

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Preparations on a Grand Scale for the Reception of the French Fleet at Portsmouth.

Superiority of Canadian Eggs Shipped to England Proved Beyond Doubt.

A Churchwarden in Scotland at Loggerheads With the Villagers.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 18.—Preparations are all complete for the reception of the French fleet, and they have been made with a will, for the French fleet will be much more welcome than the German fleet.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The city of Trekes is packed with visitors from all parts of Germany, to be present at the ceremonies on Thursday, when the holy coat of the Saviour will be exposed to public view.

Great Welsh Festival. LONDON, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Patti will attend the Reiateddoff at Swansea, tomorrow, and has aroused the enthusiasm of the Welsh bards by promising to sing during the festival.

For Protection Against Fruit Pests. PARIS, Aug. 18.—A syndicate of wine-growers has been formed at Epernay for mutual insurance against individual losses from the ravages of the phylloxera.

Superiority of Canadian Eggs. LONDON, Aug. 18.—Over 3,000,000 Canadian eggs have been landed at Liverpool.

A Churchwarden in Scotland. LONDON, Aug. 18.—A gentleman named Farquharson has been making himself obnoxious, of late, to the residents of Bramser, the pretty little village near which the Queen's Imperial castle is situated.

Montreal's Mortality Returns. MONTREAL, August 15.—The mortality returns for 1890 for this city have just been issued, and shows a death rate of 24.8 per thousand, on an estimated population of 216,300.

European Immigration. MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—In an interview, yesterday, President Van Horne, speaking of immigration matters, said that the limited arrivals for the last year or two was owing to the abundance of employment and comparatively good wages in the British Isles.

To Call Mercier to Account. TORONTO, Aug. 19.—A despatch to the Mail, from Quebec, says it has transpired that there is a movement here to induce Lieutenant-Governor Angers to call Premier Mercier to account for alleged boodling in connection with the Bale des Chaleurs railway.

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quarson will at once take the matter into court, and if he does, the villagers will make a strong fight with a very good legal case, it is thought, on their side.

The Kater Will Not Come. LONDON, Aug. 18.—The hopes which have been raised from time to time that the German Emperor might visit the United States during the Columbian exhibition, because he has indicated a wish to do so, have been disappointed.

CANADIAN NEWS

The Anglo-Spanish Treaty. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18.—A cablegram from the Colonial Office, in London, announces that neither England nor Spain has given notice of their intention to terminate the treaty of 1850, and that the notice of termination must be given after the date fixed for its expiration, no change can be made for two years to come on the duty on Canadian imports into the Spanish West Indies.

Accidentally Killed. WINNIPEG, Aug. 18.—A young man named Green was killed at Neepawa, this morning, by the collapse of an elevator scaffold.

Vincent Scully Coming. WINNIPEG, Aug. 18.—Vincent Scully, who defeated the Parnellite candidate in the late Kilkenny election, is here, en route west.

A Private Meeting. MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—The Canadian Pacific board of directors held its regular meeting, yesterday, under the presidency of Van Horne, but the proceedings were of a private nature, and the officials decline to say anything about it for publication.

Has McGreevy Resigned? OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Hon. Thomas McGreevy, M.P., did not obey the summons to appear within the bar of the House, this afternoon. He is in Quebec. It is understood the resignation of McGreevy is in the hands of the speaker, but this is not definitely known.

A Printing Bureau Scandal. TORONTO, Aug. 18.—An Ottawa despatch to the World says that it is admitted that unless there is a tall lot of swearing by the type foundry of Toronto, it will be elicited that an official who had a great deal to do with the printing bureau, received large commissions from them on purchases made by him; but it is not so much the official that the Reform editors who have charge of this scandal are after, as it is his ministerial chief, Mr. Chapeau.

The Traffic in Chinese. TORONTO, August 17.—A Washington despatch says that the treasury department has been advised that Vancouver is the point where Chinamen that are being smuggled into the United States enter British Columbia. The information is that hundreds arrive on every Chinese steamer, and that about 2,000 annually are brought into the United States from that point.

Prof. Saunders Coming. WINNIPEG, August 17.—Prof. Saunders is here, en route to the Pacific Coast.

Infraction of the Customs Law. OTTAWA, August 15.—A special agent of the Customs department has seized \$50,000 worth of dredging plant at Sault Ste Marie, Ont., for undervaluation. The dredges belong to Hecker Bros., an American firm, and also a few being at Victoria, and in one of the minor elements of the town's prosperity.

Sir Hector Langevin's Resignation. OTTAWA, August 17.—Sir Hector Langevin vacated his department yesterday. He sent for the chief clerks and bade them farewell. His resignation has not yet been accepted.

Obituary. TORONTO, August 17.—Jas. Baird, President of the Canadian Marine Engineers' Association, is dead. He was one of the most promising young engineers in the country.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

British Columbia Matters Discussed in the House of Commons—Dewdney Goes for Laurier.

The Rights of Settlers to Minerals—An Important Consideration—The Opposition Entirely Astry.

A B.C. Rifle Team for Ottawa—Resignation of McGreevy—Lottery Correspondence Prohibited.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—British Columbia had another regular field day in the House of Commons. Hon. Mr. Laurier, as an amendment to supply, moved that the Minister of the Interior had committed a breach of faith with Parliament in not sending an officer to British Columbia to enquire into the claims of the settlers of the districts of Cranberry, Cedar, Wellington, Nanoose, and Nainaimo, to the minerals in the lands they occupy.

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At Banning we had in a comparatively short time four rains. Then there were terrible rains on the mountains above Redlands, and a heavy fall at Campo, all unprecedented at this time of year. I am satisfied they are the direct results of Salton lake. These rains came at a time when they are not needed, just in harvest time, and when the rain crop is maturing.

From the break in the river to Salton lake is 300 miles, and it consists of the finest soil imaginable. The water is an almost sufficient to furnish irrigation for hundreds and hundreds of thousands of acres. At present about one-fifth of the water in the Colorado river is flowing through the channel into the lake at Salton, but with the next heavy rain it would come back to the river, and the water in the river turned into this channel. At Yuma, when we left, the thermometer on the boat registered 112 deg. in the shade, but at no time during the journey was it over 82 deg. across the country did it rise above 82 deg.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Aug. 18.—The Council came to a decision, last evening, to enter into a contract with Mr. A. Shaw, to light the city with arc lights, of 2,000 candle power each, for his return to Vancouver, just before the steamer Michigan arrived, this afternoon, from Portland, with a consignment of wheat. The Mexico arrived, this morning, bound north. Her passengers attended a dance on the green, this evening, under the auspices of the M. and M. P. L. A., to be held in this city on September 19th.

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Aug. 18.—John Irvine, walking delegate for the Trades and Labor Council, was brought before Justices of the Peace Mellon and Schofield, to-day, charged with having beset the Bank of B. C. building. Geo. Mesher, the contractor, swore that Irvine would not let the plasterers go to work until Mesher paid the fees for his carpenters, who would not come here until the money was paid. The case was adjourned.

CHILD FLOGGING IN WARSAW. (London Times, July 31.) A terrible act of brutality perpetrated by the Russian authorities at Warsaw has caused great indignation throughout Poland. As usual, the facts have come out little by little and considerably after date. It was on the 21st of July, at the house of General Puzeroff, who is but a child, was playing with a ball in the garden at Warsaw. She chanced to meet a boy named Winter, and struck him with her ball. The boy, who was only ten years old, seized the ball and threw it back, probably with some violence. Thereupon the servant in charge of General Puzeroff's child rushed forward, caught the boy Winter, and began to beat him, and the boy was severely injured.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

Unusual Rains in the Southern California Mountains, Due to the Desert Lake. SAN BERNARDINO, Aug. 17.—Storms are raging daily in the mountains near this city. Yesterday it rained several hours at Cucamonga, but not hard. This afternoon heavy storms, with thunder and lightning, were noticed in the mountains coming down into the valley. Above Redlands, at 3,300, a large body of water came down Mill creek and through Redlands, washing out the Redlands motor road in several places and doing some damage on the Barton tract. It is now generally believed that these continuing storms and great freshets which have lasted ever since July 1, with one short interval, has been the result of the flooding of the Colorado desert. If this continued, permanently, it will result in more water in the mountains for irrigating purposes, but the summer climate will be less pleasant.

Green Pastures Where Desert Sands Shifted a Few Months Ago—An Ancient Canal. SAN BERNARDINO, Aug. 17.—H. W. Patton, who undertook an expedition to determine the source of Salton lake, going from Yuma down the Colorado river to the break in the banks, is in the city. He says he is positive the lake will be permanent. At present it is falling, but each slight rise in the river adds to the volume of water in the lake, and now that we have the contract on the water was washed out, the water from the river would flow directly to the lake, instead of spreading all over the country before finding its way to the basin. The break in the river back is at an old Indian about seventeen miles south of Yuma, in Mexican territory. From there to the lake the channel is from 100 feet to half a mile wide, and of sufficient depth to carry an immense body of water. The soil through which the channel has cut its way is a very rich and fertile sandy loam. For miles and miles the sand of the desert has been washed into the channel, leaving the soil exposed.

The water has deposited vast quantities of fertile seed and 100,000 acres are a waving sea of green pasturage. At one place the channel is so narrow that it is spanned two rows of huge mesquite trees in a perfectly straight line, over a distance of twenty miles. Between the rows of trees the water is nearly twenty feet in depth, while on either side of the trees, the water is five feet. Mr. Patton asserts that the trees

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The case of Kum Shong vs. H. S. Mason for the conveyance of a title to property held, it was claimed, in trust by the latter, while on either side of the water, the water is five feet. Mr. Patton asserts that the trees

STARVING AND DYING.

Horrible State of Affairs in Brazil—Scandalous Treatment of Hebrew Immigrants.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Hebrews on the East side have been somewhat excited during the last week by a letter from Brazil containing an account of the treatment of the Hebrew immigrants from this country to the province of Maranhao. The letter was written by Charles Stein, formerly a pedlar living at 184 Division street. He left for Brazil April 22nd. The letter to Stein's wife is dated July 9th.

"I am at Maranhao, Brazil," wrote Stein, "and you do not know what a horrible and unhealthy place it is here. The climate is terrible, and there is almost nothing to eat. Bread is very dear, \$18 being the price of a barrel of flour the size of a keg of berries. I cannot write you all we suffer here—it would take too long—but I ask of you, my dear wife, the favor that you can and must do me, that is, to go to the Brazilian consul and tell him that he forced me to come here and fooled me. He promised me seven acres of land, a house, horse, three oxen, tools and a year's aid. It is all false; they make us slaves here."

SLAUGHTER OF SEALS.

Russian Hunters Making Big Catches in Eastern Siberia—Trespassers Chased. LONDON, Aug. 17.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states that, according to Russian advices from East Siberia, the Russian sealers have already captured a considerable number of skins in the waters controlled by the Russian government, and that there is no apparent cessation of the operations. The authorities are keeping a lookout for

month and single men \$25, but they only promised in order to get us here. We came, and instead of the promised wages we got only \$12 a month, and on that we cannot live. We are starving and dying. "Every day there is some victim of the yellow fever. We cannot get enough boxes to bury the poor people dying every day and we will fight against them."

"Another order came from the government July 8, but we receive no money, only this terrible food. There is nothing for us to do but to die or fight." Stein is a naturalized American citizen. On Monday a cable message was received at the Brazilian consulate from the government with orders to allow no more emigrants to sail for Brazil. No reason for such an order was given.

Strike of Stevedores. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—All is quiet among striking stevedores on the waterfront. The non-union employes of Spreckels Bros. are still at work, but the union men assert that when the time comes for them to show their hand, they will join the strikers. That time will be when there is a rush of work, and before the week is over. The union men believe that vessel owners will find it impossible to get stevedores—either union or non-union—to work, and that raw hands will find it impossible to handle cargoes.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1891.

SINGULAR CHANGES.

Matters seem to be taking a queer turn at the antipodes. A little while ago the people of New South Wales, who had been for many years enthusiastically in favor of free trade, elected a majority of protectionists to the popular branch of their legislature. Since then news comes from Victoria, which has been strongly protectionist, that its farmers and sheep shearers have set on foot a movement in favor of free trade. The colony, which has tried free trade, is dissatisfied with the results, and turns to protection, and the one which has had long experience of protection is disappointed and its inhabitants are making up their minds to seek relief in free trade. This is a singular outcome of the rivalry between the two colonies. It was only the other day that free traders in all parts of the world were pointing to New South Wales as a brilliant example of the soundness of their theory, and protectionists were instancing the progress and prosperity of Victoria as a proof of the beneficial results of the protective system consistently carried out. Now, as if to show the world how little dependence can be placed on appearances, a considerable proportion of the free trade colony has declared for protection, and in the protectionist colony large and influential classes are demanding the establishment of free trade. Here we have a paradox in practical politics which must bewilder the theorists.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

We are very sorry that the flower show was not a success. There is no city in the Dominion which can display so grand a variety of beautiful and rare flowers as Victoria. It has the reputation abroad of being a city of gardens. Visitors speak with delight of its wealth of roses and of flowers generally. It seems then a pity that when there was in it an exhibition of flowers it did not do justice to itself. A splendid display, as it might easily have had, would have kept up and even added to the reputation of the city as being a delightful place to visit and to live in. We trust that the promoters of the exhibition will not be discouraged at the very small measure of success that has rewarded their praiseworthy efforts. Let them console themselves with the reflection that a beginning must have been made some time and that first attempts are not often brilliant successes. We trust that the flower show will be continued, and that the co-operation of influential lovers of flowers and experienced florists will be secured in good time, and that the show will be held in the very best season. Indeed, there need not necessarily one show in a season. Victoria could give two or three shows, and each of them a delightful one. The flower show could be made in this city, as it is made in other cities, a pleasant social event, adding another to its rational and refining amusements, as well as encouraging the pleasant and elevating occupation of cultivating flowers. If the work of establishing the flower show in Victoria is energetically undertaken and carried out, it must be successful and must result in adding to the charms of this beautiful city.

THE BAIE DES CHALEURS SCANDAL.

The Baie des Chaleurs scandal is one of immense proportions. The facts go to show that in the province of Quebec, politicians and contractors are not embarrassed by either principles or scruples. It is evident that in that part of the Dominion there are men who consider the Government fair game. If they can secure for their own use and benefit money intended for public uses, they are not backward in devising schemes to get it into their own pockets without giving the public an adequate consideration, or any consideration at all. The money voted for the construction of the Baie des Chaleurs railroad by the Dominion Parliament and the Quebec legislature was looked upon by the Quebec gang of contractors and politicians as a windfall. They regarded the subsidies that were unluckily placed within their reach in something like the same light as the wreckers of the British coast did a stranded ship. Others might have some rights to the property, but all the same, it was their business to secure for themselves everything they could lay hands upon without getting into the clutches of the officers of the law. The story of the gigantic fraud is well told in the article from the Toronto Mail, which our readers will find in another column. When that article was written the accusations were made, but not proved. But our special from Ottawa shows how, according to the evidence of Mr. Armstrong, the gang pounced upon the \$280,000 subsidy and divided the greater part of it among themselves and their friends. The promoters grabbed \$75,000 of it, and \$100,000 was set apart for political purposes, one of those purposes, it seems, being the payment of the debts of the Premier of Quebec, more than half the \$100,000 being divided among that person's creditors. What Mr. Mercier will have to say about Mr. Armstrong's statements remains to be seen. It is unfortunate that the reputation of the Quebec Premier is not so pure and unsullied that Armstrong's evidence will be read, in the province of Quebec, with indignant incredulity. A Mr. Pascaud was the agent who negotiated with the Baie des Chaleurs contractors. This is what the Montreal Gazette says about that person and his doings, in an article on these Baie des Chaleurs charges: "The facts about the Pascaud blackmailing are notorious. They have been brought on oath. The only thing not known is the

names of the parties who ultimately received the booty. Mr. Whelan is a contractor who has a heavy claim against the Government. Mr. Pascaud, Mr. Mercier's friend, came to Mr. Whelan with three separate demands for money, the threat being that if the contractor did not pay over his claim would not be paid. The contractor paid first \$5,000 and then \$10,000, but hesitated at a demand for \$15,000 more, and made the story public. After the money had been paid, an item to pay his claim was brought down in the Government's estimates. The Gazette adds: "That a professional gentleman should rise up and say he can establish that from a railroad subsidy of \$300,000 a sum of \$75,000 or \$100,000 was kept by the agents or confidants of a government and a premier with such a record is no cause of surprise. The only interest centres in how the accused will take it." The Gazette knows all the parties implicated and the reputation they bear in the Province. It will be observed that the charges of the professional gentleman have been substantiated by the evidence of contractor Armstrong.

A PROSPECTIVE FAMINE.

It seems that the report of scarcity in Russia is not the invention of enterprising speculators in American wheat. The crop in some parts of Russia is so short that famine is apprehended. As a precautionary measure the Russian Government has placed an embargo on rye and rye flour. This news has caused surprise in other European countries, and created something like consternation in Germany, whose inhabitants, it appears, depend in a great measure on Russia for the rye they require to supplement their own crop. The certainty that the Russians will need nearly their whole crop to supply their own wants will have the effect of stiffening the prices of wheat and other breadstuffs in America. Happily there is a good crop in the United States this year, and if the weather continues favorable a few days longer there will be an abundant harvest in the Canadian Northwest. The prospect, then, for Canadian and United States farmers is good; for although the wheat crop in Great Britain is a fair average one, that country will need a large amount of foreign wheat, as will also France and Germany. Russia is one of the sources of European food supply, and while its harvest is scanty the deficiency must be made up by other countries.

The prospect of high prices for wheat and rye is not by any means pleasant to the Germans. The price of breadstuffs in that country is made artificially dear by heavy corn duties. Chancellor Caprivi has been petitioned to remove the duties on grain, but he has, so far, been deaf to all appeals. Whether he will give way when the Russian embargo on rye is felt in the increased price of bread, remains to be seen. The Emperor of Germany, it appears to us, will not be true to his principles or consistent with his antecedents if he, in a time of scarcity, does not exercise his power to its full extent to give his people cheap bread.

THE BY-LAWS.

The ratepayers of this city are required, on Tuesday next, to vote on no fewer than four by-laws, for the following purposes respectively: To authorize the sale of part of lot 423, block 2, known as the Deluge Fire Engine House; Granting the right and privilege of constructing, maintaining and operating a district telegraph system; To enable the Corporation to buy the city to raise the sum of \$50,000 for electric light purposes; and To enable the Corporation to raise the sum of \$10,000 for the cemetery.

We do not think that the ratepayers have any serious objection to any of these laws, provided it is judiciously framed and faithfully carried out. If the land on which the Deluge Fire Engine House is not needed by the Corporation it should certainly be sold, and as set forth in the preamble, the proceeds expended in the purchase of other land and premises in a more advantageous position. The electors have no doubt approve of the intention of the Corporation to devote the whole of the purchase money to the improvement of the Fire Department.

There can be no reasonable objection to granting a District Telegraph Company a Charter, provided the interests of the citizens are properly secured. The city needs improvements, but it does not need chartered monopolies which are exceedingly civil and accommodating, while they are asking for franchises, but the very reverse when once those franchises are fairly secured. We see that the charter is for fifty years and that the corporation reserves to itself the right to repeal or amend it whenever, in the judgment of the Council, its repeal or amendment is necessary. As the Corporation has undertaken to do the work of lighting the city and as there are many good reasons why the city lighting should be entirely under its control, it follows that it should be placed in a position to do the work effectively and that, not only for the present, but for some considerable period in the future. The corporation should be empowered to give the citizens more and better lights where and as often as they are really required. It will never do to have the plant so deficient and the power house so badly equipped that the Corporation will not be able to comply with the reasonable requirements of the citizens. The difference between the cost of keeping the city well lighted and badly lighted is not nearly so great as many persons suppose. It should be remembered that there is a false economy in such matters which is worse than extravagance. In this business, the Corporation and the ratepayers would do well to follow the example of the best private companies. Those companies never hesitate, when their business warrants it, to be liberal in their ex-

penditure for improvements. Their motto is that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. This is true, not only of the machinery required, but of the men employed to work it. None but skilful and experienced men should be employed, even if it is necessary to give them what appears to be a high rate of remuneration. Cheap men, in places where practical knowledge and skill are indispensable, are often found to be in the end exceedingly dear men. The Corporation should only get the money it requires for the improvement of the electric light plant, on the condition that it gives the citizens a first-class service. It would be better to give the work to a private company than to have it bungled by inefficient civic officials. We would, in conclusion, suggest that, when the electric lighting service is reorganized, not a single almanac shall be allowed to be kept in the office of the superintendent, or by any one connected with the service.

In providing cemetery accommodation for the city, the future has chiefly to be considered. The present cemetery is in a good situation and the Corporation are doing what is right in completing the purchase of block 82 of the Fairfield Estate, and making upon the land the necessary improvements. Ten thousand dollars, devoted to such a purpose, is a modest sum. We are not sure that, if the land could be had at a reasonable rate, the Corporation would not be warranted in still further enlarging the Cemetery grounds.

It seems to us that the ratepayers would do well to give their sanction to all these by-laws. But they should be carefully considered. It has been too much the habit, hitherto, to allow city by-laws to pass without consideration or discussion. After they are passed, and have gone into operation, some ratepayers complain and inveigh against the Corporation and all concerned. It is too late then, and as they had been careless and neglected their privilege when discussion and protest might have been effective, they find very few to sympathize with them. The time to consider and to oppose a by-law is before, and when it is submitted to the ratepayers, at the polls, and not after it has passed.

BALFOUR'S PROPOSED MEASURE.

Mr. Balfour has announced his intention to give Ireland the same amount and kind of home rule as England and Scotland possess. Affairs in those two countries that are purely local have been placed under the control of County Councils. These Councils receive aid from the Imperial Government. The Secretary for Ireland intends to introduce a measure for Ireland in some respects similar to the English County Councils law. By that measure the Irish people will have a share in the control of the schools, poor-houses, roads, bridges, jails, lunatic asylums and some courts of justice. For the purpose of local self-government Ireland is to be divided into six districts, each to have its own Council, having power to levy taxes and to borrow money—to be, in fact, in many respects like the County municipalities in the province of Ontario and elsewhere.

It is not, it seems, proposed to make the District Councils wholly elective. They are to be composed of an equal number of Justices of the Peace appointed by the Crown, and members elected for a term of years by the tax-payers. A mixed assembly such as this is not according to Canadian ideas, and we hardly think that it will suit the Irish people. They will have good reason to complain if their Councils are not wholly representative. The people cannot be said to have control of their own affairs and to be in local matters really self-governing if one-half of the members of their County Councils are appointed by the Crown.

It is more than likely that Mr. Balfour will be prevailed upon to modify this part of his scheme. It would be better in every way to put mere trust in the people and to eliminate the nominative principle from his measure extending local self-government to Ireland. His bill might then be fairly offered as a substitute for the independent parliament in College Green dependent on the Home Rulers. If the Irish County Councils' law were in all respects similar to the English ones, and if in the Irish County Councils the people were as fully represented as they are in the English County Councils, it could be shown that as far as domestic self-government was concerned Ireland was placed on precisely the same footing as England and Scotland, and therefore had no valid ground of complaint. Ireland, in proportion to its population, is more fully represented in the Imperial Parliament than England is, and if it could be shown that with respect to local self-government, Mr. Balfour's measure extended to the Irish as much power and as many privileges as are enjoyed by the English, the Irish agitator would be deprived of his capital. He could not complain with any semblance of truth that an invidious distinction was made in favor of the inhabitants of Great Britain, and that Irish and English were not treated alike by the Imperial Government. But for this defect, and it is a serious one, Mr. Balfour's proposed bill to extend local self-government to Ireland, seems to be an admirable measure.

IMAGINATIVE JOURNALISTS.

Two or three weeks ago, when the Emperor of Germany was in England, he was to all appearance in robust health. His vigor and energy appeared to be inexhaustible. From early morning until late in the evening he was on his feet or on horseback, going hither and thither, taxing the strength of his attendants to the utmost. The Emperor's capacity for exertion was a continual surprise to the British people. This wonderful display of energy

was kept up without flagging to the very last day of his visit. He had, however, hardly left England when some enterprising French journalists discovered that the Emperor was exceedingly ill. He was crippled with rheumatism, his knee troubled him, and the pain in his ear was almost intolerable. He could not move without assistance, and when he was moved his agony was pitiable to witness. Then the solicitous Parisian journalists, speculated as to what might be the outcome of the dreadful attack. If the rheumatism should reach his heart, which was not by any means improbable, Germany would once more have to mourn an Emperor cut off in the prime of life. Then what would the condition of Germany be with a child of seven years old for a ruler? Bismarck is a broken man. He is as irritable as a nervous old woman, and not in a position to guide the ship of state.

The picture which these imaginative French newspaper men drew of the state of Germany, if the Emperor should succumb to the illness which their lively fancy has created, is most melancholy to contemplate. Of course, the prospect fills the journalists with sorrow. They would be pained beyond measure to see Germany reduced to the straits which they have depicted in such dismal colors. It would be uncharitable to hint that their hopes and their wishes stimulated their fancy when they were writing these gloomy accounts of the Emperor's imaginary illness, and speculating upon its possible results.

The world, however, is a little too wide-awake to take these French fictions for facts. They know how ready Parisian journalists are to build an airy structure, on the most slender foundation of fact, when German news or the German Emperor are their themes, and they are prepared to receive German news from French sources with many grains of allowance. It is, to say the least, exceedingly improbable that the Emperor, who, while he was in England, was the picture of good health and manly vigor, should, in a very few days after his return to the Continent, become a moaning invalid, unable to move without assistance, and whose death, at any hour, was not improbable. The world will require some stronger proof than the word of a French journalist, before it will believe that so complete a transformation could have taken place in so short a time.

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

Mr. Benjamin Gaston, an emigrant from Georgia to Liberia, thinks that he has found the solution of the race problem of the United States. It is simply voluntary emigration to Africa. He has done well in Liberia, and he believes that there is on the Dark Continent room for millions more of his race. He says there are thousands of miles of land waiting for settlers. The climate is salubrious and the soil extremely productive. All the products of tropical countries can be raised there with comparatively little labor, and a good market can be had for all that the settler will have to sell. Mr. Gaston has gone through the South and has represented to the negroes the advantages of being citizens of a republic of their own, and he has been so successful as to obtain the consent of two millions of Southern negroes to try their fortunes in the new country. The means of transportation can be had, and the voyage to Africa is not a long one. It can be made from any of the ports of the Southern States in about seven days. He believes that the Congress of the United States can be prevailed upon to assist the movement.

Although Mr. Gaston is so hopeful and so enthusiastic, there are others who know the Southern negroes pretty well, who are of opinion that he is deceiving himself. The negro population of the Southern States, they say, does not want to emigrate to Liberia or to any other country. The United States is good enough for them. There they are, and there they are determined to remain. Those among them who are industrious find no difficulty in making a living in the States, and it is not to be expected that the lazy, the vicious and the shiftless will prosper in any country. Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce says: "This movement of Mr. Gaston's is the fifth that has been started since the war, and what is the result? The Liberia colonization scheme was started seventy years ago, and there are now in that country fewer than twenty thousand Americans. I predict Mr. Gaston's plan will fail, as have all previous movements. The colored people are becoming educated, and look to the United States as the country of their future development. The leading men of the colored race are opposed to emigration to any other country. You remember in the last Congress a bill was introduced appropriating \$100,000,000 to aid the colored people in emigrating to Liberia. The leaders among the negroes quietly went before the House committee and told the members that the colored people did not want any such aid, and the bill was promptly killed."

The New York Herald believes that these emigration experiments will never amount to anything, that the white inhabitants of the United States had better make up their minds that there will always be a large negro element in the population, and that the best thing they can do is to aid in educating and improving them. "One hour spent in that work," it says, "is better than ten years devoted to a means of getting rid of him, because the one hour may produce results, and the ten years will certainly be thrown away." It is pretty safe to conclude that Mr. Gaston has not yet found the solution of the United States race problem. Must it, like a great many other problems, be left to solve itself?

FORWARDED IS FORWARDED. MANY of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedily. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

RAILWAY PROPOSALS.

The City Council has, in our opinion, acted judiciously in leaving it to the ratepayers themselves to accept or reject the railway propositions that were before them on Friday evening. It must be admitted by every one that direct railway communication between Victoria and the Mainland would be advantageous to its citizens, not only of the present generation, but of all generations. The "silver streak" that lies between Victoria—the nearest port of the Sound to the open—may be picturesque, but it is not in a commercial sense wholly beneficial. If that streak did not intervene, Victoria would, without question, be the ocean terminus of all Canadian transcontinental railroads, and, perhaps, some American. The proposed ferries and short lines of road are intended, as far as art can do it, to take from this city that disadvantage, and to make it virtually part of the Mainland.

There can, we think, be no question as to their being a benefit to the city. The only questions to be decided are: Will the benefit be worth the cost, and can the city afford to pay the price asked? This is a very common question, and one which every citizen has in his own private affairs frequently to decide for himself. He has to consider whether he can or cannot afford to pay for the good thing which is offered him. Many make mistakes and cripple their business by buying what is undeniably good, but what is, at the time, beyond their means.

The Council, as we have already said, did right in giving the citizens the opportunity to decide this important question for themselves. It would, in our opinion, be presumptuous in its members to reject the proposals without consulting the ratepayers. There are among the property holders many citizens who are quite as competent as the very best men in the City Council to consider this matter, and to come to an intelligent conclusion. These men would not thank the Councilors to think and to decide for them on a subject of such importance, involving, as it may, the future prosperity and influence of the city.

Since then the propositions are to be submitted to the ratepayers, it behoves them to consider them most seriously. They should be neither accepted nor rejected without due deliberation. To reject them both or either of them without careful consideration would be just as unwise as to accept them thoughtlessly and rashly. We trust that the citizens will think over these projects very carefully and try to come to an impartial and a personally disinterested conclusion with regard to them. Let considerations of the general good prevail with every citizen, for it is evident what is best for the city as a whole will be best for individual citizens. Let the projects be discussed energetically and earnestly, and let the arguments pro and con be well weighed. There will, no doubt, be plenty of time for discussion and deliberation, and information bearing on the subject should be sought for and obtained. The proposals affect every citizen, and all should take a lively interest in the way in which they are disposed of.

UNJUST AS USUAL.

The comments of the Times on the way in which Mr. Earle performed his duties in Ottawa are, as usual, frivolous, flighty and false. It says that "Mr. Earle was sent to Ottawa to look after Victoria's commercial interests, and yet he returns and is unable to express one solitary, definite opinion in respect to these matters." The reader of the interview with Mr. Earle that appeared in yesterday morning's Colonist, will, if he is at all fair, be convinced that that gentleman looked pretty well after Victoria's commercial interests as the capital of the Dominion. He made it his business to represent how matters with regard to lights and buoys on the coast of this Province stood, and received the assurance from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the wishes of the people interested will be carried out. This is a matter relating to the commercial interests of the province about which Mr. Earle has many definite ideas. If the lighting and buoying of the coast of the province does not receive the immediate attention of the Government, it will not be the fault of the senior representative of Victoria. Another matter that relates to the commercial interests of other than the province of Victoria, is the proposed fishery commission. This has been well looked after by Mr. Earle and his colleague, and if it is not soon appointed, the blame will not lie at their doors. Mr. Earle has evidently given the matter of the trade relations between Canada and the United States careful consideration, and is prepared to support any reasonable measure of reciprocity that may be negotiated by the representatives of Great Britain and the United States, in Washington, next October. That he has not come to the same conclusion as the Times, with respect to that important subject, shows that he is clear-headed, and knows what Canadians owe to themselves and to the Mother Country, under whose benign rule they have lived so long and so happily. Mr. Earle looked after the customer house and post office, which Victoria needs so badly, and no doubt he made as many and as strong representations to the Government with respect to those buildings as the most ardent friend of Victoria could wish. Mr. Earle looked after the extension of the Esquimaux railway dock, the establishment of a first class quarantine station for Victoria, and the transfer of the lazaretto to the Dominion Government. All these are matters more or less intimately connected with the commercial interests of Victoria. As it is the duty of Mr. Earle "to look after" these and many other things, the

AMERICA'S SATIRIST.

James Russell Lowell, who was the other day carried to his long home, was one of the most refined and fastidious of men. He wrote a style which was classic in its elegance and accuracy, and, to read some of his prose and much of his poetry, the reader would be apt to conclude that there was not the material for a joke in the whole of the poet's composition. Yet, singular to relate, if Lowell had written nothing but chaste and correct English, his name would not have been known as an author outside the United States; and even among his countrymen he would not have had many admirers. But James Russell Lowell lived in stirring times and like the great majority of United States citizens he took a lively interest in the politics of his country. He had, though but few suspected it, a strong sense of humor, and he was a clever squib in the dialect of the uneducated people of the Eastern States, were always appreciated and always effective. So he tried his hand at writing political poetry in the purest Yankee, and the success that he met with must have surprised even himself.

James Russell Lowell as the writer of critical essays and classic poetry, is unknown to fame, but James Russell Lowell, the author of the Biglow Papers, is known and admired wherever the English language is spoken. There is no keener satire than is contained in these Biglow Papers. The author felt the utmost contempt for the trading politician and the spread-eagle demagogue. He hated pretension and insincerity with a bitter and a scornful hatred. He made one of this class of representatives of the people say: "I'm willin' a man should go tollable strong. Agin' wrong in the abstract, for their kind o' wrong, is o'ers on pop'lar an' never gits pitied. Coses his a crime no one never committed; But he must be hard on particular sinned; Coses then he'll be kickin' the people's own shins."

Here are some of the articles of the Pious Editor's creed: "I du believe in Freedom's cause, Es fur away es Payris is; I love to see her stick her claws In them infernal Phrygians; It's wad enough agin a king To dral resolves an' triggers, But libberty's a kind o' thing They don't agree with niggers."

"I du believe the people want A tax on tea and coffee, That nothin' sint exterygant, Purvidin' I'm in office; Fer I hev loved my country sense My eye teeth filled their sockets, An' Uncle Sam I reckon; Partic'lylar his pockets. 'I du believe in any plan O' levvin the taxes, Es long es, like a lumberman, I git jest wut I axes; I go free-trade thin' thick an' thin, Because it kind o' keeps us in Our quick custom-houses."

"I du believe, with all my soul, In the great Press's freedom, To pint the people to the goal An' in the traces lead 'em; Palsied the arm that forges yokes At my fat contracts squintin', An' withered be the nose that pokes Inter the gov'mt pristin'!"

There are a good many politicians of this kind in the Dominion. Men who are strong for virtue in the abstract, but who are by no means fond of it in the concrete. Most people have seen the politician who, if he said what he thought, would express himself in this way: "I don't approve o' givin' pledges; You'd ought to leave a feller free, An' not go knockin' out the wedges An' in the traces lead 'em; But, of the Public oases a fig To have me an'thin' in partickler, Wy, I'm a kind o' peri-wig."

We have all heard the strong professions which candidates make when they are asking the free and independent electors for their votes. Their hearers then are all "gentlemen," and the sympathetic candidate is most solicitous for their welfare. Some of them mean what they say, but many do not. Who has not seen vulgar politicians who would, if they told the truth, make the following confession: "If we say in our platform that all men are brothers, We don't mean that some folks ain't more so'n some others; An' it's well understood that we make a selection, An' that brotherhood kind o' subsides arter election; The first thing for sound politicians to larn is That Truth, to drop kindly in all sorts o' harness; Mus' be kep' in the abstract for, come to apply it, You're apt to hurt some folks's interest By it; Wal, these ere Republican (some on 'em) as, Ez thout general maxims 'ud suit speelhe for; An' there's where we'll nick 'em, makes it they'll be lost; For applyin' you principle's w'akes their cost. An' folks don't want Fourth of July t' infer, With the business concerns o' the rest o'

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Henry Clews & Co.'s New York Financial Circular of August 8th, 1891. In the weekly "Financial Review" dated New York, August 8th, Henry Clews & Co. says: "The stock market has shown more activity and some recoveries in prices; but the advances have been mainly due to increased activity in gold, which has created sudden demands for covering 'short' contracts. No sooner is one line of 'short' contracts liquidated than another is put out at the consequent advance; which is evidence of increasing determination to 'bear' side. The disposition to sell has been increased by the notable weakness of the Gold stocks, and especially of Union Pacific, which seems to have no friends either here or in Europe. All the symptoms indicate that it is hopeless to expect an extraordinary buying spirit until there are stronger indications of a removal of the prevailing distrust. The booming tendency of gold crops is now little heard of. There are many serious obstacles to that factor having effect upon prices that would attend it under normal conditions. How much of our grain can we export? What prices will the market pay for it in gold, in goods, in returned securities, or even through borrowing in the United States? If the payment is not made to a liberal extent in gold, there will be the return of our banks for needed currency. Full drain of currency? If securities should be returned to even a moderate extent, what would be the ability of our market to receive them? How would the present unsettled condition of Europe's finances tend to embarrass the financial and commercial markets under the extraordinary importations of American grain that will have to be sold? A general feeling of uncertainty prevails; and uncertainty is even more demoralizing than a clearly understood actual catastrophe. It paralyzes enterprise, causes a general taking-in of profit, and induces a policy of cautious buying, encourages selling, and produces a shock of general apprehension. While it may be conceded that fear is exaggerating market or less the gravity of some aspects of the present situation, that fact cannot be expected to prevent a great deal of realizing on securities and therefore cannot be trusted to avert a consequent decline in prices. The assumption of the silver agitation is also calculated to encourage this distrust and is actually amounting to a pretty stubborn 'bear' fact. Politics are, in an abnormally confused condition. Parties are weak, and the masses through almost any concessions to popular clamor; and however repugnant free-coinage may be to the common sense and the moral sense of a majority of our people, it is not impossible that the fundamental principle of a sound currency may be sacrificed to win a small minority of misguided voters. There is therefore uncertainty about the final outcome of the silver agitation. These uncertainties, and their natural effect upon the banks and upon lenders generally. The reasons that are inducing European banks to accumulate cash and hold to it tenaciously, and upon which banks to keep their loanable resources within easy reach. They will lend on call to any extent, and at almost any rates; but 'time loans can be procured only with the utmost difficulty and upon a class of collateral that are very scarce. It is true that the last bank statement showed an amount of surplus reserve 118 per cent higher than that of the same date in 1890 and 1889; but it is also true that the same date will have a wholly unprecedented surplus of wheat to send East, which places us in a condition of very delicate dependence on the problematical disposition of Europe to exchange its gold for our grain. Under these circumstances, it would be almost impossible to borrow large amounts of money for long periods of time, even if conditions happen to encourage such purchases. On every side influences seem to favor a conservative policy.

RUSSIA'S RYE UPOUSE.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The people of Eastern Prussia regard the Russian prohibition on the export of rye as a death sentence. Those near the frontier have been depending upon rye purchased in small quantities across the boundary in Russia. The Russian officials now refuse to let even a pound go over the line, and have threatened with imprisonment any person caught selling rye, or any German found on Russian soil with grain purchased there. The scenes described are heart-rending, and numerous applications have been made to the local authorities to relieve the distressed. They are not receiving the money devoted to the sustenance of the poor, and there is some talk of petitioning the Prussian government to issue army ration tickets to the distressed, to be held that Chancellor Caprivi will be obliged to consider, rather than repeal the corn duties. In the manufacturing centres of Germany, especially Chemnitz, Plauen and Greiz, the distress of the people is increasing, dullness of trade being combined with the high price of provisions. Rye bread is the staple of the poorer class of working people, and any increase of the already high price would mean starvation to many. There is a strong desire in the manufacturing districts to emigrate to America, but few of the people are sufficiently ahead with money to do so.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF RYE.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—Rye has risen eight shillings in Amsterdam, and both here and there it is dearer than wheat. If had weather comes America will control the market. Alarm is already felt in Europe owing to the reports that the American farmers are making their crops in order to hold wheat back. Should Europe be favored with fine weather it would greatly change the situation and the prospects of wheat operators.

THE OTTAWA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Ottawa Rifle Association, held last evening, resolution was passed concerning the resignation of the C. R. P. The launch arrived Monday evening, and on Tuesday morning, the launch was chartered for the purpose of carrying her occupants to other places of interest, and on Wednesday morning, the launch was chartered for the purpose of carrying her occupants to other places of interest, and on Thursday morning, the launch was chartered for the purpose of carrying her occupants to other places of interest, and on Friday morning, the launch was chartered for the purpose of carrying her occupants to other places of interest, and on Saturday morning, the launch was chartered for the purpose of carrying her occupants to other places of interest, and on Sunday morning, the launch was chartered for the purpose of carrying her occupants to other places of interest, and on Monday morning, the launch was chartered for the purpose of carrying her occupants to other places of interest, and on Tuesday morning, the launch was chartered for the purpose of carrying her occupants to other places of interest, and 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AND COMMERCIAL.

Co.'s New York Financial of August 21, 1891.

"Financial Review" dated 21st, Henry Clews & Co. pek market has shown more recoveries in prices; but e been mainly due to in- the "bear" having ceased for covering "shorts." Ne of "short" contracts liqui- her is put out at the con- take? What price will the form will it pay for ods, in returned securities, borrowing in the United yment is not made to a sold, which will be the re- for meeting the want- currency? If securities d to even a moderate ex- the ability of our mar-? How far will the condition of European em- embarrass the financial markets under the extrai- of American grain

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Gray vs. McCallum.

Mr. Justice Drake and a special jury were occupied yesterday with the further consideration of the case of Gray vs. McCallum. The trial will last several days yet.

First of the Season. George McRae, of Cedar Hill, brought to the city, yesterday, ten tons of new wheat, the first of the season, and of uniform good quality. The purchasers of the grain were Messrs. Mackinnon & Ker, who have it on exhibition.

Chinese Enterprise. Lim Chin Wing, a Chinese merchant, expects to build in a short time a large three-story brick block on Fland street, between Government and Store. The plans are now being prepared, by a white architect, and show a substantial and creditable structure.

A Fortunate Escape. John Watson, a bricklayer employed on the new Powell building, Government street, was thrown from the second story to the ground yesterday, by the collapse of a partially completed wall. His fall was broken by a piece of scaffolding, and no bones were broken. A dislocated shoulder was the extent of the injuries sustained.

The Golden Era. This is the suggestive name taken by the latest arrival in B. C. newspaper. It is a four page weekly, filled with original matter and well written articles, which owns Golden, B. C., as its home, and made its first appearance on Saturday last. The press and type used are from the Toronto type foundry, and Vol. I, No. 1, is a neat and creditable paper all through.

St. Andrew's Cathedral. The tracery of the two main windows in the chancel of St. Andrew's cathedral was completed at noon yesterday. The rose window over the entrance is being pushed with all possible speed. The chancel windows measure 19 feet across, and when the stained glass is put in will not give the customary "dim" effect, but will be particularly beautiful.

Hospital Notes. Miss Andrich, who has been under treatment for cancer at St. Joseph's Hospital, is very low and not expected to live. The young lady was operated upon yesterday.

Mr. Carter, the logger from Cowichan, who was recently injured at St. Joseph's Hospital, had his leg amputated at the knee, yesterday. He was injured by a log rolling upon him. His condition is, under the circumstances, considered favorable.

Interesting to Sportsmen. The open season for deer begins on the 15th inst. (to-morrow). Hunting for deer, with bounds, on this side the Cascades is prohibited under the game laws. Game and quail may be shot on and after 1st September, and cock pheasants not until October 1st; hen pheasants are not to be shot at any time. "The hunter moon" will soon have begun, and will be everywhere, will be heard "the frequent gun."

Chartered for Fishermen. The bark *Serica* will finish discharging coal at the Esquimalt wharf this evening, retaining as stowage 100 tons of coal. She will commence immediately loading salmon for England. The ship *Blair-Athol* is engaged in discharging into lighters 450 tons of salmon. She will sail alongside the naval wharf and discharge the remainder of her cargo, which is consigned to the navy. She will also load salmon out. Both ships are being discharged by Richard Broadrick.

Voyage of a Naphtha Launch. One of the most enjoyable of the many yachting trips that have been made about Puget Sound and the Straits, was that of the naphtha launch, *Missouri*, of Tacoma. The launch arrived here late Wednesday evening, and anchored in James Bay. It contained a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Captain and Mrs. W. B. Huxley, Mrs. E. Jones, R. E. Gonnell, L. E. Northey, and others, of Tacoma. The craft is a good sea-going boat, about 35 feet long, and is modelled for cruising. She was, yesterday, engaged in trying the naphtha launch, at the Esquimalt and other places of interest, and will leave to-morrow, for home.

The Ottawa Rifle Team. At a meeting of the council of the B. C. Rifle Association, held last night, the following resolution was brought up: "In consequence of the C.P.R. Co. having declined to extend the usual special rates to the members of the team, it has been decided by the committee of the B. C. Rifle Association that, unless the former rates can be obtained, no team will, this year, represent the province at the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa." The funds of the Association will not permit an increase in transportation rates, and it is feared that, unless the old rates can be obtained this year, the resolution of the council as above may be final, but it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to arrange the matter satisfactorily.

Coming to the Front. The Illecewaet correspondent of the Golden Era writes: "There is still quite an excitement in this town over the new camp at Fish Creek. Very encouraging reports come in almost daily. Eight claims have now been located on the lead, and it is said the vein can be plainly traced throughout the whole distance showing miners all along. The lode is about 25 feet wide with a solid body of ore 4 feet wide, which can be traced for a mile. We hear of assays making from 90 to 130 ounces of silver to the ton, and lead from 70 to 72 per cent, and Mr. Harvey's assays confirm these reports. As soon as the Government trail is completed, development work will commence in earnest in the respective claims. Such good prospects for the future, the camp of Illecewaet prominently to the fore."

The Hospital Excursion. Nearly 400 excursionists crowded the palatial C.P.N. steamer *Inlander*, yesterday morning, for a ride to the Gorge and the result of the efforts of the ladies composing the auxiliary committee of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, and was deemed as a benefit for that institution. Many tickets were sold by the energetic ladies who composed the committee, and many who purchased tickets did not find an opportunity to make the trip. When the steamer pulled out, at 8 o'clock, however, she had fully 400 on board. The trip was a splendid success. A better day for the purpose could not have been desired. The steamer returned to this city about midnight. Captain John Irving, manager of the line, and as well as in that of party and assisted command. The ladies of the auxiliary committee were indefatigable in their efforts to make the affair a success,

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Hotel Changes. Williams & Lendine have assumed proprietorship of the Willows; and A. C. McAlpine has purchased the Western Hotel. Both will be run in first-class fashion the new proprietors promise.

Funeral of Mrs. W. B. Ferris. The remains of the late Mrs. W. B. Ferris were interred in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral services were read in the Reformed Episcopal church, Rt. Rev. Bishop Criddle, assisted by Rev. Mr. Dobbs, officiating. The pallbearers were: Messrs. M. W. Wait, S. Duncan, J. G. A. Perrin, T. Watson, and Ald Holland.

Molesting the Army. Henry Bateman was before Mr. A. L. Belyea, P. M., yesterday, charged with disturbing the meetings of the Salvation Army, and with following and molesting the captain, Lilly McElroye, on the streets. On the first indictment he was fined \$20; on the second, he was fined \$10. The case was remanded. Bateman's companion, John Brodie, who is required to face similar charges, was in court when the case opened, mysteriously disappeared. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

Chief Commissioner Chapman. The arrival in Victoria of Mr. C. C. Chapman, Chief Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, already being announced, since which time he has been busily engaged taking stock of his surroundings and acquainting himself with the city and the matters and men with whom it is his business to deal. Taking up a copy of the *Colonist* he remarked yesterday to a representative of this journal: "You get out wonderfully good papers here, in a test case, yesterday, appears that persons who report with qualifications are situated in the recent additions to the city, are not entitled to vote on the by-laws to be submitted at the polls on Tuesday next."

Two Happy Families. Two very important additions to the feathered family of Beacon Hill Park have recently been made, in the form of two cock little flocks of Muscovite ducks, numbering 16 in all, and two female heads of the family have hatched out.

Information Wanted. Supt. of Police H. W. Sheppard, has received a letter from Mrs. James G. Campbell, of Appleton Station, Placer County, Cal., asking for information as to her husband's whereabouts. He is thought to be in Victoria, and his presence at home is urgently required.

On an Old Score. Wm. Beckwith was arrested, yesterday morning, at his home on Matheson street, by Sergeant Levin and Officer Redgrave, the charge being larceny. Beckwith is accused of stealing five guns, two of which were found in his possession, from a sealing schooner, commanded by Capt. Jacobsen, in April last.

Rev. Dr. Hanson, pastor of the First Baptist church, Okeana, energetic pastor and successful writer and lecturer, will visit this city, next week, and lecture in Calvary Baptist church on Friday evening, his subject being "Fools." The doctor is editor of the *Sunday Morning Post*, and a valuable contributor to a number of other church periodicals. As a lecturer, he has won universal popularity, his platform talks being replete with wit, wisdom and pathos.

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The Steamer Grandholm. The steamer Grandholm, which arrived at Vancouver on Thursday, made the voyage from Liverpool in 83 days. She is an iron vessel of 1,361 gross and 871 net tonnage. She is 243.2 feet long and 32.2 feet broad, with a hold 14.4 feet deep. She was built in 1884 at Hall, Russell & Co.'s ship yards at Aberdeen, and is classed 100 A 1. She has triple expansion engines of 150 horse power. Her cargo consisted of about 2,000 tons dead weight. It principally a passenger steamer, while the two others are specially fitted up for cargo boats. It is not yet known whether the vessels will be put together in Vancouver or at Victoria. The Grandholm has been chartered by the Union Steamship Co., and will be placed on the route between here and Portland and San Francisco in connection with the C.P. & N. steamer. The charter with the S. & T. Co. is for 25 months, commencing on the 1st of September, and the Grandholm will take that vessel's place. After discharging the Vancouver freight, the Grandholm will come to Victoria to discharge the freight for this port.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Death of a Pioneer. S. J. McCormick, editor of the Monitor, a Catholic paper of San Francisco, died in that city on Thursday. He was a Pacific Coast pioneer, and was mayor of Portland in 1868. He founded the first daily paper in that city, *The Daily Advertiser*.

Committed for Trial. Julius Verhat and John Lee were yesterday committed for trial upon the charge of passing counterfeit money; and the facts of the case are already well known. Thos. H. Ross, charged with the larceny of \$36, was also committed.

An Important Decision. By a decision given by the Chief Justice, in a test case, yesterday, appears that persons who report with qualifications are situated in the recent additions to the city, are not entitled to vote on the by-laws to be submitted at the polls on Tuesday next.

Two Happy Families. Two very important additions to the feathered family of Beacon Hill Park have recently been made, in the form of two cock little flocks of Muscovite ducks, numbering 16 in all, and two female heads of the family have hatched out.

Information Wanted. Supt. of Police H. W. Sheppard, has received a letter from Mrs. James G. Campbell, of Appleton Station, Placer County, Cal., asking for information as to her husband's whereabouts. He is thought to be in Victoria, and his presence at home is urgently required.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Removal of the duty on sugar had. Mr. Earle remarked, "been of great public benefit, but it was necessary to maintain the tariff on the refined article, so as to render it possible for our own Canadian refiners to hold their position on the market and keep up their establishments. Correspondence had been had with the Government with respect to the Government assuming control of the lazaretto on Darcey Island. This had been urged in accordance with the precedent set in the lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B. The impression, however, prevailed in parliamentary circles that the matter was one for the province and not for the central government." Both he and Mr. Prior, Mr. Earle observed, had laid before the Government the subject of a better quarantine on this coast, and Mr. Lowe, the Deputy Minister, favored one similar to the establishment at Grass Lake. It was indeed likely that a well organized lazaretto would be commenced before long. Referring to the death of Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Earle said that the early part of the session was a trying one for the members. So much were all of them affected by it that it was for some days almost impossible to do business. The sad event deeply affected both political friends and political opponents. Mr. Earle said he expected that the session would be opened in the middle of September, and at no distant date thereafter Hon. Mr. Abbott would in all probability seek election to the popular chamber.

HON. OHN ROBSON. The Premier Returned from Ottawa, Last Night, Having Gone There on Provincial Business.

Matters Which Have Been Satisfactorily Arranged—A Healthy Feeling in Ontario. Hon. John Robson returned last night from the East, where he has been spending several weeks, a portion of which he utilized attending to questions at issue between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Speaking of his visit to the capital of the Dominion, Mr. Robson said that although, owing to the death of Sir John Macdonald and the investigations which were in progress, his visit to Ottawa had been rather inopportune in so far as securing attention to the matters in hand, he felt on the whole well satisfied with the results. He would not mind the visit, was anxious, to discuss provincial questions with him, and satisfactory conclusions had been arrived at in regard to several matters. He had secured information with respect to the Alaska Boundary that an observation party would be sent out this season to ascertain whether or not our territory was being interfered with by the Americans, and to obtain information with a view to the adjustment of the boundary question. With reference to the Dominion Railway bill, it was understood that the dispute between the two Governments, which had been settled by a friendly suit in the Exchequer Court at Ottawa. The subject of immigration was discussed, and it was hoped that special arrangements would be made by which the Provincial Government would be assisted in carrying out a colonization scheme. In connection with this matter, he remarked that several prominent Englishmen, representing a large amount of capital, were now on their way to the province, and were expected to arrive on Sunday, and he (Mr. Robson) was endeavoring to make arrangements for their being taken up this season without delay. The subject of an income tax was also a friendly view to promote the development of our great game mines, had been discussed, and although no definite conclusion had been arrived at, there was reason to hope that the matter would be settled in carrying out the policy of the Dominion Government. Although feeling very deeply the blank which had been created by the death of the late Premier of the Dominion, Mr. Robson said he was glad to see that the fitness of Hon. Mr. Abbott to fill the important position of First Minister. He had, he said, met with the greatest kindness and consideration at the hands, not only of the members of the House, but of the members of both sides of the House, and the acquaintances which he had had the pleasure of making would, he thought, result in practical benefit to the Province. He expressed his confidence in the general feeling of hopefulness in view of an abundant harvest and the consequent financial and commercial prosperity. Mr. Robson said that on his return he had stayed over at the Gladler House, and on the purpose of breaking the long journey and enjoying the beautiful scenery for which those places were celebrated.

Returned from Ottawa. The Senior Member for Victoria City Home Again—Matters at the Capital.

Premier Abbott Enjoys the Full Confidence of the Conservative Party—The Present Investigations.

"I am glad to be once more home again," remarked Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., as he sat upon the beach, at Fowl Bay, surrounded by the juvenile members of his family, and their little friends, as well as by some of his own personal acquaintances of larger growth. They were unquestionably enjoying the fresh air from the water, which the city member must have found the more delightful after his recent experiences on the dusty and comparatively close railway cars, immediately following the protracted session, held in the study and none too well ventilated Commons Chamber. "What do I think of the new premier? Why, Mr. Abbott is to my mind, the best and most available man for the situation. He is, personally, very business like, and he is a very strong man. Moreover, he is determined that the business of the public shall be carried on in an honest and straightforward manner. He and Sir John Thompson are resolved to probe to the bottom all matters requiring investigation, and not to allow parties who may be guilty of wrong-doing to escape. As to the latest developments, you will be better posted than I can be, who have been traveling for several days; but I find, this morning, that you have not the news of yesterday, owing to a break in the wires. I am satisfied that Hon. Mr. Abbott will keep his promises, and I know that the party as solid as a rock under him. As concerns Hon. Mr. Dewdney, there is nothing reflecting upon him personally in any shape or form. That matter about his messenger is miserable bit of business, but I think no thinking man will take any stock. As to matters of local interest, a promise has been given of, I think, \$25,000 more for harbor works, and there can be no doubt about the \$200 for the removal of the powder magazine, while at least \$20,000 will be expended by the Government on the drill shed. The barracks at Macaulay's point will be completed as quickly as possible, and as for the light and buoy on the coast which have been asked for, the Marine Department will carry out the wishes of the people interested, but it cannot all be done in a day. You know how difficult it is during the session to inaugurate any new department business—and this session in particular has been a severe one on the Ministers. Hon. Mr. Tupper assured me, the day before last, that, as soon as the session was over, the Public Works commission will be appointed and sent here. One of the commissioners will be from Ottawa and the other two will be local men. As to the probabilities of Mr. Earle not being on the commission, I cannot say anything with certainty; but I know that the Government have great confidence in him. In regard to the trade policy of the Government, the majority of the members are fully in accord with the position of the trade administration. They have declared their willingness to come to a fair understanding with the United States, but they will not agree to the requests of the States to be energetically prescribed. I do not think that Victoria may expect to have either a new post-office or a custom house at any rate for the present. Provision will, however, be made for the requirements of the service. In the meantime the condition of matters in the Department of Public Works is such as to render it impossible to take hold of fresh undertakings. The enlargement of Esquimalt graving dock is not likely to come up at this moment. The

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Shall Victoria Have Connections with the Mainland and Transcontinental Roads?

The City Council to Submit By-Laws to the Ratepayers for Their Decision.

The city council, last evening, decided to have by-laws prepared for submission to the ratepayers of Victoria, presenting the propositions of the promoters of the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway and that of Mr. Paul Schultz, on behalf of the Victoria & North American railway, before them. The by-laws are to be submitted to the ratepayers, provided all expense of doing so will be borne by the promoters of the respective railways.

The meeting of the council was a special one, called

ALASKA NEWS.

The Steamer Queen from North, Yesterday Morning.

Tourists Who Made Latest News from the North.

Most distinguished parties Alaska tour this season was the Queen, arriving from the day.

Both going and coming, while the rain was pouring down.

South Bound Passengers.

North Bound Excursionists.

Alaskan Notes.

Good Sport at Sitka.

Life on Shipboard.

Good Sport at Sitka.

News of the Sealers.

Stoway Lodge.

With Eczema.

Offerings of Little Baby, and Two Hospitable Curators.

Five months old, broke out with itching and burning was intense.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Answers for the Chance.

For the Benefit of Settlers.

Will Test the Case.

The Deadly Tarantula.

South Bound Passengers.

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DR. POPE REPLIES.

To the Resolution of the Board of Public School Trustees.

Examination Papers the Property of the Department, and Gauge of Teachers' Ability.

At the meeting of the Board of School Trustees, last evening, the Superintendent of Education, Dr. Pope, submitted the following letter to the board in reply to its resolutions, regarding the McLeod-Pope controversy:

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 14th inst., with copy of resolution, passed at last meeting of the Board of Trustees, asking me to return for inspection, to the principals of the schools, all examination papers in connection with the recent examination.

In reply, I would state that it is the general practice of teachers to hold their written examinations, thereby enabling them to correct defects on the part of pupils, and to properly supplement their instruction.

It is my duty, as Superintendent of Education, to see that the interests of the public are properly protected, and that the standards of instruction are maintained.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
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There was a full board present, Chairman Hayward presiding, and the communication of Dr. Pope was, on motion, laid on the table.

Principal McLeod, of the High School, submitted the following, which was laid on the table for future consideration:

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SIR:—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of date Aug. 8th, embodying a resolution of the Board of Trustees, directing me to take an early opportunity to visit the various schools under my supervision, and to take such steps as may be deemed best, for the purpose of inspecting the same.

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Although I was, as an officer, convinced that the resolution was passed authorizing you to grade or re-grade the schools, and to visit the same, I would like to call your attention to the fact that all matters connected with the interior of the schools, and the management of the same, are under the supervision of the principals of the schools, and it is their duty to see that the standards of instruction are maintained.

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DR. POPE REPLIES.

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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, Denmark, etc.) 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 boon offered to suffering humanity. It has done and will effect cures in seemingly hopeless cases where every other known means has failed. Rheumatism cannot exist where it is properly applied. By its steady, soothing current, it easily, fast, and sure cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, General Debility, Nervous Complaints, Spasmodic Pains, Liver Complaint, Female Complaints, Constipation, Kidney Disease, Sexual Complaints, Dropsy, Piles, Lame Back.

REHUMATISM. It is not pleasant to be compelled to refer to the innumerable instances of persons who have been cured of this terrible disease. We venture the assertion that although electricity has only been in use as a remedial agent for a few years, it has cured more cases of Rheumatism than all other means combined. Some of our leading physicians recognize its value and are availing themselves of this most potent of Nature's forces. RESTORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD. As man has not yet discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors which have left visible lesions. To these errors, the densest of past errors, there is nothing to equal Electricity as applied by the Owen Electric Belt; where current is under the control of the patient as completely as this. We can use the same belt on an infant that we would on a giant by simply reducing the number of cells, and the current is the same as that which flows in or out of any part of the body for five or ten years longer, but to-day there are more Owen Belts manufactured and sold than any other makes combined. ELECTRIC SHOES. Dr. Owen's Electric Shoes will prevent Rheumatism and cure Chilblains and Cramps in the feet and legs. PRICE, \$1.00 SENT BY MAIL.

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS. "For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism and am now cured by the Owen Electric Belt." Mrs. C. Carroll, West Market St. "Your Electric Belt cured a violent attack of sciatic rheumatism of several months' standing, causing days of suffering." Jas. Dixon, Grand Valley, Ont. "I have been a sufferer for years from nervous headaches and neuralgia, and after trying one of your belts am now cured." Mr. J. G. Galt, Galt, Ont. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS. Your attention having been called to the Owen Electric Belt, we desire to warn the public against purchasing these worthless productions put upon the market by unprincipled men, who, calling themselves electricians, prey upon the unsuspecting by offering worthless imitations of the Genuine Owen Electric Belt. Our Trade Mark is the portrait of Dr. A. Owen

ard the steamer. The officers turned into garments for the by was dressed in a man's

THE LOST FOUND.

waited three hours and a Fortune came down from the Chinese on board got very felt that they might set the train riotous.

Booth and Gendron Succeeded in Locating Themselves—Lost for Forty-eight Hours.

The Whistle of the Locomotive Led Them Out of the Wilderness.

After 48 hours of hardships; lost in the dense woods surrounding Shawanigan lake, with nothing to eat during the time, and frequently frightened out of their wits by prowling bears that crossed their paths, George Cornelius Booth and Fred Gendron reached Fitzgerald's camp, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

POST SETTLERS.

The Commissioner from Sanguine of the Success of the Project.

ants Will be Given Complyment—Objects the Syndicate.

ng, whose persistent efforts kept the Crofter emigrare the public from its insight it the measure of snely achieved, is in town once thoroughly satisfied with him-world.

AMERICAN NEWS.

For the Featherweight Championship.

Successful Temperance Crusade.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 16.—Francis Murphy has just concluded the most remarkable temperance revival in the history of Montana. Three weeks he labored day and night, and in that time more than 1,000 people, or fully one-third of the entire population, signed his pledge of total abstinence and donned the blue ribbon.

Opening of the Tennis Tournament—Coombe Meets With a Defeat.

Seattle Cricketers Will Visit Victoria—Malcolm, Winner of the Kent Derby.

The opening of the annual tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis club attracted many to the courts on Belcher street, yesterday afternoon, where, although the grounds were a trifle slow in consequence of the recent rains, a better standard of play than in any recent year was witnessed.

Wholesale Loss of Life.

Another Train Disaster—Excursionists Going to Brno.

BASEBALL.

Manager Baker, of the Amities, yesterday, wired the Seattle Maroons terms for a game on the Canadian Club on Tuesday, and there is every prospect of the Maroons accepting.

THE TURF.

The Kent Derby was run on Monday, and won, under the whip, by the favorite, Malcolm. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer gives the following account of the race.

THE WHEEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The five mile tandem record of 14:02 1/2, was lowered to-day by V. J. Kelly and J. H. Draper to 13:10.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

personally carried out a large number of experiments at his "Tam o' Shanter" Home Works on this, with the result that he has reduced the time of treatment from 16 hours to 4 hours, and with an extracting power of 95 to 99 per cent of gold, and from 80 to 90 per cent of silver.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

The Departmental Gaullienne Takes Off Two More Heads—Other Offenders Waiting Their Turn.

Juggling Quebec Politicians—Real Progress of the Island of Vancouver.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 19.—Mr. Thos. Noble, at present manager at Portland for the Edison Electric Light Co., has been appointed general manager of the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Co.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 18.—The steamer Jennie is now five days out from San Francisco.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 19.—Definite news has been received that the Westminster Southern will be running trains through to Seattle in less than a month.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Tea Train Derailed.

A Collision Proposed.

A CHILIAN MANIFESTO.

Revolutionists Charge Balmaceda With Lying and Squandering National Funds—A New Intrigue.

SIR HECTOR'S STATEMENT.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—Before the Privileges and Elections committee, to-day, Sir Hector Langevin said that as Starr had been examined since he had made his statement, he asked to be allowed to make a further statement on oath regarding Mr. Starr's evidence.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Croase.)

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Squadron Welcomed to England With Salvoes of Artillery.

LONDON, August 19.—Portsmouth harbor to-day was a mass of bunting and flags, the Union Jack and the tricolor being everywhere blended. The visiting Frenchmen received such a genuinely hearty greeting as to plainly surprise them. They responded as well as they could to the cheers, which proved the huge capacity of the Britishers' lungs.

Portsmouth Harbor Crowded With Craft Gaily Decorated With Bunting.

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The Scaffold Gave Way.

BERLIN, August 19.—A horrible accident is reported from Nardenhamen, Oldenburg. A scaffold on which a large number of men were working, collapsed, dragging with it in its fall a lower scaffold with more men. Ten men were killed and 40 seriously wounded.

The Labor Congress.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—The British delegates in the Labor Congress held a meeting to-day, and voted to reject Delbe's socialist amendment to the resolutions relative to legislative reforms. They declared themselves to be labor delegates, and not socialists, and they adopted a resolution that workmen should exercise their political rights to secure reform.

Wrecked by a Cloudburst.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—A dispatch announces the partial destruction of the village of Kollman by a cloudburst. Half of the houses there were destroyed and many people and cattle drowned. The cloudburst occurred at midnight. The water loosed an avalanche and forty people were drowned. The railway was washed away for many miles.

France Greets a British Squadron.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The British Mediterranean squadron, upon arrival at Villefranche to-day, was received with much pomp and ceremony by the French war vessels there assembled. The latter saluted the British flag and their bands played "God Save the Queen" as the British ironclads anchored.

Two Subjects Worked Off.

LONDON, August 18.—At Chelmsford this morning Sadler, the man who stabbed and killed the husband of his paramour, was hanged.

New Hospital Opened at Berlin.

BERLIN, August 18.—The infectious disease institute was formally opened to-day in the presence of Prof. Koch.

The Manipur Executions.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.—The execution of the Manipur princes has created a profound sensation throughout India. The press of India, which is printed in the native language, strongly condemns the so-called "hurried orders" issued for the execution. The press declares, was hastened and that English opinion should undergo a change in favor of the condemned princes after publication of their defense.

The Duke of Mecklenburg Dying.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The Duke of Mecklenburg's paralysis is increasing and he is not expected to live a week. A teleny is contemplated.

A Grave Situation.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The National Zeitung says that the German merchants who, in April, made heavy advances to Russian growers of rye, to be delivered in September, will suffer enormous losses. The situation is grave.

Beckless Driving.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning as a gentleman was crossing Belleville street diagonally from the James Bay bridge to the Government buildings, he was almost run over by a butcher's cart, which was driving furiously speeding his cart, utterly regardless of consequences.

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