemen:
 chairman; I. W. Evans,
 trustee, James H. Orr, M.
 M. Boyd.

As that the colored people of
 disposed to be peaceable and
 W. F. WILLIAMS.
 J. R. THOMPSON.
 James H. Woolery, sheriff of
 said, after a careful investiga-
 could see nothing to warrant
 acts of the striking miners,
 General Curry acquiesced in
 on; and
 on the evening of the same
 and man was shot, a train on
 and Puget Sound railroad was
 cowardly assassin in an
 having on board a party of
 from the Newcastle mines,
 of the Oregon Improvement
 to, believing themselves in
 back into the bushes, from
 ing came; and simultaneously
 the hill at the east end of
 of the striking miners, causing
 miners, in self-defence to fire
 as of which no one deploras
 in.

As the state and civil author-
 their rights to disarm us
 as they can and will protect
 ing citizens we have laid
 us, and now we demand the
 our rights and citizenship by
 us from all outside inter-
 that we ask the suspension
 until all the facts have
 ly investigated, and until
 where it justly belongs, feel-
 the fact that not only we,
 Corey will be vindicated
 acts concerning the mining
 Oregon Improvement Com-
 known to the public.

TORONTO TRUTH'S
 Bible Competition. No. 22.
 After days there have arisen
 schemes and many scores of
 prizes' Competitions, but one
 have failed and utterly perih-
 remains, and makes good all
 its reputation is now too well
 risk damaging it, and as it
 large amount of money and
 care and labor to build up
 could not afford to fall in car-
 agreements to the letter-
 ty-one divisions of the largest
 prizes ever offered and ever
 away by any publisher in the
 total value of prizes in the
 about \$10,000.00. The lists
 would cost altogether too
 them in detail here. There
 and silver watches, china
 sets, ladies' and gentlemen's
 tea sets, silk dresses, books,
 andreds of other valuable re-
 any nothing for these prizes,
 besides that full value is re-
 dollar in securing Truth's
 three months. Send one
 vers to the five following
 here in the Bible are these:
 1, GRAY; 2, COOK; 3,
 EARLY; 5, RYAN. If your
 rect and your letters arrive
 are almost sure to get a
 there are so many, and
 not always find correct
 these questions. All the five
 be correct to get any prize,
 full value for the dollar in
 don't get anything else. If
 see the list of rewards before
 dollar, mail Truth ten cents
 will be sent you containing the
 But there have been very few
 winners in previous com-
 pleting that he has given
 the past eight years scores of
 prizes. Some people expect a
 dollar sent, and are mad if
 it. He wishes it were possible
 subscriber a gold watch or a
 set, but says it can't.
 Some publishers intimate
 do nobody can do it
 igh of time. Send one
 ct answers and you won't
 bear in mind that it is not
 everybody whose answers
 get a prize, but that all the
 twenty-one different lists will
 The competition remains
 the last day of June next,
 which the prizes will be in-
 tributed to the successful
 will be allowed for letters
 from distant points after
 All, however, must be
 are mailed not later than the
 ny time between now and
 address S. Frank Wilson,
 Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 eow.wily—eod-dly.

Her Guards Going Home.
 S., July 10.—The troop
 which is to take the Gren-
 to England, arrived in
 y. The Guards have be-
 lar since their advent at
 the natives will be sorry to
 Guards, however, are de-
 chance to get home and
 weather.

CLIQUE IN CLUBS.

Every Large Club Has Its Sets of Fellows Who Side Bobbies.

In every large club there are sets or cliques. Every other member naturally drifts into one of these sets very soon after he joins the club, says a writer in the New York Sun. They may be defined in this way: First, there is the billiard set. Its members rarely visit any other part of the club than the billiard room, and every other member knows just where to find them. They are usually evening men, for the billiard tables are not much used in the daytime. Most of them are billiard experts—gentlemen experts, of course—and they can not tolerate the ordinary billiard player.

Then there is the card set. Not all the clubs allow card playing, but most of them do. In a good many of the clubs whist is nominally played, but actually all sorts of gambling games and cards are permitted. All the card players in the club gradually drift into this set. Of course, occasionally, men play a quiet game without becoming slaves to the habit, but these are not members of the card set; and their presence is not at all desirable to the latter.

There are some men who have fallen into the habit of breakfasting at their clubs, and are never seen there at any other time. Others come only to lunch-
 eon. Their places of business are not remote from the club-house, and they drop over there for an hour in the middle of the day. Sometimes they bring friends along, and they always have a good time. This is a pleasant set.

The set containing the men who hang around the clubs in the daytime is a very peculiar one. Its members are either very wealthy young fellows who think it beneath them to engage in any useful occupation, or men who prefer to do their work at night. The latter are few. These are the men who constantly occupy the club windows and gaze out upon the fashionable throng with superciliousness.

A good many only see the club when they drop in on their way home to take a cocktail. They are family men, who go home to dine, and occupy their evenings with social engagements or domestic affairs. It is no unusual thing to see fifty men drop into a club between four thirty and six o'clock, just for the purpose of taking a little champagne and bitters, or a less aristocratic cocktail. These men rarely stay more than half an hour. The evening set contains a very desirable element of the club. Its members are quiet, gentlemanly fellows, who lend tone and dignity to the club and are always well informed.

The dinner set is not so well defined as the others. It includes men of all kinds, but there are particular men who come only there, and who are experts in good living. These are always good fellows, and everybody is glad to know them. A man who dines well must be a good fellow in his heart, and usually is an interesting one, too.

AFRICAN PIGMIES.
 Stanley Tells a Curious Story About the Dwarfs and Their Poisoned Arrows.

When we first encountered the tribe who fought with poisoned arrows, writes Stanley in Scribner, we were not prepared to be greatly impressed with the danger, but we received a severe lesson in August, 1887, during a fight with the Avesthis savages. Young fellows, inspired by the example of Lieutenant Stairs, R. E., rushed with brave homicidal intentions to the front, and the tiny arrows sailed in showers past them; but some of them found their intended billets, and were arrested quivering in arms and shoulders. With contemptuous smiles the young men drew them out and flung them away, and some continued answering the sav-
 ages with rifle shots, while others sought the surgeon, bearing with them the arrows with which they had been wounded. When the day's fight was over of course we had more leisure to examine the missiles, and our anxiety was great when we observed that they had been freshly smeared with a brown, gummy-like substance which emitted a subtle acrid odor, with a suspicion of asafetida in it. The arrows seemed to have been plunged into a pot containing a gooody quantity of a resinous substance, and twirled around in it and well soaked and then lifted up in a bunch and covered with a banana or a piece of phrygium leaf. Quivers full of the arrows showed us that the weapons were considered by their owners to be dangerous, for those so smeared were tied together, head downward, and apart from the others.

Yet the wounds made by these slender arrows were mere punctures, such as might have been made by finely-pointed butchers' skewers, and being exceedingly ignorant of the effect we contented ourselves with syringing them with warm water and dressing them with bandages. In some instances affectionate men sucked their comrades' wounds, to make sure that nothing of the substance should be left to irritate them. In no instance was this method of any avail. All who were wounded either died after terrible sufferings from tetanus, or developed such terrible gangrenous tumors as to incapacitate them from duty for long periods or wreck their constitutions so completely by blood-poisoning that their lives became a burden to them.

A British Buried City.
 It is reported that a British Pompeii or buried city has been discovered on the estate of the Duke of Wellington, in Berkshire, and an exhibition of articles discovered in it is to be held in London. The excavations have brought to view the remains of a house ornamented with mosaic floors and containing rooms heated by hypocausts. Among the articles to be exhibited are pots, sherds, bones, combs, bronze utensils, fragments of good glass vessels, pieces of ironwork, chiefly tools, including carpenters' planes, chisels, axes, hammers, gouges, anvils and some edged tools sharp enough, after having lain buried for ten centuries, to work with now. The city was laid out with great regularity.

E. M. JOHNSON,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

FOR SALE:

LOTS, BLOCKS, FARMS AND HOUSES.

Call and Examine Lists.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

61 Acres, more or less, adjoining city suburbs, suitable for laying off in lots. One half the price of any land in the vicinity.

33 Acres, more or less, beautifully situated on the sea, within city boundary.

One Acre, the last undivided corner; Oak Bay Avenue; Cars pass along the front of this land.

240 feet frontage Yates Street.

One mile square, more or less; Farm property; 2 hours drive from Victoria. Price moderate; terms easy. The nucleus of a magnificent estate.

153 Acres, Quamichan, \$650.

7 room House and Lot, Work Estate, \$2,250.

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.
RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for.
CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out.
PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

For further particulars, prices, etc., apply at

37 GOVERNMENT STREET, 37
 CORNER OF BROUGHTON

TWO EASTERN SNAKES.

The Cobra Is Good-Natured But the Prolonga Is a Bad Neighbor.

From ages past, says a writer in Popular Science, the susceptibility of snakes to the influence of music has been fully recognized, and it would be interesting to know how many varieties acknowledge its power. In Ceylon the natives say that only two—and they the two most venomous, the cobra and the tie polonga—can be charmed. The former, the hooded or spectacled snake, every one has heard of; the latter is not so well known out of the island and is a far more deadly and dangerous foe. The natives hold the cobra in the highest estimation and look upon it as the king of snakes—the Tamil name for it being in fact "nulla parmbu," or "good snake," and I think it is an admitted fact that it will seldom if ever attack any one unprovoked. I have myself seen cobras under many circumstances, and although I have conscientiously destroyed every one that I have been able to, I have no hesitation in saying that they are not dangerous unless disturbed. In proof of this I would quote the case of a pair that occupied a hole in a clump of oleanders in a certain garden for several years. No one ever disturbed them and they sunned themselves where they pleased, and the gardener rather looked upon them as an additional attraction to the place. They used to eat squirrels, young birds and any thing else that came in their way, but never attempted to do any harm, and remained unmolested as long as I knew the place, and probably raised an interesting family meanwhile. Unlike the cobra, the tie polonga is always ready to attack on the slightest provocation, and as it inhabits many localities—some being found in shrubs and trees, some in grassy waterways and others invariably in the vicinity of footpaths—it is more often met with, and is I think, responsible for most of the fatal cases of snakebite that happen from time to time. This difference in the habits of the two snakes is well known to the natives and is the subject of one of the Singhalese fables, which is as follows:

One very dry year, when little rain fell, when rivers had dwindled into a silver thread, when tanks were baked hard and brown and wells and water courses were dried up, a prolonga, suffering agonies from thirst and faint from the overpowering heat, met a cobra looking very lively and refreshed. "Have you found water anywhere?" gasped the prolonga. The other said: "Yes." "Where—oh, where is it? Tell me, I implore you, for I am dying of thirst!" said the prolonga. The cobra replied: "I can not tell you unless you promise to do no harm to any living thing that may be beside the water." "As for that," replied the prolonga, "I would promise any thing so that I might quench this intolerable thirst." And he gave a solemn promise. "Well, then," said the cobra, "beyond those bushes is a large earthen pan of water, in which a child is playing. Go and drink from it, but at your peril do not harm the child." So saying they parted. The cobra, after going a little way, began to distrust the prolonga, knowing the latter's treacherous disposition and rugged temper, and turned to follow him. He arrived too late. The prolonga had not only drunk of the water, but crept into the pan where the child began to play with him. On this he grew violently angry, bit the child with all his force, so violently, indeed, that the infant died in a few minutes. The cobra, in hot and fiery indignation, attacked the prolonga and punished him severely, biting off a piece of his tail. Hence to this day all prolongas have blunt tails. Ever since, the cobra and prolonga have been at deadly feud. They are the most deadly serpents in Ceylon. When people hate one another mortally they are said proverbially to be like cobra and prolonga.

TAKEN ON FAITH.

Men Who Have Tried to Shave with Vaseline Vowing Vengeance.

The faith of the newspaper readers is sometimes great and abiding, but occasionally leads him into errors. A few weeks ago, says the Gallinani Messenger, a London weekly journal, published exclusively for ladies, contained a letter from a lady correspondent asserting that vaseline as a shaving cream was superior to any soap or cream that had ever been invented. This scarcely appears likely to be a very interesting topic for the gentler sex, but, nevertheless, many letters were published on the subject, and finally it became an established truth among bearded women that vaseline was the very best article with which to supplant soap, which, it is said, "chaps" and irritates the skin.

Had this theory remained confined within the limits of the journal that gave it birth no harm might have been done; but unfortunately, several American journals of repute and standing, ever ready to grasp a progressive innovation, boldly announced that vaseline was the only article with which a man could comfortably remove his beard. Perhaps the readers of these papers tried it on a very cold morning, or perhaps their razors were blunt, or perhaps—and very much more likely—the lady who asserted that she had removed her beard every morning for many years with the aid of vaseline was playing a little trick on the journal with which she corresponded.

Doubtless she never suspected that powerful and influential dailies in America would proclaim her method as an infallible one. And now the result is that old men, middle-aged men, and youths across the Atlantic are vowing vengeance against those who recommended such a painful experiment. Having a sound tooth drawn is a trifle compared to shaving with vaseline—at least, so the gentlemen across the Atlantic say.

Read the Law.

Under the laws of every State in this Union the man who shoots another man who may be stealing his fruit or robbing his hen roost can be prosecuted for manslaughter. The idea is that you shall go out and argue with him, and if argument won't do whistle for an officer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L^{td} HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Chief Engineer Perley Suspended—His Resignation will Probably be Accepted.

Toronto Hotel-Keepers Raise the Price of Whiskey to Ten Cents Per Glass.

The Tarbo-McGreavy Investigation. OTTAWA, July 10.—There was a slim attendance at this morning's meeting of the Privileges and Elections Committee.

Quinn Will Wrestle McMahon. MONTREAL, July 10.—W. H. Quinn, champion wrestler of the Pacific coast, will meet McMahon, champion of the world, at Montreal on the 24th inst.

Tea Cents a Glass. TORONTO, July 10.—The hotel keepers and saloonists have decided to increase the price of whiskey to ten cents per glass.

Telephones Monopolized. MONTREAL, July 10.—The Bell Telephone Co. has absorbed the Federal Telephone Co.

Quick Time from the Orient. TORONTO, Ont., July 10.—A telegram from London to the Globe, says: "Letters have just been delivered in London from Yokohama, via Vancouver, in 23 days."

Discussing the Estimates. OTTAWA, July 10.—The sittings of the Commons, to-day, were devoted to the estimate being compiled in discussing the estimates.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE. The Nicola Valley Railway—Flooding on the Sumas Prairie Interfering with R. R. Construction.

New Westminster's Progress—Four Loan By-Laws Passed for Civic Improvements.

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, July 10.—The case of J. Balfour Ker against Miller, for assault with intent to kill, did not come up in the police court, this morning, as expected.

REGULATES THE BOWELS, STILLS AND BLOOD. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Disorders, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT. daughter, after a severe attack of Fever, was completely broken down, and hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with little satisfaction.

ber's Golden Female Pills. The Female Irrigation medicine, nothing like it on the market. It is a powerful purgative, and is used by prominent ladies monthly.

THE APHRO MEDICINE COMPANY, 700 Broadway, N. Y. Sole Agents for Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE. I MONTHS after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and to purchase the following described in the Albert district.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Uncertainty as to Deputy Burgess' Position—How the Census is to be Reckoned Up.

Nick Connolly and Perjury Charges—A Great Orange Festival on the Tsplis.

OTTAWA, July 11.—It is stated, to-night, that the Government declines to accept A. M. Burgess' resignation, but the confirmation of this report is lacking.

Nick Connolly and Perjury Charges. FIFTY calculating machines have been procured for the census staff. It is expected to greatly shorten the labors of the staff.

THE WIMBLEDON REVIEW. Smokeless Powder was Used for the First Time on a Large Scale.

The Kaiser Well-Pleased with the Turn-out—The London Fire Brigades Parade.

LONDON, July 11.—The volunteer review at Wimbledon, to-day, was highly successful in every respect, except that the number of men assembled was not quite so large as had at first been expected.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP. PARNELL'S DEFEAT AT CARLOW. LONDON, July 11.—The overwhelming defeat of Mr. Parnell still continues to be discussed by all classes of politicians.

THE LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND. A report is current, this evening, to the effect that the Conservative party will shortly lose the services of one of its most effective debaters in the House of Commons.

THE BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES. The British admiralty announces that the primary purpose of the British naval manoeuvres this year will be to obtain more definite information as to the best method of distributing a squadron of battle ships and cruisers so as to gain information of an enemy's movements.

MR. SPRINGRIDGE'S CONDITION. Mr. Springridge, very low to-night, and hope of his recovery is almost abandoned.

THE JURY TRIAL IN THE CASE OF CUNNINGHAM. The jury trial in the case of Cunningham vs. the C. F. N. Co. has been fixed for this instant.

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ENDED AT LAST.

Arguments in the Vancouver Arbitration Matter Concluded Last Night.

The Fate of the Terminal City's Water-Works Now to be Decided.

The Board of Arbitrators in the Vancouver Water Works case resumed its session yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. A. St. George Hammerley, who commenced on Friday afternoon on behalf of the city, resumed the line of his argument. His remarks the previous day were directed to an attack upon the position of the Water Works company, in which he had endeavored to show their statements to be inaccurate and unreliable.

YESTERDAY morning, in beginning his argument, he disputed the interest as paid out by the company from its organization up to date, and claimed that only such interest as had accrued before the commencement of operations should be charged to the cost of construction.

Mr. Hammerley then proceeded to argue upon the value of the water works as a revenue producer. According to the statements of the company—if the most favorable construction possible were placed upon them—not over three per cent of the original cost was realized by the works in revenue.

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VICTORIOUS VANCOUVER.

Defeats Westminster by Scientific Lacrosse. Three Goals to Two, Yesterday.

A Gentlemanly and Keenly Exciting Game Throughout—The Usual Protest.

VANCOUVER, July 11.—In the lacrosse match, to-day, between Vancouver and New Westminster, J. A. Fullerton, of Vancouver, and W. J. Whiteside, of Westminster, acted as umpire.

WESTMINSTER captured it and threw it for the flag, but missed, the ball passing several feet over the sticks and landing on the ground.

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The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above company, and will be carried on by the company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.



Ladies Examine the New Lines of Oxford Shoes AT ERSKINE'S 132 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. JOHNSON ST.

Barrels of Money are lost annually through poor advertisements—Because they are poorly displayed and placed.



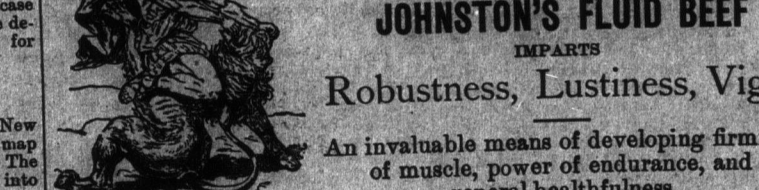
Barrels of Money are made annually through good advertisements—Because they are well and strikingly placed.

It is our business to prepare good advertisements and place them where they will produce results.

Geo. F. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

IGNORE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY. When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again.

The Embodiment of Strength. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IMPARTS Robustness, Lustiness, Vigor.



An invaluable means of developing firmness of muscle, power of endurance, and general healthfulness.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. Have to offer for the Season of 1891 the following celebrated Hay and Harvesting Machines:



TORONTO BINDERS AND MOWERS, AND SHARP'S SULKY RAKE. Also the World Renowned AMERICAN--OSBORNE BINDERS AND MOWERS.

E. G. PRIOR & Co., Victoria or Kamloops, B.C. Send for Special Catalogue and Prices.

ENTOMBED IN THE... The North Pacific Cause... of a Terrible Accident... the 6th Instant... Many Human Beings... a Land Slide, the... of Summer Fresh...

Johnstown's Dreadful... peated Upon a Small... Recovery of the...

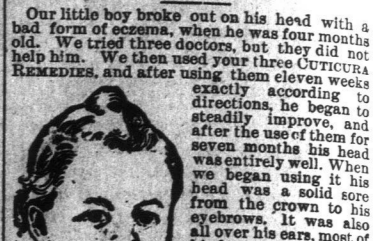
At the northern outlet... river, backed by precipitous hills of an average... 1,500 feet, lie the North Pacific... canneries, themselves...

Scarcely more than a... life and business activity... peries, the run having well... lands available being pressed...

Of females instantly relieved... PAIN AND WEAKNESSES... that new, elegant and infallible medicine to Pain Inflammation and Weakness...

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY

Head of Solid Sores, Itching Awful. Had to Tie His Hands to Cradle. Cured by Cuticura.



Our little boy broke out on his head with a bad form of eczema... We tried three doctors, but they did not cure him...

Cuticura Resolvent... The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humour Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements...

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste...



SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES... OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES...

Some Children Growing Too Fast... become listless, forgetful without energy, thin and weak...

SCOTT'S EMULSION... OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES... OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES...

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE... WARRANTED A CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED...

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO. PORTLAND, OR. COCHRAN & MUNN, DRUGGISTS, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, VICTORIA, B.C.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER. Senator McInnes and His Port Moody Grievance—Keeping Up the Old Spite. Owen E. Murphy and What He Was—How to push immigration matters.

EUROPE AND THE SOUTH. THINA Steamer Lines are to start from Newport News, Virginia.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—This week's edition of the Manufacturers' Record says that the Chesapeake & Ohio railway has closed a five-year contract with G. Farness, a large steamship owner in England...

ACROSS THE CONTINENT. David and Charles Caffre Make their Appearance in Quiet Philadelphia.

Their Tour Finished at 'an' House of Refuge—They Were 'Brought Home'.

For several months past the familiar faces of "the Caffre boys" have been missed from the police courts and the streets...

THE TARKENT-MOOREVY MATTER. The evidence before the Privileges and Elections committee, this week, has been of a very peculiar character...

HOUSE OF REFUGE. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 91. My dear Sir: The two boys, named respectively David and Charles Caffre...

THEY WANT A RIVAL. London Society Wants Mrs. Grimwood Suppressed.

LONDON, July 9.—The appeal of the Princess of Wales on behalf of Mrs. Grimwood, which was issued a week ago, has been coldly received.

PAID FOR THEIR PLOT. Balmaceda's Would-be Assassins Taken in a Trap—Four Lives The Forfeit.

THE QUARTETTE MARCHED TO THE WOODS AND SHOT DOWN FOR TREASON. SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—A correspondent of the Examiner, writing from Pisagua, Chile, says: Several miles back at Pisagua...

THE DAREDEVIL ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE BALMACEIDA, and his failure, has been an item to which I have alluded in your recent article...

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 9.—In the last Congress a resolution was carried instructing the President to negotiate with Mexico and Great Britain to prevent the entering of Chinese laborers into Canada...

CAMBODIA IN STRAIT. NEW YORK, July 9.—A newspaper reached this city today from the State of Chihuahua, Santa Rosalia, Sonora, which contains a startling story of cannibalism in Brazil.

AMERICAN NEWS. Russian Jews in the States. NEW YORK, July 9.—A. E. Olarovsky, the Consul-General of Russia, called upon General O'Brien, of the immigration board...

MEXICAN NEWS. Return of a Well-Known Victorian from a Trip to the South. After a long absence, during which he has visited the provinces of Mexico...

PHILANTHROPIST ADJUSTS ISSUES. KANSAS CITY, July 8.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist and Standard, Conn., was adjudged insane, this morning...

FUNERAL OF HANNAH HAMMILL. BANGOR, Me., July 8.—The whole city is in mourning today. The remains of ex-Vice President Hamlin were removed from his late residence to the Unitarian church...

THE ELECTRICATED MURDERERS. SING SING, July 8.—The unclaimed bodies of the three electrocuted murderers, Slocum, Wood and Jigro, were buried in the prison cemetery...

BEHRING'S SEA COMMISSIONERS. Prof. Mendall and Ornithologist Merriam Receive the Appointment. NEW YORK, July 8.—A Herald Washington special states that the American commission...

ENTERTAINING ROYALTY. The Operatic Performance the Finest Spectacle Ever Witnessed in the English Metropolis.

CHAMBERS COURT. Rules Governing Substituted Service on Persons Out of the Jurisdiction.

JAYNES vs. RICHARDS.—This was an application of the part of the defendants, for the plaintiff to show cause why the writ of summons herein, of the 12th June, 1891, and the Order made herein, on 12th June, 1891, for substituted service should be issued...

THE OPERATIC PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING was the finest spectacle ever witnessed in London, surpassing in every way any previous affair of the kind.

THE LIVES OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR and other royalties were endangered by an incident which occurred at the review of the Eton volunteers, Monday, and which was kept secret.

THE GREAT EVENT FOR LONDON today was watching the revolutions of the boys with great interest, and stood chatting with the Prince of Wales and others, directly in front of the line.

BIG FIRE IN CINCINNATI. One of the Largest Business Blocks Burned—Loss Nearly \$2,000,000. CINCINNATI, July 9.—A little after 10 o'clock, last night, fire broke out in the sub-basement of the immense building at Fourth and Elm streets...

BEHRING'S SEA COMMISSIONERS. Prof. Mendall and Ornithologist Merriam Receive the Appointment. NEW YORK, July 8.—A Herald Washington special states that the American commission...

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1891.

THE CHIEF WITNESS.

It is generally admitted that the degree of credit to be attached to the statements of a witness in a very great measure depends upon the character he bears. If the witness is known to be an upright and truthful man, who has never been mixed up in any questionable transaction, and whose word is as good as his bond, his testimony will be implicitly believed by those who know him, even where it is not corroborated by circumstances or the evidence of other witnesses.

Let us enquire now, who is the principal, indeed the only, witness against Sir Hector Langevin in this McCreedy scandal business? It is one Mr. Owen Murphy, otherwise Mr. Owen Eugene Murphy. Mr. Murphy is a gentleman from New York city, where he lived some twenty-eight years. Mr. Murphy thrived in New York. He was a builder and contractor, and being a little ambitious he became an Excise Commissioner and the treasurer of the Board of Excise without security. He was also elevated to the position of School Trustee. While he was treasurer of the Board of Excise of New York, a great deal of public money passed through his hands. Some of this money he spent in carrying the elections of the candidates of his party; some he lent to friends, and some he appropriated to his own use—intending, of course, to return it to the Treasury whence it was taken. But things did not turn out as Mr. Murphy expected—they hardly ever do in such cases—and he found it convenient to leave New York, indebted to the people of New York some \$50,000. In the language of plain people, he was a defaulter to that amount; and, although it is some fourteen years since he left New York, that amount stands against him still on the books of the commission. Indeed, it is not Mr. Murphy's fault that it is not \$10,000 more. For after he had been a short time in Canada, he was so very modest as to give his friend Mr. Nicholas Connolly a cheque on the funds that belonged to the Board of Excise for \$10,000. The New York people were by this time better acquainted with Mr. Owen Murphy, and did not honor his cheque.

This, then, is the kind of man Mr. Owen Eugene Murphy is. When placed in a position of trust in the city of New York he appropriated to his own use \$50,000 of the people's money, and after he came to Canada tried to get ten thousand dollars more. How much credit ought to be attached to the unsupported testimony of such a man we leave every person of common sense to judge.

We see, by late telegrams to the Winnipeg papers, that when Mr. Murphy came to the cross-examination with respect to the alleged payment of ten thousand dollars to Sir Hector Langevin, his memory failed him. He could not tell whether it was in 1886 or 1887 that he paid the money. Neither could he say whether it was in midsummer or midwinter, or from what bank he had got the money, or what were the denominations of the bills. His mind had suddenly become a blank with regard to the transaction. So distressed was he, while under the hands of the cross-examiner, that he faintly while attempting to answer a question.

For fear that some of our readers may think that we have misrepresented the character and the doings of Mr. Owen Eugene Murphy, we will reproduce, from the Montreal Gazette, part of the cross-examination from which has all the appearance of being a verbatim report.

Was the audit (in New York) against you? A. I was not there to see whether it was or not.

Q. Did you hear about it? A. I used \$20,000 in the election. Some of it for myself and some for my political friends, and when the time came that they promised to pay the money they did not make it good. In the excitement of the fight between Kelly and Hilden, in the election of 1876, I had been carrying a great deal of real estate, and it fell and depreciated very much, and with the expectation of making it good, drew an extra \$30,000. That is the whole story, and I do not care who knows it.

To witness—Then, as a matter of fact, you left New York a defaulter to the extent of \$50,000? A. Yes.

Q. And that default remains against you, no matter what was done with the funds? A. It remains against me.

Then, with regard to the cheque for ten thousand dollars more, after he arrived in Canada?

Mr. Oeler—I want to ask you one or two questions on another matter. When you came to Canada, did you draw any cheque on New York? A. Yes.

Q. How much was that cheque for? A. \$10,000, to the order of Nicholas Connolly.

Q. You drew that cheque on the funds that belonged to the Board of Excise, or that were in your name as treasurer? A. Yes.

Q. And so, after you came to Canada, you signed a cheque "O. E. Murphy, treasurer," and handed it to Mr. Connolly for collection? A. Yes.

There are men who will, without scruple, take advantage of the Government who are perfectly square and honorable with their partners, and in their dealings with private individuals. But there is one private transaction about which Mr. Owen Murphy, while on the witness stand, refused to speak on the ground that he was not bound to criminate himself. This was with regard to selling a certain note for \$400,000 to Mr. Robert McCreedy. Here are a few questions and answers with regard to that transaction:

Q. You had a transaction with him

(Robert McCreedy), by which you sold him a note for a pretty good sum, hadn't you? A. That is a question I will answer in another place. I do not think I am forced to answer it here.

Q. Did you sell him a note for \$400,000? A. I decline to answer that question here.

Q. Did you have a note for \$400,000? You will state, I suppose, your reason for declining to answer? A. I am sued in a criminal suit by Michael Connolly, about a transaction, with a note claimed to be for \$400,000, and I decline to answer anything connected with that.

Q. Do you refuse to answer because it may tend to criminate you? A. Yes.

Q. There is a criminal indictment with reference to that? A. Yes, and also with reference to Robert McCreedy.

Q. The indictment is for conspiracy? A. I believe so.

Q. In connection with the \$400,000. A. I believe so.

Q. And it is because there is an indictment at Quebec? A. I decline to answer any further questions in connection with that. I am sued criminally and I might give testimony here that would criminate me. I do not think it is fair for counsel to ask me these questions.

The story respecting that note has been, in part, related by our Ottawa correspondent. In order that our readers may be able to form a fair estimate of the character and credibility of Mr. Owen Eugene Murphy, we will repeat it here. One wet afternoon Mr. Michael Connolly and Mr. Murphy, to while away the time, amused themselves by drawing up notes of hand for fictitious sums. The one Connolly drew up in Murphy's favor was for four hundred thousand dollars. Here is a copy of it:

"On demand I promise to pay to Mr. E. Murphy, or order, four hundred thousand dollars, for value received, without defalcation or discount."

(Signed) MICHAEL CONNOLLY. The note bears no date. When the partners were sired of this kind of fun, Connolly tore up the note that Murphy had given him, but Mr. Murphy kept Connolly's, and, some time after the partners had quarrelled and separated, Murphy sold this note to Robert H. McCreedy, who attempted to collect it. McCreedy did not succeed in getting any money, but he did succeed in getting himself and Mr. Murphy prosecuted for conspiracy. The case is before the courts, and has been twice postponed on the motion of Murphy's counsel, in order that witnesses, who were alleged to be absent from the country, might be secured.

We do not think that fair-minded men, when they know what sort of a man the chief witness against Sir Hector Langevin is, will feel inclined to attach much importance to his unsupported testimony. They will naturally ask for corroborative evidence, and if the books of account and cheque books, now before the parliamentary committee, do not confirm what O. E. Murphy asserts, and if there is no other credible witness to the payment of the ten thousand dollars, they will, in considering the case, feel it their duty to pay no attention whatever to the statements made by that witness.

THE ORGAN A BAD ADVISER.

The organ of the Opposition, very kindly and considerately points out the course which the COLONIST ought to have pursued with regard to the dispute between the Superintendent of Education and the Principal of the High School. It says: "It was the duty of the COLONIST, when the Times attacked the Department, to ascertain the truth of the charges preferred, and, if untrue, to demonstrate it in black and white."

The COLONIST would do what was both wrong and foolish if it undertook to interfere in the manner pointed out by our contemporary. Newspapers are very useful in a community as long as they keep within their proper sphere and do their legitimate work; but they are nothing better than mischief-makers and nuisances when they take upon themselves an authority which they do not possess, and undertake work which they are not competent to perform. It is not the business of newspapers to settle disputes between teachers and the officials of the Department of Education. They have no authority to do this kind of work, neither have they the means at their disposal to make the necessary enquiries. The injustice which would be sure to be perpetrated if newspapers took upon themselves to settle disputes between individuals would be simply monstrous. Knowing this, when the Times attacked the Department of Education, we reminded it that it had heard only one side of the question, and asked it, in effect, to suspend its judgment until the case had been tried by the constituted authority. We did not defend the officials of the department, neither did we take the part of or condemn the Principal of the High School. We simply protested against trying this case by newspaper, and showed how foolish and malicious the Times was in taking for granted that the Department was in the wrong before its officials had been afforded the opportunity of making any explanation. If we had taken the course which the Times prescribes we would have acted quite as foolishly as the Times has done. There is a proper way of proceeding in such cases which we pointed out at the time. Until the matter is placed regularly before the authorities, it would be improper for the Superintendent of Education to say one word more than he has already said, and the COLONIST would be making itself as ridiculous as the Times has done if it attempted a defence of the Department before a witness has been heard or a paper examined.

If the Principal had done what we believe he ought to have done—if he feels aggrieved—appealed to the Government for redress; and if the Government had refused to hear his complaint or to do him justice, if it was found that he had been treated unjustly, then the Times, having all the facts before it, might, with perfect propriety have criticised the action of the authorities.

But, when it blindly attacks the Government, without knowing whether the officials have done right or wrong, it simply makes a fool of itself, and does what it can to bring journalism into disrepute in this Province.

COMMON SENSE.

The people of the State of Washington are beginning to find that the unsettled state of things at the coal mines, and the frequent outbursts of violence there, are had not only for the mine-owners and the miners, but for the community in general, as well as for the prospects of the country. This is what the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says in its yesterday's issue:

"It is certain that if we are to have the full advantage of nature's bounty in the form of coal deposits in this vicinity, there must be a 'new deal'—a substitution of regular work for spasmodic work, of certainty for uncertainty, and of minimum cost of mining for maximum cost. There must be such a change as will, in short, make coal cheaper and assure its regular supply. This does not mean that labor must waste and receive less, but that there must be less loss through strikes and interruptions. The business community is beginning to understand all this, and to see that in the end it is a sufferer from the mining troubles afflicting the mine-owners and the mine-workers. And that the facts of the situation are beginning to be thus understood, is the best assurance for speedy and permanent settlement of the troubles. There is still another interest in this matter connected with the public, and that is the rebate abroad of these continued disturbances. It is undeniable that they are giving the country and state a bad name with investors. Conservative men do not care to risk money where there is constant inharmoniousness between capital and labor, which will always give such a country a wide berth. The mining troubles will, most unjustly, but in fact nevertheless, hurt our credit if they shall not very soon be amicably and permanently composed."

This is a sensible and a practical view of the subject. The Intelligencer is favorable to the miners and it is a warm advocate of the interests of labor, but it sees that the want of harmony between mine-owners and miners that has existed so long in Washington, both as a Territory and a State, has done harm in the past to workingmen and every other class, and if better relations are not established soon, it will do still greater harm in the future.

SANGUINE.

Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., believes in the utility of his mission. He is reported to have said to a New York interviewer:

"Fortunately, the dispute has been taken in hand in time, and when we return from our expedition, probably in November next, I am confident the back of the problem will have been broken and a solution reached which will prove satisfactory to all concerned. It is, we fear, a great deal more likely that Sir George will return from Behring's Sea a disappointed man. If what experienced seafarers here say is true, he will at this late season, see very little in the sealing region that will aid any one in solving the problem which the arbitrators will have to tackle. And it is still more unlikely that he will hear anything from those he will meet there that it will be safe to rely upon. The seals will be scattered over the wild waste of waters, and the few that he can catch sight of here and there can give him no idea of the numbers that frequent the sea. From all we can hear of it, Behring's Sea is a very dreary place during the months of August, September and October, and the commissioners will find that their mission will be almost as fruitless as that of the proverbial wild goose chase. They will, however, see how little there is to be seen which will be instructive. They will find that, as far as their part of the work is concerned, the dispute has not been taken in hand in time. To get any information worth bringing home, the commissioners should have started for Behring's Sea more than two months ago."

THE SECTIONAL GRADUATES. The kind of journalism popular in Vancouver would strain very severely the consciences of editors living in any other city, but we suppose where writers are compelled to draw upon their imagination for facts from day to day, such an article as the "World," entitled "Sectional Run Mad," can be produced without turning a hair. It is impossible that a whole community can delight in glaring falsehoods and, for the benefit of those who love the truth, we now present briefly the real facts with regard to the University movement.

The World says they, on the mainland, had done all the hard work in connection with the initiation of the movement. The fact is they had nothing to do with its initiation. The first meeting in connection with the subject was called by the Mayor of Victoria, at the suggestion of a few gentlemen who were interested in higher education. The first bill was prepared in Victoria and put through the House by Mr. S. Duck, then one of the members for Victoria. If Victoria had desired to take advantage of its opportunity it doubtless could have framed that bill in its own interest, but those concerned in the matter were gentlemen, and therefore acted with perfect loyalty towards the whole province.

What then was the hard work to which the World refers of the Mainland people? Why, it was in seeking to amend the original bill so as to give the Mainland such a preponderance on the Senate as to leave Victoria at their mercy. They proposed their members to be placed on the Senate by convocation, and their conduct at the last election leaves us without any doubt as to their purpose in thus seeking to pack the governing body.

The World refers triumphantly to the letter of the Rev. E. D. McLaren, which

appeared in its columns, and affects to sneer at the gentleman who so completely answered him in our columns. All we need say about Mr. McLaren's letter is that a more unfortunate specimen of special pleading never came under our observation, and we can only wonder that so able a man should have allowed himself to become the mouthpieces of such unworthy associates. See how the Rev. gentleman reasons. We are in the majority as to population, and we should be in the majority on the Senate. But he forgets that he has no authority to speak for any portion of the Mainland, outside of the two cities of Vancouver and Westminster, and he ought to know that a large portion of the Mainland would prefer Victoria, had they any opportunity of expressing their views. Further, he forgets that Victoria has at least a population equal to the two cities of the Mainland, and that, even if that were not the case, the question of the site of a university ought to be settled on far other grounds than the mere numbering of heads. But Mr. McLaren said Victoria had eight members on the Senate, and the Mainland thirteen. Did Mr. McLaren forget that members of the Senate appointed by the Government, by the Medical Council, by the Law Society, and by the Teachers' Institutes were chosen to represent these interests, wherever their home might be; and did he not know that when these appointments should be changed, and their appointment is only for one year, Victoria would in all probability have only one representative on the Senate, namely, the appointee of the City Council; and, by the way, the Mainland men worked hard to prevent the cities having any representatives in the Senate, so determined were they to have the whole power in their own hands. How is the Senate, if it exists, composed at present? Vancouver has six representatives, Westminster, four, Victoria, one elected for that purpose and four who happen at present to reside in our city, but who may be chosen, next year, from the Mainland. But now, we come to some more of the hard work of the Mainland men. The bill, as passed last session, gave Convocation seven representatives; there are 65 members of Convocation in Victoria and 80 on the Mainland. The members in Victoria agreed to nominate only three out of the seven, but the Mainland men sent out a circular, blessed by the minister's signature and marked confidential, urging their cohorts to secure the whole number, that is, refusing to the fifty-five Island graduates any representation at all. Victoria has never claimed the University, but has been ready to submit loyalty to the verdict of any impartial arbitrator, or to compete with the other cities as to which should make the best offer in the interests of the University; but, on the other hand, "Vancouver has proclaimed on the house-top its purpose to secure the university at all costs. We have in our possession, a pamphlet, entitled "Information for Travellers," in which it is stated that Vancouver will soon have the university. Whatham College was represented as the preparatory college, and its teachers promised professorships. The World has been happy in its title, for here, surely, is sectionalism run mad, and here, too, are grounds sufficient to justify honorable men refusing to belong to a Senate composed of men whose interest seems to be the booming of a city, and not the advancement of higher education."

MURPHY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Owen Eugene Murphy's career as a contractor and a negotiator for contracts is interesting, and, if viewed from the proper standpoint, instructive. The good old-fashioned way of doing business did not suit Mr. Murphy. It was not, we presume, exciting enough, and did not enable him and his partners to make money sufficiently fast. Like a great many other people Mr. Murphy does not like competition. He, according to his own story, wanted to get competitors out of the way, and it was his great desire to have a friend in court or in the Public Works Department. Being active-minded and ingenious he proposed to his partners to secure the road offices of Mr. Thomas McCreedy, and to accomplish that end he proposed to them to give him \$25,000. The sum was to be paid for getting the cross-wall contract on such terms as would enable the contractors to recoup themselves and have a snug margin of profit besides. According to his testimony every thing went merry as a marriage bell. The partners agreed to pay the money and give the notes of the firm for the amount. Mr. Murphy got the notes and paid them over, not to Mr. Thomas McCreedy, as he would at first have the word believe, but to his friend and crony, Mr. Robert McCreedy. This was brought out clearly in the cross-examination. The following extract from that examination is taken from the Toronto Mail's report:

What day was it the \$25,000 in notes was paid for? I cannot tell you that.

Was it after the contract was executed? To the best of my knowledge, that is so. I want to get a clear statement from you of the parties present when the notes were handed over?

To the best of my recollection they were all present, Larkin, Nicholas Connolly, and I believe Michael Connolly, Robert McCreedy, and myself, and I think Thomas McCreedy came down stairs after a while. Do you think that Thomas was present when the notes were handed to Robert?

I have no recollection, but to the best of my opinion, he was not.

You handed them to Robert without Thomas being there?

That is my recollection.

Has that always been your recollection? It has, I think.

Then it is clearly an error. Your evidence at the top of page 43. You provided \$25,000 to Thomas McCreedy? "Yes, I want to get a clear statement from you of the parties present when the notes were handed over?"

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is that this is incorrect, that you would not like to swear positively. To the best of my knowledge, I don't think he was present. The \$25,000 were not paid to Mr. Thomas McCreedy, and, for anything that Mr. Murphy knows to the contrary, he may not have seen a cent of the money he is accused of having taken as pay. For his influence in securing the cross-wall contract. There is a very important link in the chain of evidence wanting. What became of the notes after Mr. Robert McCreedy received them is not known. They were taken up not by the Connolly Brothers, who signed them, but by Mr. Murphy personally. It was he who retired the notes as they became due, by the firm's cheques drawn in his own favor. It is known that the firm paid the money, but it has not yet been shown who pocketed it. All that is known as yet is that the notes of hand were placed by Mr. Murphy in Mr. Robert H. McCreedy's hands.

With regard to the ten thousand dollars which Mr. Owen Eugene Murphy says he paid to Sir Hector Langevin, there is not a particle of evidence except that of Mr. Murphy himself, to show that the money was so paid. It will be remembered that when Mr. Murphy was cross-examined as to the details of the alleged transaction his memory failed him completely. He could not tell when he handed the money to Sir Hector, or what kind of money it was. Here is the summary of this part of Mr. Murphy's cross-examination, which appears in the Winnipeg Free Press of the 8th inst.:

"Witness could not remember whether it was midsummer or midwinter he paid the money in the day time; could not tell where he got the money; supposed it was from the bank, but could not tell what bank it would be either the Union or Bank of B. N. A. He thought he paid the money in the day time; could not say whether or not he had himself drawn the cheques on which he got the money, or to whose order they were drawn. Had no idea what kind of bills he got, and professed to have no recollection of the details of the transaction. Only then read Murphy's main examination last week, when he professed a good recollection of this transaction and had said he drew the money on cheques signed by him in the name of the firm, and that he believed they were endorsed by Nicholas Connolly. He had then said also that he asked for \$100 bills, but the bank had not got them, and he had to take fifties and twenties. He had no recollection of any entry being made in the books of the firm. Oler read from his main evidence, in which witness said this item represented money he had paid Sir Hector. He also read from the evidence the statement of witness that while he could not say how he got the money, his cheques would show, and he asked Murphy to produce the cheques. Murphy replied that he could not find any such cheques, and was not aware if any were missing. His bank book did not show these warrants."

This, then, is how the case stood, a few days ago. The \$25,000 alleged to have been paid to Mr. Thomas McCreedy has not been traced beyond Mr. Robert H. McCreedy, who is associated with Mr. Murphy and Mr. Tarte in trying to prove that a Minister of the Crown and a Member of Parliament have been guilty of malfeasance in office; and there is no evidence except that of Owen E. Murphy, a self-confessed defaulter and betrayer of trust, to show that Sir Hector Langevin received a dollar, improperly, from Mr. Murphy, or from anyone else. There is not only not a credible witness, but not a circumstance or a document to whom had been detailed the circumstances. He determined to investigate the meaning and accordingly first examined the printed leaf. This he found was torn from a novel and contained twenty-six lines on each side. He then turned his attention to the hair and discovered that there were twenty-six pieces of unequal length. This puzzled him for a moment, and he suddenly jumping to the conclusion that there must be some connection between the number of the printed lines and the number of hairs, he laid each of the latter along the line of the page they respectively reached, beginning with the shortest hair, at the top of the leaf.

After changing them about several times he discovered that each hair pointed to a different letter, and the combination thus produced formed a slang sentence, by means of which the prisoner was given to understand that which he was to be taken to court and were determined to make a bold attempt to rescue him as soon as he made his appearance.

Taking the cue, the governor adopted every precaution to frustrate the well-laid plans of the outsiders; the attempt was made and, as a natural consequence, the conspirators soon found themselves in the same condition as the one for whom they had planned the rescue.

The Bengal tiger has more courage than the lion, according to a showman, who states that the matter was tested in this manner: "We placed a shooting cracker in the respective cages and fired the fuses. As soon as the fuses began to burn they attracted the attention of both animals, but in a widely different manner. The lion drew into a corner and watched the proceedings with a distrustful and uneasy eye. The tiger, on the contrary, advanced to the burning fuse with a firm step and snuffing gasp. On reaching the cracker he overtook his paw and began to roll it over his nose, and when it exploded beneath his very nose he did not flinch, but continued his examination until perfectly satisfied. The lion betrayed great fear when he heard the report of the explosion and for quite a time could not be coaxed out of his den."

Deceptive Telegraph Poles. In Java the woodpeckers bore into the telegraph poles, deceived by the buzzing sound made by the wires into the belief that insects are concealed in the wood. In Norway the woodpeckers have been found to bore into the poles, but more curious is the fact that in Norway bears have torn away the large stones placed at the bottom of the poles, deceived by the sound into thinking that bees and their store of honey were to be found beneath.

AN INGENIOUS CIPHER. How the Friends of a French Thief Got Themselves into Jail. Some years ago, says the Detroit Free Press, the friends of a Parisian thief adopted a decidedly novel method of carrying on a clandestine correspondence with him while he was awaiting trial. One day the jailer was visited by the prisoner's betrothed, who had asked him to give her an envelope. This upon being opened was found to contain simply a small lock of her hair, around which was wadded a leaf of a book. The jailer did not consider it worth his while to deliver this souvenir to the culprit, and, therefore, threw it aside.

A day or two later a similar inclosure was handed in at the prison gate and shared the fate of its predecessors. In the course of a week another was left by the same person. This aroused the suspicion of the governor of the prison, to whom had been detailed the circumstances. He determined to investigate the meaning and accordingly first examined the printed leaf. This he found was torn from a novel and contained twenty-six lines on each side. He then turned his attention to the hair and discovered that there were twenty-six pieces of unequal length. This puzzled him for a moment, and he suddenly jumping to the conclusion that there must be some connection between the number of the printed lines and the number of hairs, he laid each of the latter along the line of the page they respectively reached, beginning with the shortest hair, at the top of the leaf.

After changing them about several times he discovered that each hair pointed to a different letter, and the combination thus produced formed a slang sentence, by means of which the prisoner was given to understand that which he was to be taken to court and were determined to make a bold attempt to rescue him as soon as he made his appearance.

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From THE DAILY COLONIST, July 15. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL. Married Yesterday. Thomas Cullen and Miss Edith Williams...

Preparing the Deck. The water was pumped out of the dock at Esquimaux, yesterday, and the blocks inspected, preparatory to the reception of the Waspette.

Chinese Suspected. The recent fire at Duncan's, which destroyed the rancher's, is now alleged to have been the work of Chinese, who are suspected of selling liquor to Indians, upon Indian testimony.

Bound for Victoria. The steamer City of Puebla will be due from San Francisco, to-morrow, with the following passengers: R. W. Edwards and wife, E. B. Herr and wife, N. W. J. Lynn and wife, F. Grey and wife, J. Doe, Miss Van Lessor, G. L. Firestone, W. Holloway, S. J. Booth.

On for the Orient. The steamship Britain of the Upton Line, called at Outer Wharf last night, and sailed thence for China and Japan, at 10:20.

A Handsome Photograph. When Mr. O. C. Bass was recently visiting Montreal he secured a very artistically arranged and well executed group photograph, seen in 1888, of the Council of the Commercial Capital of the Dominion.

The Port Townsend Election. The fierce municipal campaign which has been going on at Port Townsend for the past two days has ended in the election of the whole citizen's ticket over the ticket placed in the field by the Republicans.

Gymkhana. The date has not yet been fixed for the gymkhana meeting, but it will probably take place early in August. It is the intention to make them most interesting of any that have yet been given.

The Late Augustus Herbuvaux. The remains of the late Augustus Herbuvaux, yesterday, taken to St. Andrew's pro-cathedral, where services were conducted by Rev. Fathers, Nicols and Mandart, and thence to Ross Bay cemetery.

Victoria's Loss, Westminster, G.D. On Sunday next, Rev. John Reid, D.D., will preach for the first time in his new pastorate, that of St. Paul's, Reformed Episcopal, church, Westminster.

The Coming Examination. Chief Engineer C. J. Stockton, of the Lascar's department, is paying the city a visit, partly in connection with the session of the Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W., and partly in connection with the approaching firemen's tournament.

Mark a Grand Day. The Orange demonstration at Nanaimo, on Monday, filled the Coal City with yellow sashes and music. There were over 1,000 persons in the parade, which was headed and accompanied by their wives and families.

Married in Kingston. The Kingston, Ont., which contains the following notice: "To-day (June 25) an interesting event occurred in St. James' church, the marriage of Miss Annie, daughter of William Burrows, to Dr. John Weddell, professor of natural sciences at the University."

At Home at the Palace. One of the most pleasant events of the day was the "At Home" given last night by the ladies of the Little Society. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, for church purposes, his Lordship Bishop Lemmens had placed his residence at the disposal of the ladies promoting the enterprise, and it is needless to say that they turned the advantages to the best account.

Robbing the Union. Arrest of the Defalcating Financial Secretary of the B. C. Landowners' and Steamshipmen's Association. Several nights since Financial Secretary Porter, of the B. C. Landowners' and Steamshipmen's Protective and Benevolent Association, left this city by the steamer Olympian for the Sound.

A NEW SHERRY COBBLE. Sprinkle three spoonfuls of caster sugar over some crushed strawberries and raspberries; add one and a half pints of shaved ice and three glassfuls of sherry. As the best means of drinking through a straw.

THE WORKMEN.

Meeting of the Order in Annual Session in the City of Victoria. The Rev. D. V. Grant, of Orillia, has consented to fill the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church for the month of August.

The Midsummer Feast. "The Fakir" having gone to pieces in San Francisco, the only attraction for the night at the Victoria is the Wolf Family concert, on the 28th.

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Except on the occasion of these meetings, the rooms of the Society are sparsely attended. Yet a few old members find it a pleasant place to while away the passing hours, and the hall itself is well worth inspecting by the public at large, who are always welcome.

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And here permit me to digress a little in view of the surroundings. You belong to a country whose annals circle the earth, and whose feet cover every sea.

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Light gymnastics embrace the use of dumb-bells, bar-bells, Indian clubs, wands, hoops and exercises without anything whatever in the hands, Marching, deep breathing movements, posing, stretching and equilibrium exercises, all of which have in a great measure grown out of the elaborate system, also come, says the Ladies' Home Journal, under the general term, light gymnastics.

The beneficial results of all these are many and varied. Hardly anyone is too weak for gymnastics. Gentle massage will start the muscles and send the blood into healthy circulation. Then the patient should help herself. One of the advantages of light gymnastics is that the action and convalescent can make what appear to be trifling efforts and by them, in time, be restored to active health.

From this step to the use of light apparatus in the dumb-bells is a short one. But the mistake is too often made in trying to be too muscular, and using bells of too great a weight. Attempt nothing above your strength at the start; it is ever better at first to under than to overdo it.

Place the bells on the chest; push the right-hand bell out in front eight times, the left-hand afterward, then both. Push the bell in the right hand out from the chest to the right, the left the same, and next both.

Put bells under the armpits. Lift them up alternately and at the same time. With bells on the shoulders roll out as in the movement above described.

Strike the bells quickly over the head and under the right leg; then the left leg, then again behind the back. With the right-hand bell extended from right side at right angles with the body, strike it as if it were an arrow.

These are but simple movements. A teacher in the gymnasium will give you dozens more. But just after the morning bath, in a cool room, before the corset is put on, if tried for a few weeks, a woman truly beautiful, as well as "healthy, wealthy and wise."

Among the guests at a well-known party, which was given at the City of Kingston, from which will send a couple of days for leaving for England, or to the States, they have been traveling, having visited and Japan. They spent a third baronet of that name quite prominent in public life, and was born in 1847.

The completed plans of the Board Methodist church, specifications, will be the meeting of the trustees on evening. Hoopes and show a hands upon substantial stone with neat stone dressings, the style termed Romanesque, and two narrow which are bold arches.

There is to be a festival in the main entrance, with massive projections between the new and old, with an imposing appearance approached from Douglas, which is of high pitch, dome. The body of the church is in the form of a cross, containing 480 seats, while the commodate 804 persons, with a large party is expected on Sunday next.

The tourists number hundred and fifty, and come C.P.R. After visiting from Columbia and Alaska, they return to the N.P.R.

A particularly sad funeral that of the late Mrs. Copeland, took place at the City of Kingston, yesterday. The funeral took place at Ross Bay, being J. Flewin, T. Lawson, S. Latham, L. Hafer and J. E. Work at the Organ.

The work of building the Outer Wharf is progressing. It is expected to have the masonry completed in about two weeks, the filling in, the stone being laid, the big stones being they can be plainly seen beneath the surface during the day.

Death claimed as his victim, Mrs. J. C. Devlin, after a short illness, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Devlin, 23 years of age, a fan devoted mother. The funeral to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Will be Buried. The funeral of the late C. B. Lockhart, who died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Lockhart, yesterday, will be held at the residence of the deceased, made all for the interment, yesterday.

Interested. The United States Government, in paying to the conditions of the border, Canada, and many reports have been made, which are of great value. Points received by the Hyd at Washington from the Coast reports as to marine meteors, a memorandum published in the Skidgate Inlet.

Two hundred and seventy-two notices were received by the front church collections, last church cathedral contributed James church \$35. The total will take up hospital cost, August. At a meeting of the board of trustees, the contracts for medical officer will be received subject of a trained nurses' rotary association, in regard to a lance.

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Put bells under the armpits. Lift them up alternately and at the same time. With bells on the shoulders roll out as in the movement above described.

Strike the bells quickly over the head and under the right leg; then the left leg, then again behind the back. With the right-hand bell extended from right side at right angles with the body, strike it as if it were an arrow.

These are but simple movements. A teacher in the gymnasium will give you dozens more. But just after the morning bath, in a cool room, before the corset is put on, if tried for a few weeks, a woman truly beautiful, as well as "healthy, wealthy and wise."

Among the guests at a well-known party, which was given at the City of Kingston, from which will send a couple of days for leaving for England, or to the States, they have been traveling, having visited and Japan. They spent a third baronet of that name quite prominent in public life, and was born in 1847.

The completed plans of the Board Methodist church, specifications, will be the meeting of the trustees on evening. Hoopes and show a hands upon substantial stone with neat stone dressings, the style termed Romanesque, and two narrow which are bold arches.

There is to be a festival in the main entrance, with massive projections between the new and old, with an imposing appearance approached from Douglas, which is of high pitch, dome. The body of the church is in the form of a cross, containing 480 seats, while the commodate 804 persons, with a large party is expected on Sunday next.

The tourists number hundred and fifty, and come C.P.R. After visiting from Columbia and Alaska, they return to the N.P.R.

A particularly sad funeral that of the late Mrs. Copeland, took place at the City of Kingston, yesterday. The funeral took place at Ross Bay, being J. Flewin, T. Lawson, S. Latham, L. Hafer and J. E. Work at the Organ.

The work of building the Outer Wharf is progressing. It is expected to have the masonry completed in about two weeks, the filling in, the stone being laid, the big stones being they can be plainly seen beneath the surface during the day.

Death claimed as his victim, Mrs. J. C. Devlin, after a short illness, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Devlin, 23 years of age, a fan devoted mother. The funeral to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Will be Buried. The funeral of the late C. B. Lockhart, who died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Lockhart, yesterday, will be held at the residence of the deceased, made all for the interment, yesterday.

Interested. The United States Government, in paying to the conditions of the border, Canada, and many reports have been made, which are of great value. Points received by the Hyd at Washington from the Coast reports as to marine meteors, a memorandum published in the Skidgate Inlet.

Two hundred and seventy-two notices were received by the front church collections, last church cathedral contributed James church \$35. The total will take up hospital cost, August. At a meeting of the board of trustees, the contracts for medical officer will be received subject of a trained nurses' rotary association, in regard to a lance.

THE PIONEER SOCIETY.

A Club Room, Reminiscence of Gone Days in This City. Experiences of Robert Ridley, One of the Earliest Pacific Coast Pioneers.

The British Columbia Pioneer Society was organized April 28th, 1871. Its headquarters are at 28 Broad street, where it holds meetings on the first Wednesday evening of each month.

Except on the occasion of these meetings, the rooms of the Society are sparsely attended. Yet a few old members find it a pleasant place to while away the passing hours, and the hall itself is well worth inspecting by the public at large, who are always welcome.

As a traveler trace to its source in the mountains, the stream which far swells expands over the level of the sea. Our hearts, on this day, fondly turn to the fountain.

And here permit me to digress a little in view of the surroundings. You belong to a country whose annals circle the earth, and whose feet cover every sea.

Englishmen framed the best of our laws—Magna Charta, Trial by Jury, and the Bill of Rights. The grand old common law of our country is ours, and from you we derive much of our art and science.

The walls of the room are hung with many pictures. There is a photograph of the steamer Beaver, which has arrived at the wharf in the narrows of Burrard Inlet. She was the first steamer ever on the Pacific coast, and came around the Horn in 1825.

There are several views of Victoria, the first taken by a wandering photographer from California in 1842. It shows the old stockade enclosing a square, from Fort street up to where the COLONIST is now located.

The colors of the Victorian and park flag have arrived. There is talk of a tennis tournament, between the two clubs, to be held at the Victoria Jockey Club.

The plan for the new Gorge road church will be completed by this evening, when the trustees will meet to inspect them.

The officers of the Society at present are: J. B. Lovell, President; Thomas Flewin, Vice-President; J. A. Austin, Secretary; John Kurts, Treasurer; Dr. McNaughton, Corresponding Secretary.

Robert Ridley takes care of Pioneer Hall and distributes the notices of meetings, etc. Mr. Ridley left England in 1837, sailing on a vessel of which his father was master.

Mr. Ridley came to Victoria during the gold excitement, when there were 5,000 tents pitched in this city. He went to the Fraser river, mined a while and then came back, and afterwards prospect all over British Columbia, following up all mining excitations and engaged in a vain pursuit for wealth.

General Schofield of the United States Army, accompanied by his wife and visited Esquimaux last evening, to take charge of the remains.

Major-General Schofield, in command of the army of the United States, who has just returned from the Sound, is now visiting Victoria, left for the Sound cities last night by the City of Kingston.

Yesterday General Schofield, accompanied by his wife and visited Esquimaux last evening, to take charge of the remains.

General Schofield is a member of the Board of Officers of the Victoria, who is greatly interested in harbor defence. He will give his attention to a close inspection of the harbor.

Among the guests at a well-known party, which was given at the City of Kingston, from which will send a couple of days for leaving for England, or to the States, they have been traveling, having visited and Japan. They spent a third baronet of that name quite prominent in public life, and was born in 1847.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

THE GYMNASIUM

The largest gymnasium of the season is expected to open next week north by the Queen. The tourists number about one hundred and fifty, and come west by the C.P.R. After visiting Northern British Columbia and Alaska, they return home by the N.P.R.

Committed to Earth

A particularly sad funeral service was that of the late Mrs. Copeland, which Rev. Dr. Reid conducted at the Reformed Episcopal church, yesterday.

Work at the Oster Wharf

The work of building the stone wall at the Oster Wharf is progressing rapidly, and it is expected to have the masonry work completed in about two weeks.

Death of Mrs. J. C. Devlin

Death claimed a victim, at noon yesterday, Mrs. J. C. Devlin, who expired after a short illness, at her home on North Park street.

Will be Buried Here

The funeral of the late Charles Bartley, the circumstances of whose unfortunate death were recorded yesterday, will take place from 8 to 10 o'clock at the undertaker's rooms, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

An Interested Neighbor

The United States Government have, particularly of late, been paying special attention to the conditions of their nearest neighbor, Canada, and many special reports have been transmitted.

Hospital Work

Two hundred and seventy-two dollars was the amount received by the hospital during the month ending last Sunday, Christ church cathedral contributing \$227, and St. James church \$35.

The Citizens' Gift

The stand of coils purchased by Victorians for the steamer Victorian are now at Port Townsend. The intention is for the subscribers to have the coils made to order.

Recent Home

A neat, new sign, bearing the words, "Provincial W.C.T.U.," now adorns the front of the Rescue Home, at 108 Commercial street.

Career of a Smuggling Ship

The sloop Flora, which, under the name of "Gora," was seized by United States customs officials recently for smuggling Chinese into Seattle, is the British bottom.

Tourists in Town

Among the guests at the Clarence are Sir William H. Stokes, Bart., and his wife and daughter. They arrived last evening, on the City of Kingston, from the South.

In Chambers

Kingham and Minor vs. Whyte.—Application made by Pemberton & Son, judgment creditors, to set aside judgment obtained by plaintiffs.—Withheld.

The New Gorge Road Church

The completed plans of the new Gorge Road Methodist church, together with the specifications, will be submitted to the meeting of the vestry to be held this evening.

GROWING AND PROSPERING.

Gratifying Condition of the A.O.U.W. in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

The Supreme Grand Master Introduced to the Grand Lodge—Election of Officers To-day.

With a dozen or more people to choose from, the Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. of Oregon and Washington picked upon Victor as the most desirable city in which to hold the annual session, now in progress.

Will Wash the Case.

Yesterday's police court, over which Messrs. Sherrin and McKinnon presided, lasted less than ten minutes.

The Foresters.

Mr. Oliver Cruise, of Seattle, D.S.C.R., I.O.F.E. for the Pacific Coast is at present in Victoria in the interests of that organization.

MR. EDGAR MARVIN.

For some time past Mr. Edgar Marvin, Vice-Consul of the United States in Victoria, has been noticeably out of health.

SMOTHERED BY SNOW.

Reno, Col., July 14.—Thomas Anderson, who has been prospecting on the west branch of the Dolores river, brings a strange story of a discovery made near the headwaters of the stream.

SLAIN BY THE TYRANT.

Chilian Citizens Set Down in Defiance of the Highest Court.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Antonio Vera, one of the Chilean insurgent representatives, now here, has a very rapid communication to-day's Post, in answer to the Evening Star's Santiago correspondent.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Victoria Asked to Subsidize a Railroad With One Million in Cash.

Police Magistrate Matter Again Brought Up and Discussed—Routine Business.

THE PROPOSED CEMETERY.

THE EMPEROR LEAVES SCOTLAND.

MURDER AT TACOMA.

APPEALS COURT.

MARRIED.

DIED.

THE TEACHERS' MEETING.

Proceedings at Toronto—Next Convention at Seattle, Perhaps.

THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER INTRODUCED TO THE GRAND LODGE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS TO-DAY.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

THE PROPOSED CEMETERY.

THE EMPEROR LEAVES SCOTLAND.

MURDER AT TACOMA.

APPEALS COURT.

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THE NEGRO'S SONG.

It Breathes a Sadness Induced by the Wrongful Race Has Borne.

No Other Music Can Match It in Melancholy Sweetness, and It Was the Only Thing That Slavery Left Him—Reasons for Its Excellence.

Ninety years ago in a little grass-matted hut beside the Niger river in white traveler John Rossing in the pages of a tropical fever.

REPORT.

THE FIRE WARDENS.

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