

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

VOLUME XXXV. NO. 36.

MORE ABOUT SEALING.

The Issues Between the American Government and the N. A. Commercial Company.

Secretary Carlisle Demands the Rebate Allowed by His Republic Predecessors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Representatives in this city of the North American Commercial Co., in advance of information from the chief officials at San Francisco, decline to discuss the demand of Secretary Carlisle upon the company for the full amount of the rental, bonus and tax, under the terms of the contract made by Secretary Windom, with the company in 1880, for the privilege of taking seals on the Pribiloff Islands. The law under which the contract and lease of 1880 was executed, was passed in 1874. By its terms the rental of the Islands was fixed at a minimum of \$50,000, and a tax of \$2 was laid upon each seal taken by the lessee. The annual catch was fixed at 100,000, and the secretary was given authority to change that number and with accompanying discretion to modify the rental as might be deemed proper. After the contract of 1880 had been executed in violation of the catch for the year ending May 1st, 1891, was fixed at 60,000 seals, the Secretary of the Treasury directed the Commercial company to cease taking seals after about 20,000 had been taken. In the settlement of accounts for that year, the company claimed that it was equitably entitled to a reduction of the rental in proportion to the catch of seals. In calculating the amount of the annual catch stipulated in the law of 1870, 100,000 was used as a basis and not the 60,000 which the contract for that year authorized. By this method the rental paid to the company was \$1,170,000, instead of \$600,000 (which the company had contracted to pay) and not \$1,170,000, which was the proportion of the number allowed. The next year the company claimed a reduction, not only of the rental of the islands, but also of the tax (\$2 a head) and of the bonus which it had agreed to pay (\$7,624).

By relying upon an opinion rendered by ex-Solicitor-General Taff, approved by Attorney-General Miller, to the effect that these items might be considered as coming within the general term "rental," the Treasury department allowed the claim of the company, and in 1892 it settled on a basis of about \$1.17 a skin instead of \$10,621, the full amount prescribed by the terms of the contract, and in 1893 at about \$7 cents. The demand of Secretary Carlisle is for the rebate allowed by his predecessors.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 18.—(Special)—The directors of the Commercial Bank are still meeting here. The business has narrowed to a fight between three factions, who have all put up candidates for the position of liquidator. It has been decided by both creditors and shareholders that a liquidator with two advisers should be appointed. The rival contestants are S. A. D. Bertram, R. W. Archer and F. W. Ferguson, the present provisional liquidator. Voting is now going on by both shareholders and creditors. It is not expected the result will be known until to-morrow morning. Duncan McArthur occupied the chair as president of the meeting of shareholders regarding the bank. He said there was no real occasion for the suspension of the bank. It was brought about by unfair and malicious means on the part of those who were anxious to pull the bank down. He was anxious to see a resuscitation of the bank, and would, himself, give every assistance in his power toward that end. He believed, in fact he knew, that it could be resuscitated and re-associated. He referred to his alleged personal liabilities, and said the provisional liquidator had made many misstatements regarding them, saying no charges had been made against two officials of the bank, he said they were contemptible and had been made by contemptible people. He was prepared for a full investigation before any tribunal, and would vindicate himself triumphantly. (Cheers.) He was confident that the assets of the bank, making all allowances for expenses under judicious liquidation, would pay the shareholders 75 cents on the dollar.

CRUISE AT HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Orders were telegraphed to Captain Barker, commanding the cruiser Philadelphia, at Santos, Peru, to proceed at once to Honolulu to relieve the cruiser Boston. The Philadelphia carries orders to the commanding officer of the Boston to set sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the other vessel. For some time the Navy department has known that the Boston was in a bad condition owing to the accumulation of barnacles on the bottom, and the delay in ordering her home for repairs, indicates that the condition of affairs in Hawaii is considered so uncertain that the Government deems it wise to protect American interests there by two vessels. The Adams, a wooden man-of-war, is now at Honolulu with the Boston, and by the present peaceable aspect of things it would seem that she is sufficient to meet any emergency, but the State and Navy departments evidently have information that causes them to take a contrary view, or else they are determined to be on the side of absolute safety by sailing. The Boston will be docked at San Francisco, her bottom scraped and necessary repairs done.

TO RELIEVE THE STRINGENCY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Of the many financial schemes proposed to speedily relieve the stringency in money, the one regarded by the Treasury officials as the most practicable is the one to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue currency against the seignorage or profit upon the coinage of the silver dollar in the treasury. There are now 130,000,000 ounces of silver bought under the act of 1890, and the notes

THE AWARD.

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Previous Arbitrations Explained and Contrasted—Their Significance and Importance.

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MINING EXPLOSION.

Fire Damp in Westphalia Kills Fifty Persons and Injures Others.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The Kaiserstuhl colliery at Dortmund, in Westphalia, was today the scene of a terrible mining accident. An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the pit, killing fifty persons and injuring many others. Great excitement prevailed, and details of the affair are not yet at hand. It is feared that some of the injured will die.

THE ARBITRATION.

Reported Opinions of Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Tupper.

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CITIZENS of a California Town Forcibly Deport Resident Orientals. VASILA, Cal., Aug. 18.—About 11 o'clock last night an unarmed body of laboring men waited on the Chinese residents in town and deported them out of town quietly using no violence whatever, and to-day their places of business are closed. This action was not taken until one day after the time specified in notice given them to leave by the anti-Chinese league. The Chinese made no effort to suspend business and excitement was running high. They made no resistance when the last moment came. The wash houses are preparing to close by September 1.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Favorable Post Office Statement—The Largest Amount of Deposits Ever Known.

Ministers Called for a Special Cabinet Meeting, Saturday—Reception to Thompson and Tupper.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The statement of the Post Office Savings Bank for the year ended June 30 shows that the bank has recovered from the effect of the reduction of interest, four years ago, from four percent to three and a half, as the deposits during the year exceeded the withdrawals by more than a million, and the balance at the credit of depositors was the largest ever known, being \$38,153,193, an increase of nearly two millions over last year, being eleven hundred thousand more than the highest amount ever reached previously. A call has been issued for all absent ministers to return for a special meeting of the Privy Council on Saturday. The Conservative associations here are arranging for a public reception to Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper, on their return here. This being a civic holiday the department care closed and business has been suspended. Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, returned to town to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—A press dispatch that R. Napier & Son, Glasgow, deny the statement that they have offered the Dominion Government a fast Atlantic service, must be wrong, as Hon. Mr. Bowell, acting premier, holds a letter from them making an offer, which will be considered when Sir John Thompson returns to Ottawa. The statement of imports and exports for July shows an increase in the aggregate trade of \$1,100,000 over last July. It is most probable that Arnoldi will be released at once owing to ill-health. His time would expire September 15, and Acting Minister of Justice Oulmet has recommended the Administration to release him at once.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—The Colonial Secretary has forwarded the following cable from London dated August 16: "Administrator, Government of Canada—Without waiting the official report of the arbitration award, I will not delay my congratulations to Canada upon Hon. Mr. Tupper's success as British agent in securing the freedom of the sea and maintaining the legal right of Canadian ships, while at the same time thanking the Dominion Government for having spared the Premier to give his valuable services as arbitrator." "RITON." A motion will be made at Monday night's meeting of the Council to tender to Sir John Thompson a reception on his return.

A Small Scandal. MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—According to an alderman there is another small scandal brewing. The latest story is to the effect that a certain former in the service of one of the departments has been drawing pay on fictitious pay sheets.

French-American Convention. MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Ex-Premier Mercier and City Clerk David left this morning for Chicago to attend the French-American convention.

Australian Service Approved. TORONTO, Aug. 19.—At a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday, a letter was received from the Postmaster-General expressing his hearty approval of the proposed fast mail service via Vancouver to Australia.

Novat's Trip. TORONTO, Aug. 19.—Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. John Dryden, minister of agriculture, left this morning on a trip through the Northern territories.

Conservative Economy. QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—It is announced that in the Attorney-General's Department of the Quebec Government there is a saving this year, under the Conservative regime, of over \$68,000, as compared with the previous year, under the Mercier regime.

Quebec Millionaire Dead. QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—Hon. Inaldo Thibault, the millionaire wholesale dry goods merchant and importer, of this city, is dead.

THE JAPAN CATCH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Advice received at the Treasury Department state that so far this season the catch of seals in Japan waters has been as follows: By the American fleet of 18 vessels, 19,460; by the British fleet of 19 vessels, 24,010. The catch is considered a large one.

The quiet town of Union would scarcely have been recognized on Friday evening last, so thoroughly did all its inhabitants enter into the spirit of the hour, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. T. B. Aris to Miss Jessie Turnbull, youngest daughter of Mr. T. W. Turnbull, late of Vale colliery, N.S. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Connor, acted as groomman, the bridesmaid being Miss Turnbull, sister of the bride. After the wedding an excellent supper was discussed, the usual toast being duly honored. Mr. and Mrs. Aris drove off for Comox, from which point they took passage by the steamer for Victoria. They are, at present, guests at the New Regency.

BERNHAM'S PILLS cure sick Headache. After taking around some naval stores to Equipments the steamer Made left for Vancouver last evening, to take on about 200 tons of freight, ex-Empress of Japan, from China, for conveyance to the Sound.

who will so forget this is not worthy of matter how hard may
man to appreciate a ad to whom we may compassion and con- could make these oc- both for our own our friend.
habit to ask a money friend every week in month in the year. safety make the re- on rare occasions, on would jeopardize and tax the resources So in the same de- demand for sym- and tax the as- associates, while it of reliance and pride, fact to me that the consider it an in- y. They are always in the appearance of n to assure observers liked with them and their board. Men and as a rule, to be proud trials which they at- an. Happiness is re- place, and misery is yal badge. Our nov- degree responsible ense. We seldom, if ero or heroine in fic- happiness well- them in the closing after day novel does t. probing feminine mind the miserable heroine accordingly. I wish our fashion mongers mode to be happy, or, o, and set the seal of the sympathy sapper, pressed. WHEELER WILCOX, n.
ABOUT LOTTA.
She is Breezy, Bright, steady, woman. Sorrels but this was due to a decision of a small members of her pro- nothing against her- there be? Such a pathetic little crea- aggressive, warm of every moment sex! Warded indeed that does not respond her and likes her, ves her.
Become a member of red her to the army of ding to that heavy and She was elected by a ratory member of the of and of the Woman's he to a tea given in her ermer place, the pretty rowed, and every one hands with Lotta. At the Woman's League Brunswick they cheered a speech.
she is also a woman's men who have flocked d waited in crowds for rances have been the large fortune she to style "a good dress- er needs. If she lives remain kittenish and does now in a dainty. When I saw her last, gown of palest gray waist and a tiny, bead- A shadowy poke of riding tips sat jauntily of copper brown hair, a white dotted veil her brown eyes twinkled not alluring way. ung if we accept the anc. She is young if evidence of our senses. no matter just what her in broad day light she looks not quite 30. lo it?" asked a young, a browed woman, who a mixture of admira- of the fountain of has seen it. I think imitation of it but- art. There is sunshine and bird- yment of her small ges the secret of sym- the joy of life.
KATE JORDAN.
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

THE ARBITRATION.

It is not a little singular, but still, in a manner it is not surprising to notice the manner in which the award of the Behring Sea arbitrators is regarded by the people of Great Britain and the United States, who alike seem to have made up their minds...

The practical conclusion of the whole matter is, that whilst Canada gains in regard to all sealing things of the recent past submitted to the arbitrators' decision, the United States and their Alaskan vessels must incidentally profit largely by the results of the decision...

There is, however, a silver lining to the cloud even should it unfortunately have burst upon us in its fullest intensity. There is the prospect, unless the American repudiate their obligations, of the British Columbian sealers receiving indemnity for the vessels that have been illegally seized...

LOCAL CRICKETERS think—and the idea is worthy of serious attention—that it would be well for their brethren in this Province, to arrange not only to play a series of matches with the Australian eleven who are coming this way...

will also be obliged to maintain watch on the waters within the sixty-mile zone around the Pribilof islands during the entire mid season from April 1 to September 1, and it is probable this duty will be discharged by vessels of the revenue marine service...

The truth is that we never had the faintest grounds in international law for the claim that the Behring sea was a mare clausum, or that by cession from Russia we acquired exclusive jurisdiction over the eastern part of it...

The doctrine that only one metal should serve as a standard of all values, which from an attentive and passionate history of economy, had been produced by economists, has received in the last twenty years indisputable confirmation...

There is an error to believe that yesterday the depreciation of silver in 1873 by Germany was the subsequent paralysis of silver in the Latin union, and that the rupee currency of India, and to-morrow the cessation of silver purchase by the United States, have been or are to be the cause of the present depression...

EDITORIAL COMMENTS. To the News-Advertiser: "Where your gibes now that once were apt to set the tables in a roar?"

The Legislature of the Northwest Territories, yesterday opened its fourth session, mainly for the purpose of appropriating the moneys voted by the Dominion Parliament...

It was rather an amusing meeting that was held in the Victoria City Hall on Wednesday night. It covered a tremendous amount of ground, and yet was practically inconsequential, if it be true, as alleged, that those present had no information before they were voting...

is to treat with indifference questions of financial importance. Take, for instance, the votes which have time and again been cast at the polls upon financial bills...

The rioting in the city of Bombay, which has attracted some attention, is one more demonstration of that hatred which is aroused among people of all races, as it has been put, "for the love of God."

THE GOLD INDUSTRY. To the Editor:—In continuation of the letter I sent you last month about the importance of developing the gold-producing industries of British Columbia...

THE GOLD INDUSTRY. To the Editor:—I have to thank you for your courteous treatment of my letter regarding the proposed tariff on silver...

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. General Indisposition to Operate Pending Silver Legislation—Bradstreet's Weekly Trade Review.

New York, Aug. 18.—The markets for securities were extremely dull all day today. The sales of stocks looked up 92,296 shares, and the trading for outside account was probably better than on any previous day...

Winnipeg, Winkings. The Suspended Commercial Bank—Resumption of Work at the Mills—Manitoba and N. W. Railway.

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—(Special)—The striking mill men have resumed work this morning. Mills 3 and 4 at Norman have been shut down, possibly for the rest of the season...

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made upon a silver basis our exchange would have suffered by this time an enormous depreciation and upon the day of the return to specie payments, we would have found ourselves loaded from the ocean with a business world with repudiated currency, which will only be admitted in the early future as an auxiliary of gold...

Unfortunately, this lowering of the price of silver is also a rude shock to our national resources, because the exportation of silver forms five per cent. of our total exportation. Unfortunately, also, was it that in the past year, our Congress did not approve the report of the commission on finance, which advised the immediate sale of the silver deposited in the mint at Santiago and the proceeds to be converted by purchase into gold...

How far the price of silver will descend, it is impossible to foresee, because its future production will be determined with uncertainty, nor the capability of such markets as China and Japan of absorbing the surplus, that the action of the East Indian Government has set free.

COBALT. To the Editor:—I have to thank you for your courteous treatment of my letter regarding the proposed tariff on silver...

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BEFORE THE ELECTORS.

Public Meeting Held at the 150 Mile House to Discuss Provincial Politics.

Messrs. Adams and Murphy State the Platforms on Which They Seek Election.

A public meeting was held in the interests of Mr. Adams, a candidate for the Local Legislature, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the 150-Mile House, Mr. J. Cummings being in the chair. Mr. Adams, on rising to express his views, explained that whilst he was no public speaker, he considered the electors had a right to hear from candidates...

Referring to roads and trails, he expressed the view that roads lately opened up should be backed up by a subsidy for improvement, otherwise the original expenditure was often completely lost, and cited in proof of this the present condition of the Horsey trails...

He deemed the public school system as applied to this district susceptible of improvement. He came from a province in which it was impossible for children to grow up without an education, and he thought that the Government should be made to see that the children of this province were not left behind...

Mr. Adams called upon Mr. Murphy, who was also a candidate, to address the meeting. Mr. Murphy stated that it was with great unwillingness that he appeared upon the hustings, as owing to the recent deaths that had occurred in the vicinity he had spent time not a fitting one for holding political meetings...

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST.

THE VICTORIA JUDICIAL OFFICE.

JOHN HENRY AUST acting registrar of the Victoria judicial office. DAVID E. DORCAS Mining Recorder of Recording Division, Esquire, resigned.

In the City Police several Chinese cases mandaed for judgment. The case of De Co and Equilant Teleph adjusted, owing to the Justice. The chances on this week.

A RUNAWAY horse straps attached to it. Bay lumber yard where it was captured to claim it up to a late date.

At the annual meeting of the British Columbia Mining Association on Wednesday statements for the year of the old trustees and officers.

The following new gazetted yesterday: Howay, of New Westminster, and George W. McLean, of British Columbia. In an Order-in-Council His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has proved of the change of the "City of Kootenay Improvement Co., Limited" by Land and Improvement.

New appointments in Gazette are: George Thomas, to be a clerk in the department of the office of the District Supreme Court of the Victoria District. NOTICE is given in that the Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. O'Brien have filed plans of the proposed dyke, an assessment roll, and proposed mode of payment of the same, against the prospect of another market for all the candidates and porters.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, and announces the appointment of Mr. Robert McKee, of Delta, and Howells, of Mission, to the County of Westminister. T. W. PATTERSON, contractor in Shiloh road, on Wednesday, has gone to purchase two tons of material. About nine miles from Shiloh, and gangs of men, and gangs of men, which left England by March, should arrive here.

A VALUABLE Irish sheep, yesterday morning near Shiloh, was purchased by Stevenson paid \$100 for it, and is very much valued. This makes five valuable sheep, which have been purchased by Stevenson, and which left England by March, should arrive here. A VALUABLE Irish sheep, yesterday morning near Shiloh, was purchased by Stevenson paid \$100 for it, and is very much valued. This makes five valuable sheep, which have been purchased by Stevenson, and which left England by March, should arrive here.



Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated in the Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally a lie, and he requested to say that it had been sworn to by James, July 13, 1888.

CANADA AT CHICAGO.

Canada Joins With the United States in Entertaining the World's Engineers.

Making the Awards—Excellence of the Agricultural Exhibits—Only One Canadian Judge.

(COLONIST'S Special Correspondence) WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, JACKSON PARK, AUG. 15.—Canada again comes to the front at the World's Fair, this time as the joint host with the United States in entertaining celebrated engineers from every quarter of the globe.

The work of the jurors of awards is being pushed to completion with a rapidity which is marvelous, considering the vast ground which has to be covered. Thousands of eminent men in the different branches of every department of the arts and sciences are busily engaged from morning till night in examining and testing exhibits and samples, and making reports of the result of their examination to the different committees of awards.

At the close of the session of this congress, President Metcalf, who is a very wealthy and eminent American engineer, entertained the visitors at a magnificent banquet, the menu of which was of a rare nature before has the world seen such a gathering.

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MARINE MOVEMENTS.

All Hope of Raising the "San Pedro" Abandoned—Sealers' Indemnity—Reported Wreck.

Machinery and Cargo of "Mascotte" Saved—New Oriental Line—"Miwera's" Big Cargo.

The last attempt to raise the San Pedro proved conclusively that the worst that could have been expected of the wreck is only too true. The middle of the ship has been lying on the rocks with two feet between the steel plates every two feet between the heavy ribs, and what is worse, the injury is so located that it is impossible to get at it.

A telegram from Captain McCookie to the owner, Mr. J. C. Prevost, received from Cape Beale, yesterday, indicates that the loss of the sailing steamer is not so bad as was at first thought. The machinery—the important thing—is safe, and the cargo of "pick-ups" is also unharmed.

SCHOONERS SEIZED.

The "Minnie" and the "Ainoka" of the Victoria Gathered in by the Russian Bear.

Claim They Were Well Out From Land—Return of the "Viva" From Japan.

When it was announced early in the season that an agreement had been entered into between the governments of Great Britain and Russia for the prohibition of sealing within thirty miles of the Copper Islands and ten miles of the western shore, it was stated on the authority of those in a position to know whereof they spoke, that the Victoria schooners would fall prey to the Bear for the very simple reason that they would keep far enough from land at all times to be above suspicion.

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Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

Formal Opening Yesterday Morning and Proceedings of the Day and Evening.

A Stirring Welcome Given to the Delegates—What Has Been Done—To-day's Programme.

At 9:30 a.m. yesterday the annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Pacific Northwest was opened with a prayer service led by Mr. N. H. Jacks, of Portland, Ore., after which Mr. J. A. Dunsmuir, the travelling secretary, called the meeting to order and appointed a nominating committee, which suggested the following gentlemen, who are the permanent officers of the convention: President, Mr. A. M. Muir, Victoria, B.C.; vice president, A. C. Brydson, Seattle, Wash.; secretary, Mr. J. B. Balfour, Victoria, B.C.; treasurer, Mr. W. H. Wilcox, Seattle, Wash.; and chaplain, Mr. J. B. Balfour, Victoria, B.C.

The president was duly installed, and in an appropriate speech opened the regular business of the convention. The following associations made their reports: Victoria, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Port Townsend, Wash.; Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; New Whatcom, Wash.; Portland, Central; Portland, East Side; Salem; Spokane, Wash. All showed that good work had been done, and although the effect of the "hard times" was felt, they had managed to push through with their success.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Fixtures of the Australian Cricketers in America—Canoeing the Sound.

Rowing at Nanaimo—To-morrow's Lacrosse Match—Lawn Tennis—Yachting.

It has been suggested that a meeting should be called as soon as possible to which all cricketers should be invited, to make some definite preparations for a welcome to the Australian cricketers coming to British Columbia. There are a number of cricketers clubs in the Province which could all be represented, and if they will join in the movement, the visitors from the Land of the Southern Cross will be given as hearty a welcome as they have had in any part of the world.

The Australian eleven will sail from Liverpool on September 19 in the Canadian steamer Servis. Three matches have already been fixed, and the first will be played at Philadelphia on September 29, 30, and October 2; the second at Baltimore on October 5, 6, and 7; and the third at Philadelphia on October 5, 6, and 7. Other contests will be arranged in due course, and the team will probably appear at St. Paul, Montreal, New York, and Chicago. The team is expected to arrive in Sydney on December 8. They are coming West over the C.P.R., and the Winnipeg club has already started to make arrangements for a reception.

LAWN TENNIS.

Those who visited the tennis tournament yesterday were well repaid for the trouble by one or two fine exhibitions of tennis, which were witnessed in Victoria. The match was between C. R. Longe and J. F. Foulkes. In the first game Longe took service and lost to Foulkes, having only made one point. Foulkes took the second game to love. Longe then played in the finest form, some of his placing and smashing being really marvelous, and took the next six games to love, winning 25 strokes to 9, thus placing the set to his credit, six games to two. In the second set it was plainly seen that condition was telling against Longe, and he was losing the set 6 to 2. Foulkes placed the second set to his credit at six games to four, thus making the match even at set all. Great excitement prevailed amongst the spectators during the third and last set, which was a rally and immense applause following, as the game wavered and to, Foulkes winning.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Mrs. Cross and Miss Bevan beat Mrs. Ridgway and Miss Galt 6-1, 3-6, 6-5. Mrs. Stranden and Mrs. Ker beat Miss Cross and Mrs. Galt 6-1, 3-6, 6-5.

PLAY FOR TODAY.

Mrs. Agass and Scholfield v. Miss Roe and Cuppage, playing in the team form, Ward and Davy, at 12 noon.

OPEN DOUBLES.

McGriggie and Davy v. Cuppage and Foulkes, 2-9, 1-6, 6-5.

FINAL EVENT.

Miss Roe and Mrs. Ker v. Mrs. Stranden and Mrs. Galt, at 5 p.m., also any matches in the mixed doubles (club handicap) that there may be time for.

AGASS.

Canoeing to the Sound. Messrs. Haynes Bros., who are making a cruise of the Sound, reached Roche Harbor on the 18th inst., in rather rough weather. After taking lunch, they again started for Friday Harbor, which was reached by 6 p.m. It is their intention from this point to go on to Whatcom, a distance of about 45 or 50 miles, and so on to Seattle and other Sound points. The next advance is to look for when Whatcom in the course of a day or two.

THE CITY.

JOHN HENRY AUSTIN has been appointed acting registrar of the Supreme Court for the Victoria judicial district.

DAVID E. DOUGLAS has been appointed Mining Recorder at the Lardman Mining Recording Division, vice D. A. Lamey, Esquire, resigned.

In the City Police Court yesterday a drunk was convicted and discharged, and several Chinese cases were heard and recommended for judgment.

The case of De Cosmos v. The Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Co., still stands adjourned, owing to the illness of the Chief Justice. The chance is it will not come on this week.

A RUNAWAY horse with nothing but a few straps attached to it, bolted into the Rock Bay lumber yard yesterday afternoon, where it was captured. No one had come to claim it up to late hour.

At the annual meeting of the Williams British Columbia Investment Company, Ltd., held on Wednesday evening, reports and statements for the year were disposed of and the old trustees and officers re-elected.

The following new Notaries Public were gazetted yesterday: Frederick William Howay, of New Westminster, Barrister-at-Law, and George William Richardson, of Nelson, within and for the Province of British Columbia.

In an Order-in-Council, dated August 9, His Honor the Lieut-Governor has approved of the change of the corporate name of the "City of Kootenay Land and Improvement Co., Limited," to the "Kootenay Land and Improvement Co., Limited."

New appointments in this week's Official Gazette are: George Thompson, of Nanaimo, to be a clerk in the office of the Government agent at Nanaimo; Joseph C. Dockrill, of New Westminster, to be a clerk in the office of the District Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Vancouver Judicial District.

NOTICE is given in the Official Gazette that the Maple Ridge Dyeing Commission have filed plans of the lands affected by the proposed dyke, an estimate of the cost, assessment roll, and memorandum showing proposed mode of raising the same. All complaints against such assessment will be heard September 16, at 11 o'clock.

The writ for the election in Cariboo of a member of the Legislature to succeed the late L. B. Nason, M. P. F., is to be issued at once, and the election will come off within the next few days. The candidates in the field now, number four, with the prospect of another man coming out. So far all the candidates are Government supporters.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, published yesterday, announced the appointment of the following gentlemen as Justices of the Peace: Robert E. Kitson, of Ladner, William McKee, of Delta, and Anthony Herbert Howells, of Mission, within and for the County of Okanagan, Robert Bryant Kelly, of Coquitlam, within and for the County of Westminister.

T. W. PATTERSON, contractor for the Victoria and Sidney road, who was in Seattle on Wednesday, has gone East from that point to purchase two locomotives and other rolling stock. About 100 tons of steel from Sidney, and gangs of men are still at work on Vancouver Island. The rails, which left England by sailing vessel in Seattle, should arrive here in a very short time.

A VALERIAN Irish setter was poisoned yesterday morning near the residence of Mr. W. G. Stevenson, James Bay. Mr. Stevenson paid \$100 for the dog two years ago, and is very much annoyed at the loss. This makes the valuable setter, which has been poisoned within the past few months, and it is high time an effort was made to find out and punish the miscreant who puts the poisonous bait in a very short time.

A DEBARTH from Vancouver to the Columbia a couple of days ago, stating that two Terminal City gentlemen had been awarded prizes in the Parisian Inventor's Institute of France. They had probably received a silver and gold medal, which they will forward the necessary \$10, a gold medal, which has been awarded them, will be sent by return mail. The swindle has been extensively written up several times, but it appears to be still carrying on its operations.

AID. BAKER posted two notices on the City Bulletin yesterday. The first provides for a resolution to have the Mayor on behalf of the corporation sign an agreement with property owners who have consented to allow brick surface drains to be constructed through their premises within the district bounded by Spanish road, Kings road, Fourth street and Bay street. The second notice is of a motion that the city engineer have a survey made, boundaries defined, and a map and plan prepared of the extended limits of the corporation, comprised in sections 119, 31 and 33, and part of section 18, Esquimalt district and also to define the boundaries of all streets in section 31, Esquimalt district.

"We have received a copy of the British Columbia Directory for 1893, published by the Williams British Columbia Investment Company, Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Besides full directories of cities and country districts, arranged by residents' names, occupations, and streets, it contains descriptions of all places in the country with particulars as to products, industries, government, etc., and a mass of statistics. One of its avowed objects (after that of making money for its proprietors, we presume) is to induce intrusting capitalists to invest their money in some of the many British Columbia profitable industries." The book is a thick, large octavo volume, and is highly creditable, not only to the publishers, but to the colony. It seems to be so much appreciated that almost half the volume is taken up with advertisements; it is covered with them outside and in, also over the book and through.—Houghton Daily Press.

FOR weeks past cablegrams from the Imperial Government, and concerning His Imperial Japanese Highness, Prince Komatsu Yonhito have been pouring in to the Canadian authorities. All express the same wish of the British Cabinet, that they look for when Whatcom in the course of a day or two.

The photographs taken by Messrs. Fleming Bros. at Belmont Camp have turned out exceptionally good, no to say marvellous. Miss S. Empress, a Japan arrived with His Highness as a passenger on the morning of the 15th inst., and that on his arrival at Vancouver very marked attention was also shown to him. His Highness remained over for a couple of days at the Terminal City, where he was enabled to enjoy his visit very much. He came over from Vancouver yesterday, arriving on the Premier at 10 o'clock, and was driven at once to the Earl Hotel, which will be his headquarters during his stay here. It is expected he will remain several days, during which time he will be suitably entertained.

The damage done by fire at the residence of Mr. C. F. Vernon, on Wednesday, will be more nearly covered by \$5 than by \$500.

MR. JOSHUA HOLLAND'S name was inadvertently omitted from the list of members of the Board of Management of the B. C. Agricultural Association.

MRS. LOUISA TOMLINSON, mother of Mrs. J. McCosher, of this city, died at the residence of her son-in-law, 163 Superior street, yesterday. The funeral will take place from the residence at 7 p.m. on Friday-to-day.

YESTERDAY evening Rev. Mr. Hansen, of Port Angeles, united in marriage Mr. H. Haasfratz, of this city, to Miss Annie Forster. The happy event took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. Haasfratz, Victoria West.

F. G. POWELL, of Plummer Pass, found an upturned sick floating in the water near Mayne Island on Wednesday. It had evidently drifted down from the Fraser river, and the fisherman who was wondering if there has been an accident.

THE members of Victoria Columbia lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R., have been notified to assemble at the Masonic Temple on Sunday afternoon to attend the funeral of the late Matthew S. Richards, who had been a member of the society. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock and is expected to be largely attended.

A MISUNDERSTANDING between a man at a telephone on Rae street and a person at a telephone in one of the fire halls resulted in the fire department being unnecessarily called out on Wednesday evening. What the man at the former telephone wanted to communicate to the latter was that a hydrant on Rae street was broken.

THE reports were received from the District committee as follows: District No. 1, F. W. Teague, Victoria, chairman; District No. 2, A. A. East, chair; District No. 3, L. N. Gross, Portland, Or., chairman.

These reports were also of a helpful character, and indicated much new work, the influence of which will be felt in future years. Mr. Hicks, of New York, Mr. Ober, of Omaha, and Prof. Williams, of the University of Michigan, all made encouraging suggestions along the line of the particular work.

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who have the work in efficient to put the road to New Denver. This step the entire road to Sloan and, as the road can be as the winter.

Shipments of ore from mines near New Denver, by pack train to Kaslo, first-class ore is being lifted is piled up on the "letter times" or a rail-

near Four Mill has been 000; \$35,000 January remainder in one year plus, the principal claim strong showing of high or five feet of which means of ounces per ton. true feature vein, and the red one of the most valuable.

one of the C.P.R., con- word for this region, much pleased on his last home he is deploring more than of ignorance and in- ish Easterners regarded as, in fact, all the pe Rookerie, thousands of United miners and prospectors advantage of the unusual and in the Kootenay that in conversation with men they had assured of the Western States, of which they knew, could Kootenays in mineral

mine is running a series order to take advantage of which will only last of the September. The a five days run was two a weighing five pounds, returning from the Slocoan containing in Nelson are the Salmon river in search look in that direction is ever. A number of old are being re-located. Many of them are the old days when flour and other things in pro- ver, with the Nelson railway at that time, in cases are proving very PER COUNTRY.

at gone from the moun- lake, and the number of using every day. A trail around up Hootenay creek, important section of the range in this section easy the majority of the of using all the approx- building of a wagon road arm to Trout lake. The residents of the Bunker Court d'Alens country, is Silver Cup mine, are negotiating for the pur- ty. A round sum has been offered for the mine. A nickel has been report- ed, but as yet no particu- lar has been given. The nickel is being re-vealed by the COLONIST re-vealing gone back to the field said anything regard-

one of the old-timers Lake country, reports a see anything in a vein of feet on a vein of 800 ounces of silver ing in this section, and past several specimens in from the mountains, h, one, the best, going on.

the recent nickel strikes with a view of obtaining on, price of handling and yet become a valuable discovery of this de-vealing made continually. J. F. BLEDSOE.

A DEBARTH from Vancouver to the Columbia a couple of days ago, stating that two Terminal City gentlemen had been awarded prizes in the Parisian Inventor's Institute of France. They had probably received a silver and gold medal, which they will forward the necessary \$10, a gold medal, which has been awarded them, will be sent by return mail. The swindle has been extensively written up several times, but it appears to be still carrying on its operations.

AID. BAKER posted two notices on the City Bulletin yesterday. The first provides for a resolution to have the Mayor on behalf of the corporation sign an agreement with property owners who have consented to allow brick surface drains to be constructed through their premises within the district bounded by Spanish road, Kings road, Fourth street and Bay street. The second notice is of a motion that the city engineer have a survey made, boundaries defined, and a map and plan prepared of the extended limits of the corporation, comprised in sections 119, 31 and 33, and part of section 18, Esquimalt district and also to define the boundaries of all streets in section 31, Esquimalt district.

"We have received a copy of the British Columbia Directory for 1893, published by the Williams British Columbia Investment Company, Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Besides full directories of cities and country districts, arranged by residents' names, occupations, and streets, it contains descriptions of all places in the country with particulars as to products, industries, government, etc., and a mass of statistics. One of its avowed objects (after that of making money for its proprietors, we presume) is to induce intrusting capitalists to invest their money in some of the many British Columbia profitable industries." The book is a thick, large octavo volume, and is highly creditable, not only to the publishers, but to the colony. It seems to be so much appreciated that almost half the volume is taken up with advertisements; it is covered with them outside and in, also over the book and through.—Houghton Daily Press.

FOR weeks past cablegrams from the Imperial Government, and concerning His Imperial Japanese Highness, Prince Komatsu Yonhito have been pouring in to the Canadian authorities. All express the same wish of the British Cabinet, that they look for when Whatcom in the course of a day or two.

The photographs taken by Messrs. Fleming Bros. at Belmont Camp have turned out exceptionally good, no to say marvellous. Miss S. Empress, a Japan arrived with His Highness as a passenger on the morning of the 15th inst., and that on his arrival at Vancouver very marked attention was also shown to him. His Highness remained over for a couple of days at the Terminal City, where he was enabled to enjoy his visit very much. He came over from Vancouver yesterday, arriving on the Premier at 10 o'clock, and was driven at once to the Earl Hotel, which will be his headquarters during his stay here. It is expected he will remain several days, during which time he will be suitably entertained.

The damage done by fire at the residence of Mr. C. F. Vernon, on Wednesday, will be more nearly covered by \$5 than by \$500.

MR. JOSHUA HOLLAND'S name was inadvertently omitted from the list of members of the Board of Management of the B. C. Agricultural Association.

MRS. LOUISA TOMLINSON, mother of Mrs. J. McCosher, of this city, died at the residence of her son-in-law, 163 Superior street, yesterday. The funeral will take place from the residence at 7 p.m. on Friday-to-day.

YESTERDAY evening Rev. Mr. Hansen, of Port Angeles, united in marriage Mr. H. Haasfratz, of this city, to Miss Annie Forster. The happy event took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. Haasfratz, Victoria West.

F. G. POWELL, of Plummer Pass, found an upturned sick floating in the water near Mayne Island on Wednesday. It had evidently drifted down from the Fraser river, and the fisherman who was wondering if there has been an accident.

THE members of Victoria Columbia lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R., have been notified to assemble at the Masonic Temple on Sunday afternoon to attend the funeral of the late Matthew S. Richards, who had been a member of the society. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock and is expected to be largely attended.

A MISUNDERSTANDING between a man at a telephone on Rae street and a person at a telephone in one of the fire halls resulted in the fire department being unnecessarily called out on Wednesday evening. What the man at the former telephone wanted to communicate to the latter was that a hydrant on Rae street was broken.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

"O" BATTERY.

Time and again has it been the lot of the citizens of Victoria to bid farewell to detachments of the representatives, both on sea and land, of the dignity and power of the mother country, the leave taking having invariably been a regretful one, those who manned the "wooden walls" having, when ashore, made for themselves many friends, who were, indeed, sorry to see the last of them. The girls and the boys they left behind them have, by association, been led to feel an interest in and a sympathy with them which did not altogether pass away as the echo of their footsteps became lost in the distance. Many there are who hold them in happy memory, and not a few residents first came here clad in Her Majesty's uniform.

Within the last day or two Victorians and British Columbians have been speeding guests who were not only Britons all, but were united to them by even a closer brotherhood, that of being Canadians; attired in the uniform of our beloved Dominion, and each the representative of some one or other of the confederated provinces. Their departure, last night, will by many be regarded as the severing—temporary, it is to be hoped, of a bond of immediate family relationship, and the future of the travellers will be watched with no small amount of hearty interest. Both officers and men of "O" Battery have won the sincere respect of this community, the feeling being that, although inevitable, it is all too soon to say "Farewell!" While speeding the parting, we heartily welcome the coming guests, who are descended from the sires from whom we have sprung. The bands which unite the Empire in all its parts, cannot be made too strong, and it is with conflicting emotions that we again say "Farewell!" "Welcome!"

MERCER'S FIX.

In a recent cartoon Boughen has depicted Hon. Honoré Mercier, late Premier of the Province of Quebec, in the Slough, not exactly of Despond, into which he has gotten, but in the hole which he has dugged for himself and in the natural course of events fallen into. The place in which this political humbug has found himself is indicated as "Oblivion," the waters of which are fast closing in upon him. As well as he can, the drowning man is endeavoring to throw to the top a rope on which are entwined all kinds of strands. A typical French Canadian leans over the abyss, to whom Mercier shouts, "Here, Jean Baptiste, for the love of the Saints, catch this rope and pull me up." The only reply received is, "Your rope, neither long nor strong enough, Honoré." Quebec's political charlatan has, in their turn, enlarged upon the advantages of British connection, though in a manner whose insincerity was patent; he has advocated independence, and of late has championed annexation to the United States. In connection with each of these advances, it has been with him—French Canadianism paramount! His loyalty, as long as it lasted, inspired a large number of the English speaking people of the province of Quebec to, at any rate, be willing to give him a chance, and they were "loyal" to him, even after he had demonstrated his lack of sincerity and every other quality that was calculated to attach them to him.

Probably no Canadian politician—and some of them have turned some pretty sharp corners—ever made such short cuts as he has done. He began life as a dutiful son of the Church; but it was only an incident in his career for him to abandon his professed conservatism and associate himself with the opposite political party and, in matters religious, go to almost the farthest extreme from his former professions. Then, on the National question, as it was developed by Riel and his associates—accompanied by rebellion and bloodshed—he contrived to get into power by appeals to the prejudices of the habitants, among whom, as shown by the census, "the quality of instruction is exceedingly low," the "Province being the most backward in the Dominion in the matter of education." In the case of Mr. Mercier it has been amply demonstrated how an ignorant population can be led by ignorant unscrupulous demagogues, the process resulting in infinite harm to the whole Dominion. There can be little doubt that the constant discussion of issues by persons like Mercier and his ilk, has retarded useful home legislation, and the sight of Mercier in a hole with little apparent prospect of a rope being extended to him, will be gratifying to those who have really at heart the interests of their common country.

It will be remembered that M. Mercier has been haranguing the French Canadians at Fall River and other parts of New England, endeavoring to obtain assistance and moral support at their hands. In the present condition of affairs he may have done no small amount of mischief, in view of the hard times which are there experienced, and to escape which they are coming home in hundreds and flooding the poor French parishes of Canada, from which it is the custom of hundreds of people to annually emigrate in search of work at the cotton and other factories. Many politicians in the province of Quebec have long advocated that they call French Canadian reparations. It has not come about in the way they expected, but bands of them are now returning to escape the hard times, there being in Fall River, Mass., alone, no less than 25,000 people with nothing to do and very little to eat. Their experiences will scarcely accredit the declarations of Mercier in favor of American institutions, while they

will serve as another practical argument to that recently supplied in the report of the delegation of Ontario farmers, who inquired into the conditions of those whose natural surroundings were similar to their own, except that they dwelt upon the American side of the boundary. Though Mercier is represented as being in a hole, were it not that the French Canadian habitant is a lover of peace, and that their teachings and methods of life tend to make for peace, it might be expected that such large numbers would place in the agitator's hands a powerful element of mischief. But as matters are, it can hardly be expected that, save for the presence of certain local demagogues who are known to be at work in New England, their return would serve to weaken and discredit the man of wasted opportunities and squandered abilities.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

For some days the French Republic, the equanimity of whose people—always extolled—has long been disturbed by scandals and accusations which have involved the head of the State and his responsible advisers, has been agitated by the appeals of the politician preliminary to an election. The controversy culminates to-day, unless, as was the case in Germany but a few weeks ago, it shall have become necessary to again address any considerable number of the constituencies. For the first time in the history of the Republic it would appear that the Imperialists and Legitimists will not make much of a figure. The parties among whom the field is divided are the Right; the Centre, composed of moderate Republicans; the Left, or radical wing of the Republican party; the extreme Left, allied with the Socialists for electoral purposes; and the Socialists representing Paris, or elected in the great manufacturing cities. Scarcely a candidate has expressed himself as being a Royalist, many of the old Conservatives, through the influence of the Pope and the general acquiescence of the clergy, having tacitly or otherwise agreed to accept the existing form of government, in the hope that they may be successful in, to some extent, securing modifications of the education laws and of preventing the application of the military enactments to young Catholics who are studying for the church. Nearly all the outgoing Deputies are candidates for reelection, and it is expected that a large number of them will be returned. There are, of course, local questions in each arrondissement that will exercise some influence on the outcome; but, in general, the election will turn on party lines.

The Republicans, or Moderates, wish to preserve the present condition of things, subject to such modifications as experience has shown to be necessary. The Radicals go in first and foremost for a revision of the constitution, together with other changes of a sweeping character. They demand the absolute separation of Church and State, with all that is implied in the disestablishment of the former. They urge the raising of revenue by income tax and the repeal of the law of Mortmain. They go to some extent in the direction of Socialism, but they do not endorse the demand for collectivism or the confiscation and management of property by the State, which the latter element insist upon. The Socialists, whatever their fortunes in the large centres, are not likely to be able to return candidates in the country constituencies, the peasants having a dread of the absorption of their little properties. In the past the Conservatives and Royalists have constituted the direct Opposition; but, as has been intimated, most of them will probably be found among the moderate Republicans. They aver that though they find some of the existing laws objectionable, they will not seek to change the regime by revolutionary means. Indeed, were they disposed in that direction, in neither the Imperial nor Royalist parties can they find a leader possessed of enough magnetism to rally a sufficient force. As for the Boulangists, the last Chamber was an illustration of how low that party had fallen.

The cabinet under whom the appeal is made to the country is a sort of coalition—a compromise. It is headed by M. Dupuy, a moderate Republican, who has associated with him both Republicans and moderate Radicals, none of whose members had either been charged with corruption or with having had anything to do with the recent investigations, though every effort has been made to tar them with the stick of political and individual dishonesty. Indeed, according to the dispatches, despite the care that has been taken to have before the country a cabinet with clean hands, as has been said, the members of the administration, as well as the President, have been made to appear in the most unenviable light possible. It is unhesitatingly asserted that the real truth of the political corruption in the Panama transaction has never been allowed to get out, and that the Loubet and Ribot Ministries were secretly protecting and negotiating with M. Arton, the bribery agent of Baron Reinach, although they professed to be hot in the pursuit of the guilty parties. It is, moreover, averred that nearly all the guiltiest blackmailers, who still control the Government of France, will be re-elected; will elect the President; divide the spoils of the public offices among themselves, and remain in power until some fresh exposure and their crimes exasperates the people to apply the traditional French remedy for intolerable government.

Many of the electors, it is said, are beginning to say that it is a choice of thieves, and are consequently apathetic, the confusion that has thus been created, being regarded by some candidates as improving their prospects. In general, an increase in the number of moderate Republicans is hoped for. The Radicals accuse the Moder-

ates of leaning toward the Conservatives, and the Moderates blame the Radicals for their affiliation with the Socialists, in the endeavor to capture the labor vote. Ardent Republicans predict that the existing system is safe for another four years at least, and this is about all that they, in the meantime, look forward to.

"NOT DONE WITH BEHRING SEA."

The Portland Oregonian is of the opinion that the seal will be "an international nuisance for years to come," saying "It is easily apparent that we are not done with Behring Sea negotiations." It considers the decision of the arbitrators to have been a foregone conclusion, the United States claim of exclusive jurisdiction outside of the three mile limit, either in that sea or the Pacific, having been untenable. It is thought that possibly Mr. Blaine's extreme claims secured better terms for the United States in the international agreement for the preservation of seal life under article VII of the arbitration agreement. That article reads: "It is the determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall leave the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in, or habitually resorting to the Behring Sea, the arbitrators shall then determine what concurrent resolutions outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments are necessary, and over what waters such regulations should extend."

The effect of the regulations upon British Columbia and United States sealers has already been pointed out, and the hollowness of the humanitarian pretence has also been shown, having, moreover, been demonstrated by important American journals, the New York Sun among the number. Moreover, there is no small significance attachable to the fact that the U. S. Government, fully appreciating the advantages gained for no one but the Commercial Company have, through Secretary of the Treasury, the advice of Attorney-General Olney, not only rescinded Secretary Foster's agreement to reduce the annual rental of the islands, but have demanded nearly \$300,000 back rental and bonus, which had not been collected under the original arrangement. The Oregonian will say "we are not done with Behring Sea negotiations." It is remarked that "the only effective parties to the agreement so far are Great Britain and the United States, but the treaty binds them to seek to secure the adhesion of other powers. No other power is advantageously situated for peacocking, and it is probable that the combined influence of the United States and Great Britain, which will, of course, patrol the Northern waters with gunboats during the close season, will be strong enough to cause the regulations to be respected by all nations."

It is to be inferred from this that either Great Britain or the United States will be prepared to run the risk of a *casus belli* for the sake of a few seals for whose possession, however, the late Republican Government went almost as far as they could go without trouble. The arbitrators have affirmed that no one is entitled to exclusive jurisdiction outside the three mile limit, and this being the case, it is hardly to be supposed that disinterested nations will be readily disposed to back up Great Britain and the United States in the maintenance of a condition of things not recognized under the code of nations, for the sole purpose of enriching an American Commercial Company and protecting seals for authorized slaughter under conditions more onerous than the game laws of Great Britain are to the masses of the population. On this subject the Seattle Telegraph says that the code of regulations is binding upon the sealers of no other nation:

Behring Sea being an open sea, the United States and Great Britain have no right to prescribe rules for the government of the oceans or subjects of other nations there. If this country cannot close Behring Sea according to international law, it cannot do so in conjunction with Great Britain. The people of Chili, for example, are not bound by any regulations which the arbitrators have agreed upon and the two countries participating in the arbitration may confirm. We may send out our fleet and Great Britain may send out her fleet to patrol Behring Sea, but they would have no right to seize and condemn a Chilean or Russian sealer for refusing to comply with the new regulations. It is not likely that Great Britain will do more than enter a formal protest against the violation of the regulations of the sealers of other nations, and it is an open question how far our Government will feel itself justified in attempting to enforce those regulations against the citizens or subjects of nations which were not parties to the award.

It is said that the decision of the arbitrators is against pelagic sealing on international grounds, while it denies the municipal power of the United States to prevent it. This may involve some very nice points. Have the other maritime nations of the world, it may be asked, been consulted in this international issue? Have the Governments of France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Russia, no say about these rules? The gentlemen belonging to some of those nations who were on the Commission of Arbitration cannot be said to have been authorized to give more than their individual opinions. In his speech closing the session of the tribunal, Baron de Courcel would appear to have sufficiently demonstrated this when he said:

In the regulations we were entrusted to elaborate we had to decide between divergent rights and interests which it was difficult to conciliate. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain promised with good grace to accept and carry out our decision. Our desire is that this voluntary engagement should leave no regrets on the part of either one of them, although we have talked of both, what they will regard, perhaps, as serious sacrifices. The Baron thus regarded the matter as of "voluntary engagement" between the United States and Great Britain, "whose

divergent rights and interests it was difficult to conciliate." But not only this, he esteemed it as an innovation, for he said:

Hitherto the nations had agreed to leave outside of all special legislation the vast domain of the seas, yet the sea after the land has become small for men who, like the hero Alexander, and not less ardent in their work than he in glory, display their energies in a world too narrow. Our work is the first attempt to share the products, hitherto undefined, of the ocean, by a ruling to be applied to goods which have escaped every other law except that of the first comer.

The Baron evidently anticipated the possibility of failure, for he added:

If the attempt succeeds, it will undoubtedly be followed by numerous imitations until the entire planet, on the waters as on the continent, shall have become the object of jealous division. Then perhaps the conception of property will change among men.

In the past, comments were divided upon the old maxim that "the right of the strongest is always the best." Baron de Courcel looks upon this arbitration as the introduction of "an innovation." The arbitrators have, no doubt, disposed to their own satisfaction of the issues between Great Britain and the United States, and have laid down regulations by which, in advance, they propose to bind all nations, but if the nations do not regard themselves as amenable to the regulations, on what principle of equity or international law can either Great Britain or the United States be justified in patrolling what the arbitrators have declared to be open waters, with gunboats strong enough "to cause the regulations to be respected by all nations?"

The arbitrators were not empowered to take up the question of damages for depredations or seizures, that being left for future negotiation. Their decision, however, goes far to settle that question in advance. The United States can hardly claim damages from Great Britain or Canada for depredations in waters it is held to have no control over, and will probably be ready to pay reasonable damages for actual seizures of vessels in exercise of that pretended control. A larger question is that of constructive damages for preventing vessels from engaging in sealing through the *modus vivendi*. It was agreed with Great Britain that the United States should be responsible for those damages if arbitration should hold pelagic sealing admissible. But the decision is against pelagic sealing on international grounds, while it denies the municipal power of the United States to prevent it. This will permit to claim no such *modus vivendi* merely anticipated the permanent regulations laid down by the arbitrators and that no claim for damages can lie under it.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

HERBERTS, under the arrangement made with the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will pay dividends out of its earnings, its subsidies and land sales, these having, for the last ten years, been guaranteed by the Dominion Government under special arrangement. In his last annual report, President Van Horne announced that the Company had an accumulation of surplus earnings amounting to seven million dollars, which would be used to pay dividends for two years.

It is officially estimated that there are about fifty abandoned hulks floating on the Atlantic and perilous to navigation. Most of them are on the sailing route to and from the equator, but sometimes such wrecks are found drifting across or along the passenger steamer lanes to Europe. Recently the New York Maritime Exchange passed a resolution favoring international action to destroy these and similar perils to commerce. At the Maritime Congress held several years ago at Washington a similar method of dealing with this source of danger was suggested. Meanwhile, Great Britain and the United States, as countries specially interested, are examining a plan which would be of much service in clearing the North Atlantic. This plan would be to assign two English vessels, one operating from the Irish coast and the other from Halifax, to remove derelicts from the northern steamship routes, while two American vessels would perform the same service for the southern steamship and sailing routes, including wrecks, along the coast as far south as Cape Hatteras.

It will be remembered by some people that, in the days when the late Sir Francis Hincks, as that time Finance Minister of the Dominion, undertook to clear the country of American silver, he had as his leading agent Mr. William Weir, then a Montreal money and stock broker, who subsequently became president of La Ville Marie Bank. Mr. Weir has just addressed an open letter to President Cleveland and the American Congress on the present financial situation, in which he expresses the opinion that the National Bank of the United States is the principal cause of the present financial trouble. He suggests as a measure of immediate relief, that Congress pass an amendment, that chartered banks in the United States, whose capital and surplus amount together to \$10,000,000 and upward, shall be declared to be banks of issue, and be authorized to issue circulating notes of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, to the extent of half their capital, and the surplus on such issues to be the first lien on the assets of the bank in case of its suspension. The issue to be free from any federal or state tax, but to be liable to assessment of not more than one per cent. per annum, should it be required.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

Interesting Papers Read at the Meetings of the Delegates Yesterday.

Physical Education an Aid to the Work—Dean Abbott's Lecture.

Mr. F. W. Ober, of Omaha, conducted the devotional exercises at Association hall, with which the second day of the Y. M. C. A. convention opened. There was a good attendance of delegates and city workers, and considerable interest was manifested by all.

At 10 o'clock Mr. N. H. Jacks, of Portland, Ore., presented a paper on "The Physical Department of a Factor in Association Work." The effect of physical education on ancient nations was discussed, and the same effects follow the same causes to-day. General body building, at a reasonable price, has been brought about largely by the Young Men's Christian Associations. In this connection, a long list of suggestions to physical culture—499 through well-equipped gymnasiums, and 271 through out-door sports. Two hundred men, who have been trained, are acting as instructors. Some of the benefits which come to the Association are:

They reach more men.

They give extra financial support.

They compare favorably with other methods that attempt to furnish such culture without any Christian influence.

Messrs. Meyers, Carter, Hampson and Physical Instructor St. Clair gave suggestions along the line under consideration. The Omaha Association, which leads athletics in that city, was represented by Mr. Ober, the general secretary, who offered many helpful suggestions.

At 11 o'clock came the conference on Bible study and classes. It was opened with an address by Prof. Williams on "Bible study for personal growth, or the Secretary and his Bible." Many points were emphasized and a long list of suggestions was given. Prominent among them was the thought that systematic study is an absolute necessity. Careful, earnest, and steady study, first and last, is the great and always right way.

The professor closed with a short lesson in Hebrew.

Mr. F. W. Ober spoke on "Courses of study in Bible classes which have been developed by the Association. Plans were taken up and carefully considered.

"The day will soon come when a most carefully guarded course of study will be adopted by the Association," prophesied Mr. Ober in conclusion.

General classes, boys' classes, converts' classes, were all considered in time; several questions brought the discussion of this topic to a close.

The last point was "How can we make our Bible training classes more productive of personal work?" Under this head a carefully prepared paper was presented by Mr. George W. Carter, secretary at Seattle; it seemed with good points.

At 12, all adjourned to the Temperance Hall, where the ladies of the Methodist church had prepared an elaborate repast which was enjoyed by all. This was followed by short speeches by C. J. Hicks, of New York, Mr. M. Meyers, of Tacoma, and F. E. Pratt, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The evening opened with a song service conducted by Mr. N. H. Jacks, and after a number of spirited songs had been sung, a question drawer was conducted by Mr. F. W. Ober, of Omaha. Questions having to do with the work of the association were asked by the leader and other Association men present.

Right Rev. Bishop Perrin, the principal speaker of the evening, at the outset said that he preferred rather to give a little sermon than a regular one. He said: "A Few Drops of Oil" is my text," he continued. "What a difference they make in this world, as they are applied to machinery. The bicyclist knows how it affects his machine, and the farmer who knows the same thing as when he sows seed in his field. All life has a certain amount of friction, and if it could be done away with, it would be ever so beneficial. First, it is a matter of life. Here, where we should always show our respect to the work we do, we show our worst! Drops of oil are needed. Oh! how much sweeter and better our lives would be if we were more careful in our own homes. How can I make my home life brighter and happier if I do not show my respect to the work I do? A question we can all walk and answer to night."

"Secondly, in our social life, there is a terrible amount of oil, in the Old Country at least, which works much harm. Social friction is the worst enemy we have. The present wretched system could be much improved. A few drops of oil are needed. Often old pests are raked up and cause much friction; they should be let alone. We have different ideas, of course, but let us not be always causing friction by seeing good only in our own particular ideas."

"Third, in our Christian life there is a chance for much oil to be wisely used. I do not of course expect all can see eye to eye. I would to God it could be so. In our missionary enterprises how much are we hindered by these divisions. Here are among the saddest facts of to-day. A few drops of oil are needed. Let us really know what each other teaches rather than what people say we teach. We may wisely consider our differences, and then by the use of a few drops of oil of the Holy Spirit, much good may be done. So between you who are ministers and the laity there is often manifested a spirit of criticism. This will, of course, in the right way, and will be productive of much good, but too often the criticism is unnecessary and unkind. So at home, in our social life, in the church, we need this oil. But I should be untrue to myself and my position if I did not tell you where you can get this oil. The Great God who loves us and has done so much for us in the source of this needed oil, which comes in the gift of the Holy Spirit. So the friction will be reduced and life will be sweeter and better. May the Lord bring it home to you all."

APPOINTMENTS FOR TO-DAY.
First Presbyterian church—O. R. Hicks and C. R. Hicks.
Metropolitan Methodist—F. W. Ober and C. R. Hicks.

Highest of all in Leaving Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.



Calvary Baptist—J. A. Dummett and F. W. Ober.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian—W. H. Jacks and N. H. Jacks.
George Road Methodist—George Carter and N. H. Jacks.
Kilmannan Baptist—M. M. Meyers and Geo. Carter.
Bay Methodist—H. A. Girod and Rev. D. Reid.
St. Paul's Presbyterian—Rev. M. Gemmill and Rev. Mr. Webb.
East Fernwood Mission—Rev. Mr. Strayfeller.
Victoria Baptist—Rev. Mr. Strayfeller.
Women's meeting—Calvary Baptist church, 7 p.m.
Bible meetings—First Presbyterian church, 7:15 p.m.—F. W. Ober and R. Campbell.
Next meeting—Christ Church Cathedral, 7 p.m.—Rev. Bishop Perrin.
Farwell services—Metropolitan Methodist church—8:30 p.m.—Mr. J. A. Dummett.

MME. MONTEITH'S POSITION.

To THE EDITOR.—Will you kindly insert the following letter which I received from the organist of St. Andrew's church:
VANCOUVER, July 23, 1893.
Mrs. Zippora Monteith-Fischel:

MADAM:—Your presence in St. Andrew's church choir is not desired this evening. My duty compels me to bring your conduct here meeting—Christ Church Cathedral, 7 p.m.—Rev. Bishop Perrin.
Farwell services—Metropolitan Methodist church—8:30 p.m.—Mr. J. A. Dummett.

Each point was carefully considered, and eloquent words impressed all present with the greatness of the subject under discussion. As a pulpit orator the reverend gentleman has an immense reserve power that impresses all, and sends home the subject with a conviction that is felt by all.

The business of the Y. M. C. A. convention of the Pacific Northwest was concluded yesterday morning, the afternoon being kept clear for the lacrosse match, which greatly pleased the athletic contingent, many of whom are in the city, awaiting Canada's national game—as she is played by those who know how to play her.

The convention opened at 9 o'clock with a Bible study by Professor Williams, who, a second time, took for his topic the words of Hagai, and again delighted his audience.

Mr. C. J. Hicks, of New York, at 9:45 discussed the question of Association finances. Each year vast sums of money are entrusted to the Association to carry on its work. The organizations have fourteen million dollars worth of property on the American continent, and last year two millions were expended on current account alone. This immense financial work, with its management of Association business. The railroad associations make quarterly reports to the managers of their respective roads, and other associations are conducted with equal care. How can the requisite money be obtained to carry on the work, a question which requires more than passing attention.

First and foremost, Mr. Hicks avers, by Association work, and in taking this as a personal matter and giving it personal attention. He urges that every member of convention take high ground and remember his direct obligation to God in the matter. There are about thirty-thirdly, but the first is the all important solution.

The work for 1893-4 was next presented by Mr. N. H. Jacks, and pledges of a very considerable amount were given.

Reports from the several committees were then received and the committees relieved from duty. Salem asked for the convention next year, and a similar request was made in behalf of Seattle, the city or the Sound of our Educational Work. This was followed by the report of the Finance Committee. The principal after-dinner speeches were those of Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin and Ven. Archbishop Scriver.

The evening opened with a song service conducted by Mr. N. H. Jacks, and after a number of spirited songs had been sung, a question drawer was conducted by Mr. F. W. Ober, of Omaha. Questions having to do with the work of the association were asked by the leader and other Association men present.

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SAFE.

Captain and Crew of Steamer "Mas" to V.

The Skipper Tells Experience—Thriving.

The steamer Mas, ing home the cap burned steamer M the West Coast last news of the Masotti brought little information. Captain McCookie already been chroni rowly escaped being had it not been for would have been. rushed to his cabin it he was almost covered and smoke, which first thoughts were and dynamite in his r he accomplished by a partially escaped. The ing it out through the Seeing the absolute save anything, he lowered, and by the vessel's crewer machinery and salvage coast are still in the harmed for future use. Captain McCookie is the origin of the fire, all his crew. He speaks of his crew, w the greatest activity also desires to be the light keeper at O plied them with clothi On the way he and crew of the second Capt. Cross, which, on account of ab day, could not be publi to say that it thorough gradings. The Mas of color of rocks, a creek ledge, which is m ing now than ever before of the Marine Depart ment of the river Albuert, Fork, where the vessel, all tramp, construct was ordered, much to the is promise of an abund settlement.

THOSE T.

Copies of the Documents the Surface Drains were.

Engineer's Report Figures were L and St. C.

Following are given recently received surface drains according by the City Engineer, of the Engineer on considered with refer quantities:

COUGHLAN'S SURFACE DRAINAGE. Following work, namely: surface drains in James Bay, as per No. 1. James Bay, No. 2. Spring Ridge surface drain. Total: \$1,000.00.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Saturday Night to be Published in Vancouver—Big Dyking Contract Awarded.

Samson Committed for Trial—Incident of His Second Capture—Cariboo Contest.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.—The Miowera sailed at 6 o'clock this morning, taking the mail for Victoria via Pacific express, also some passengers anxious to make early connections at Victoria. She had 1,200 tons of freight, consisting of lime, canned salmon, cement, dried fish, shingles, lumber, porcelains, frozen salmon, agricultural implements, etc., and the cargo was being stowed by the crew.

An excruciating company will publish Mr. E. E. Sheppard's "Saturday Night" in Vancouver, and it will also appear simultaneously in Halifax, Montreal and Winnipeg.

Capt. Lee will resume command of the Empress of Japan on this trip. Judge Brooks, of Sherbrooke, Que., who has been in the Province for some time, left for the East yesterday.

Rev. J. W. Pedley and Mrs. Pedley left yesterday for the East. Mr. Pedley goes to England.

The following are the officers elected by the Provincial prohibition club for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. J. A. Cunningham, New Westminster; Vice-President, Mr. A. W. King; Secretary, Rev. T. Haddon.

Hon. Theo. Davis passed through the city on his way to Nelson and East Kootenay yesterday. Mr. Davis will take the Crown work at the Ascroft and Elfield mines.

The examination of journeymen plumbers conducted by the examining board has taken place. It would appear that Vancouver plumbers are well up in their trade.

Rev. A. B. Winchester, of Victoria, was in Vancouver on Tuesday, urging the formation of a Chinese mission under Presbyterian auspices.

The question of sending mariners to the hospital has been satisfactorily arranged. The Marine department will pay for medical attendance and the city will get 90 cents a day for the board of the patients.

The district meeting of the I.O.G.T. is in session here.

The City band gave an excellent concert in the Hotel Vancouver grounds last night. Japanese music was played in honor of His Highness the Japanese prince who is a guest at the hotel.

The rocks at English Bay have been removed by a civil grant. Vancouver has now one of the best bathing grounds on the coast.

Five Japanese stowaways were remained until to-morrow. It is said one of them is a criminal the Japanese police were after on the other side of the world.

The garden party at St. Luke's Home last night was a musical and social success. The guests of the evening were H.L.J.H. Prince Yorick who was introduced to a number in attendance.

Estimates will be considered by the Council from Messrs. C. G. Paugler & Co. for a suspended pipe across the Narrows. Persons guilty of polluting water works water are to be prosecuted.

The Narrows may be bored to test the quality of the strata. H. R. Ballany has submitted a tender for the work.

Yesterday morning the local Agassiz train ran into a railway velocipede ridden by a man named McTaggart. The velocipede was thrown, with its rider, several feet. When McTaggart was picked up it was found his legs were broken in two places, his shoulder dislocated, and his body badly cut and bruised. It is thought he may recover.

A branch of the Knights of Sherwood Forest, a uniformed division of the Ancient Order will be started here.

A party of Cingaleses, twelve in number, arrived by the last Empress. They propose to peddle jewelry for a month or two when they go East. They have a \$10,000 stock with them.

Fifty-four cases of small-pox went East to-day conveyed by the London by Messrs. Turner, Weston & Co.

H.M.S. Royal Arthur is expected here on Tuesday.

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Henry Irving and party leave Banff Saturday morning.

An excursion party of sixty-three Californians bound for Victoria, came in by the Premier yesterday morning.

An excursion under the auspices of Vancouver Lodge I.O.O.F., by steamer City of Nanaimo to Blaine, was well patronized yesterday.

The floral tributes of friends were very numerous on the occasion of the funeral obsequies of Mr. John L. Powell's little son.

A camping outfit went up on the last trip of the steamer Victoria to Nelson. Messrs. McEwen and Morgan are opening up a new camp on Reed Island.

When the ship Steine arrived yesterday a sick man was taken to the hospital and died from heart disease.

The Methodist churches of the city are organizing a grand camp meeting in a clearing immediately south of Clark's park, on the line of the V. & W. Railway.

The Rev. E. E. Edwards, at one time curate at St. James', is in the city. He left three years ago to work in connection with the University Mission in Zanzibar, Africa. The terrible climate, often fatal to white men, invalidated Mr. Edwards, and he was sent home in March, 1892. In a casual conversation, Mr. Edwards said that the East African Coast waters were splendidly developed, and born athletes. Their football game was magnificent, the organized clubs there easily beating the men from the navy ships. They play in bare feet, high up the hill with the bottom of their foot. The natives welcome the missionaries, and work among them is much more satisfactory than among other aboriginal races. They have a religion which works well, and are missionaries. If one denomination begins work in a village, other denominations are excluded.

A fisherman in the Narrows, Tuesday evening, caught 100 salmon in one net.

Among the passengers of the Atlantic express yesterday, were a party of Buddhist priests on their way to Chicago.

WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster Aug. 17.—The celebration committee is calling a challenge to the Australian and New Zealand women to take part in a log chopping contest here during exhibition week.

E. Washburn's salmon pack up to date at

the Point Roberts cannery is 24,000 cases. The salmon catch was rather better last night all along the river. The fish were being caught by the canneries, and the canneries were busy to-day, though not so busy as yesterday. Salmon are being bought by some of the down river canners from Point Roberts fishermen on which a duty of a half cent per pound is levied.

The contract for dyking 10,000 acres of land in the Maple Ridge municipality was awarded to McLean Bros., who are now working on the Delta dyke. Work on the new dyke will be commenced almost immediately.

Fresh salmon shipments to New York and Eastern points in carload lots, have advanced rates, rather than the freight charges on the sea in which the fish are packed. The company allow four tons of ice free in each car, and has decided to insist on regular freight charges for anything over that amount. Each car contains from 30,000 to 15,000 pounds of fish, and as every pound of fish requires the same weight of ice, the overcharge would so lighten the car that the importer's profit would be wiped out.

New Westminster, Aug. 18.—Rivalry for the affections of a young lady was nearly the cause of a tragedy at a Mission City dance last night. A young man, who failed to secure a young lady's company to dance, flourished a revolver in the ball room and threatened a shooting rival, but was prevented by friends. It is said the young man finally settled the matter with more than many weapons—bare fists.

Two carloads of salmon from Todd & Son's Point Roberts cannery were shipped to Montreal to-day.

Some time ago the canners and others interested in the fishing business sent a petition to Ottawa asking that the season for the salmon fishery be extended, owing to the lateness of the arrival of these fish in the Fraser, this year. A dispatch was received to-day, in reply, from the Acting Minister of Fisheries, announcing that the petition had been granted, and the open season extended to the 30th.

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in all their extensive workings, made no finds. The N. & F. S. Co. are congratulated on being a fortunate exception.

The British Pacific railway was likely to develop on short order into a through line, the main line of the Province, and the interests of Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific would be well served.

Those who would adopt any other opinion do not want to say, but they would understand the wants of a mining company in a gold bearing district. The enormous resources of the northern section of British Columbia have been seen and intelligently examined by Dr. Dawson, than whom no one could form a more reliable opinion.

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ADAMS V. MCBEATH.

(Before Mr. Justice Cross—without a jury.)

JUDGMENT. Dated May 26th, 1893.

This was an action to set aside the will of Samuel Adams, of Victoria, deceased, made on the 11th November, 1891, in favor of Duncan McBeath, and to rescind the probate on the ground of undue influence, and the trial has occupied the whole of seven days.

Samuel Adams was a working printer, and a bachelor, a man of great intelligence and much varied information. In the course of a long life he had accumulated some \$2,000, or over, in the savings bank, and a valuable lot (No. 302) in the city, and had erected buildings on it, and had been considered well off for his station in life.

His will was made on the 11th November, 1891. He died on the 18th November, 1893, and probate was, without loss of time, obtained on the 24th of November, 1891.

At the time of his death the testator had reached the patriarchal age of 84. He had no relatives in this country, but he had two nephews in England: the plaintiff, Thomas, and his brother William, in whom, as well as in their wives and families, he had placed his confidence, and he had written frequently, indeed from 1878 down to the end of 1891, intimating distinctly in his correspondence his intention of leaving his property to them.

He had also mentioned to several persons, friends of his in Victoria, his intention of leaving his property to his nephew in England, as he was poor and in destitute circumstances.

These facts are patent on the face of the correspondence and are not disputed by the defendant. The testator was a marked man. Both sides agree in representing him to have been always remarkable for directness of speech and truthfulness of character, as well as for the steadiness and tenacity of purpose with which he followed out any resolution he had once made, a pertinacity which one of the witnesses called "obstinacy."

He had for years been living alone in a cabin he had built for himself on lot 302, Victoria, doing all his own washing, cooking, baking, indeed everything for himself, but he was a very weak and despondent man, and he was very susceptible to the natural infirmities of old age, and he was very susceptible to the influence of any person who came in contact with him.

It was in this position we find him, at the period when the events occurred, out of which the present action arose. It opens with an incident almost dramatic in its effect. This occurred on Monday, 9th November, 1891. A Mrs. Rivers, living in a house immediately adjoining his own, summons an old friend and neighbor of the old man, whose will is now in dispute, named George Barrett, to see what had become of Mr. Adams. He had not shown out of his cabin for three days and his fears were excited on his account, lest something should have happened to him. A ladder was found and he was taken down, and he was found in a state of great excitement, and he was seen grovelling and groaning on the floor in his shirt and drawers, and it was some time before they could make him hear, and it was with a considerable effort he himself crawled to the door and managed to get out, and he was taken to his bed, and he was seen grovelling and groaning on the floor in his shirt and drawers, and it was some time before they could make him hear, and it was with a considerable effort he himself crawled to the door and managed to get out, and he was taken to his bed, and he was seen grovelling and groaning on the floor in his shirt and drawers, and it was some time before they could make him hear, and it was with a considerable effort he himself crawled to the door and managed to get out, and he was taken to his bed, and he was seen grovelling and groaning on the floor in his shirt and drawers, and it was some time before they could make him hear, and it was 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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Victoria Defeats Vancouver in the Great Lacrosse Match—V.V.C. Match.

Close of the Tennis Tournament—Lodge Takes the Championship—Sporting Gossip.

It was a grand exhibition of lacrosse that was given yesterday afternoon at the Caledonia grounds, when Victoria met and vanquished Vancouver, thus deciding for this season the question of championship and winning for Victoria the much prized pennant. The visitors put up a good game, both as to team work and individual play, but the home aggregation was too strong for them, capturing four out of the five goals.

Between two and three thousand people were on the grounds. The grand stand was erected, and looked very gay with the bright colors of ladies' dresses. All around the fence there stood a double line of enthusiasts who shouted and yelled and waved their hats in the air every time a piece of brilliant play was made. Besides these there were a number of people who watched the game from carriages. The flag-bearer, stationed on the rocks, played a choice programme during the intervals between the games.

The first game was a short one, lasting only three minutes, but it was productive of as pretty a piece of team play as ever been seen in the Province. Soon after the face of Tite got possession of the rubber, and sent it flying down field, but it soon came back, and being thrown into the grand stand, the whole was blown for the face off. Then Frank Collin got the sphere, passed neatly to Blight, who threw the rubber. The latter shot on goal, but the Vancouver defence made a little stand, and in the nick of time Edward Eckart shot at Tite, who shot in between the poles and scored first goal. Time—3 minutes.

In the second game there were some long throws up and down field after the ball was played. The play was settled down for a moment dangerously close to the Vancouver goal, when Macnaughton distinguished himself by effective swinging and passing, but was too closely checked by the Vancouver defence. There was a woman's pause while the ball, which had got into the grand stand, was faced, but the scrimmage was again renewed until Dave Smith gave relief by a long throw through the goal. There were only a few seconds, however, until the rubber came back and Macnaughton made another unsuccessful shot for the flag, resulting in a very brief scrimmage, from which Frank Collin got the ball and sent it to Eckart, who scored. Time—54 minutes.

The third game, which also went to Victoria, was just a trifle lopsided, the same as the first two were. At the Victoria flag, the ball was shot at the Victoria flag. It was hard luck he did not score, but he was against him, and when the veteran Collin made a fine long throw from behind the flag the spectators gave a shout of approval, and the ball did not touch the ground. "Bony" Snokling made a magnificent catch, and threw directly back again, renewing the strife in front of the home goal, and gradually scoring a point. Then the rubber came off, and in consequence the latter went behind the Victoria flag. Morton Quigley, who quick threw the ball, and Peard did some good checking, the latter coming off best, and in consequence the ball went behind the Victoria flag. Morton Quigley, who quick threw the ball, and Peard did some good checking, the latter coming off best, and in consequence the ball went behind the Victoria flag.

The fourth game was the feature of the match. Several changes were made in the Vancouver team to strengthen its defence, and certainly an improvement was made. "Chub" Quigley was put on defence and Ken Campbell went on home. Again and Macnaughton made the first conspicuous effort, but after a splendid run down field, he was checked by Suckling, who took the ball from him and threw down field, but the sphere was caught by Frost, and Peard did some good checking, the latter coming off best, and in consequence the ball went behind the Victoria flag. Morton Quigley, who quick threw the ball, and Peard did some good checking, the latter coming off best, and in consequence the ball went behind the Victoria flag.

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THE RIFLE.

Corporal Langley, Corp. Hunter, Gunner Quigley, Gunner Arundel led last evening from this city for Ottawa, where they will represent Victoria against the British Columbia rifle team. Mr. A. Merin follows this evening. All the New Westminster contingent have gone on for the Toronto matches, with the exception of Gunner Hunter, who joins the Victoria contingent at Vancouver.

SWIMMING.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A mile swimming match, between J. Nuttal and McCusker, took place to-day, at Rochdale, Lancashire. The match was for the championship, and was a very close one. Nuttal, who holds the amateur record for several distances, beat his opponent by twenty yards. His time, 26 minutes and 5 seconds, is nearly a minute better than any ever before made by an amateur.

LAWN TENNIS.

As the annual tournament of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club draws to a close, the interest naturally increases. The strong players have dismissed their lesser rivals, and the struggles of the giants mark the last days of the meeting. No better match was witnessed in Victoria—British Columbia—very probably on the North Pacific Coast, than that played on Thursday between Longe and Foulkes, and which resulted in a win for the former (2, 4, 6, 10, 8). The report of the match which appeared in yesterday's COLONIST would not help the general public to a knowledge of this fact, but it was not the fault of the writer, nevertheless. It is an old established rule the printing office "never write on both sides of the paper" hence the printer paid no attention to the little words "turn over" at the bottom of the page. Had he done so the match would have been found described as below:

"Those who visited the Courts yesterday were well rewarded by witnessing one of the finest games of tennis ever contested in British Columbia. The match was between C. E. Longe and J. F. Foulkes. In the first game Longe took service and lost to Foulkes, having only made one point. Foulkes took the second game to love. Longe then played in the finest form, and owing to his placing and smashing being really marvellous. He took the next six games in succession, winning 26 strokes to 9, thus placing the set to his credit—six games to two.

"In the second set it was plainly seen that condition was telling against Longe, and Foulkes, playing in splendid form, replaced the second set to his credit at 6 games to 4, thus making the match even at set all.

"Great excitement prevailed among the spectators during the third and last set. Foulkes took the first game, but was overpowered by Longe, who won the second game, and thus secured the match. Foulkes, however, was not to be overpowered, and after a long and hard struggle, he won the third game, thus making the match even at set all.

"The match was now over, and Victoria was determined to rally and immediately and yelled and cheered again. The enthusiasts sprang over the field like a cloud, and scarce waiting for the three cheers for the Vancouver team, picked up the home players on their shoulders and carried them

to the dressing rooms. The match was a splendid one. Except the time that Quann was struck in the face by the ball, there was not a moment lost by injuries to anyone. The play throughout was clean and fast—so fast, indeed, that the Vancouverians were outplayed at every point. Macnaughton, Eckardt, Morton, Frank and Charlie Collin, Blight and George Tite put up a splendid game—individually and collectively. Ketchum and Clarke were always on hand when wanted, while Frost was a whole host in himself. Belfry and W. H. Collin did not have very much work to do, but they held down their positions by Suckling, and took what came their way. For Vancouver the star work was done by Suckling, Quigley, Swift and Smith, while Peard, W. Quann, Ralph Myers and Campbell played spirited games. Messrs. George Morphy and W. Taylor were behind the flags. Ed. Wade refereeing very acceptably. If all games of lacrosse played in the province were like that yesterday, lacrosse, now so popular, would be doubly so.

SUMMARY.

Table with columns: Game, Won by, Scored by, Time. Rows include Victoria vs Vancouver (3-1), Victoria vs Westminister (3-1), Victoria vs Macnaughton (30-30).

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Table with columns: Team, Played, Won, Lost, To Play. Rows include Victoria, Westminister, Macnaughton.

WESTMINSTER WINS.

New Westminster, Aug. 19.—(Special)—In Junior lacrosse to-day the Westminister Little Rocks beat the Vancouver Shamrocks three to one. J. J. Cambridge, the Westminister lacrosse player, leaves for the East to-morrow to spend the holidays.

SPRINTING.

DAVE SMITH WINS. The 100 yards race yesterday between Dave Smith, of Vancouver, and Colin M. Blain, of Nanaimo, was won by the former by about three yards. The start was by pistol shot and the 100 yards was laid out in front of the grand stand at the Caledonia grounds. Dave Smith got his three yards ahead at the start and Blain was unable to close up. The time was given as a trifle over ten seconds. John Humphrey, of Nanaimo, acted as referee. A. E. Macnaughton as starter, and Messrs. Lockhart and Larcher acted as timekeepers. The race was changed hands on the result, which might have been different if both men had started at the same time.

BLAIN'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT.

To the sporting editor.—If any friend of Dave Smith, of Vancouver, wishes to back him against C. Blain, of Nanaimo, for the amateur championship of British Columbia, in a 100 yards dash, Sheffield hand-lap rule, race to be run one month from signing of articles, I will meet him at any place to complete arrangements for a side bet of \$500; the two runners to compete for a \$50 trophy.

THE GALE.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—Saturday, September 8, is the date fixed for the inter-collegiate regatta. An interesting feature will be races in the double scull, irrigated lap-stroke, with lady coxswains. Franklin, who has been the champion for the regatta medal. For the medals: First heat—V.R.C. Strokes F. W. Boubtie's crew v. B.I.R.C. Strokes A. Henderson's crew v. Second heat—V.R.C. Strokes H. C. Alexander's crew v. B.I.R.C. Strokes W. Charleson's crew. Third heat—V.R.C. Strokes T. R. Major's crew v. B.I.R.C. Strokes J. H. Clissen's crew. Fourth heat—V.R.C. Strokes J. H. Senkler's crew v. J. A. Russell's crew.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Prince Yoritomo Leaves Vancouver on His Way to Great Britain.

Union Men Lively—Underwriters Adopt Plan Regarding Electric Wiring of Buildings.

THE CAPTAIN'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE.

The Wanderers, last evening, took their last club run of the season under the leadership of Captain Roderick Beggs, who leaves for the East this week, and who, yesterday, presented his formal report of the season's work

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

A FINANCIAL CRANK.

A proposition to buy British Columbia from Great Britain, made by an American crank named Cutter, has received far more notoriety than it deserved. We notice it to draw attention to one feature of it which throws a strong light upon the financial foolishness and the low state of the commercial morality of many across the border who undertake to inform and instruct the public. The consideration, according to C. C., is to be "one hundred millions of dollars, payable in silver bars, at say, an average of 80 cents an ounce." C. C. would have Great Britain convert this silver into coin, which might be made so as to correspond precisely in value to our own dollar. By this transformation the hundred millions' worth of silver becomes \$140,000,000. So C. C. expects that by passing the hundred millions' worth of silver through the mint Great Britain would be in a position to beat the people out of \$40,000,000. The \$140,000,000 coined silver would be intrinsically worth no more than the silver bars from which it was coined. Yet C. C. expects the Government of England to pass them off on the people for \$140,000,000. This makes the stamp on this lot of silver worth \$40,000,000.

Here is a way to create value which C. C. believes to be quite legitimate. He evidently sees no quality in the transaction. He considers it quite honest in the Government of Great Britain to palm off on the subjects of Queen Victoria a hundred millions worth of silver for one hundred and forty millions. Of course the thing could not be done. The British Government believes in honest dealing, and the British people would not allow their Government to impose upon them in this way even if it were disposed to do so. Besides, it would be simply impossible for Great Britain and the United States, powerful as they are, to give a fictitious value to \$290,000,000. The laws of trade which have in hundreds of instances proved themselves to be stronger than the laws made by legislatures, would bring the over-valued dollars to their true worth in silver.

DOMINION POLITICS.

The political situation in Canada is just now exceedingly uninteresting. The people of Canada are not thinking about politics. Since the Ottawa convention the Liberals have done nothing worth talking about. Their leaders have made two or three attempts to keep up the interest in political subjects, but they have signally failed. The announcement at Ottawa of the Liberal platform made no stir. It was considered by Liberals, as well as Conservatives, to be too weak and common place to be worth talking about. It did not contain a single strong plank, and part of it is so rickety and unsafe that even the boldest are afraid to place a foot on it. The Ottawa Convention, largely as it was attended, may now be safely set down as another of the Liberal failures. It will soon be forgotten, and the Liberal party will be as if it had never been held.

Some of the partisan papers having nothing of contemporary interest to write about have been discussing the condition, mental and physical, of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie when he was so unceremoniously displaced to make room for the Hon. Edward Blake. It was, we think, the Montreal Herald, the leading organ of the Liberal party in the province of Quebec, which said that Mr. Mackenzie "seems time before his resignation of the leadership for the Liberal party was utterly incapable, both physically and mentally, of filling the arduous duties of that high position." It is only charitable to conclude that the writer of this sentence did not know Mr. Mackenzie at the time he was deposed by his ungrateful and unappreciative followers. Those men had not the excuse for deserting and deposing their faithful leader which the Herald manufactures for them. Mr. Mackenzie was at the time vigorous and in the possession of all his powers, both of body and mind. There were years of hard work still in him when the men he had worked for and trusted struck him that cruel blow. It was his heartless conduct and not the trials and hardships which he had gone through, that caused the honest old statesman to break down prematurely.

Mr. Mackenzie had been guilty of two crimes which some of his colleagues and followers could not and would not forgive. He had been a conscientious administrator. His integrity was unshaken. His honest management of public affairs did not suit them. They never forgave him for the sharp rebukes which he uttered in caustic terms when they applied to him for favors which they did not deserve, and which they expected to get at the public expense. This is what Mr. Mackenzie wrote of the band of harpies by whom he was pestered and tortured while he was in office:

Friends expect to be benefited by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. Enemies ally themselves with friends, and push the friends to the front. Some attempts to storm the office. Some dip trenches at a distance and approach in regular step form. I feel like the besieged, lying on my arms night and day. I have offended at least twenty parliamentary friends by my defence of the official.

The men, whom his duty to the people of Canada compelled, Mr. Mackenzie to disappoint, became his relentless enemies. They, joining with the shallow politicians who looked upon his want of success in the general elections of 1878 as a crime, worked together to deprive him of the leadership of the Liberal party. They succeeded, but they gained nothing by their treachery and their ingratitude. The history of the Liberal party since the day in which Mr. Mac-

kenzie found himself compelled to announce in the House of Commons, "Yesterday I determined to withdraw from the position as leader of the Opposition, and from this time forth I will speak and act for no person but myself," has been nothing but the record of a succession of failures and disasters such as have seldom befallen a political party. Hopeful Liberals believe that the days of their party's adversity are near an end. But they deceive themselves. There is at present no indication that the Liberals stand higher in the esteem of the people of the Dominion than they did fifteen years ago.

NOT SATISFIED.

The San Francisco Call, viewing the Behring Sea award from the standpoint of an American citizen, is by no means pleased with the finding of the arbitrators. It does not believe the Americans have got the best of it. Indeed, it seems to think that there is not much in it for any one, and it complains as if some of its terms will be very hard for the Americans to comply with. This is what it says:

But with all the firmness and ability of the court the United States is placed in a position it would not have taken of its own will. The right of property in seals is denied, and we are required to pay, no one knows how much, for having attempted to enforce that right. We have taken some sealers who were encroaching upon what we conceived to be our rights, and this action prevented others from making ventures in the same direction. Not only must we pay for this forcible detention of sealers, but the chances are that the bill of damages will include losses sustained by not poaching. The money part of the award is, however, the least consideration. In respect to the seals the United States is placed on the same footing as other nations, except it is expected of us to be active in enforcing a closed season and a free zone. But when we have been thus active we will be pretty much in the position of other nations so far as the seal industry is concerned. The concessions that have been made are as much to the benefit of others as to our benefit, and they will be valueless unless we incur the expense of enforcing them. The average sealer cannot be relied upon to respect the zones or closed seas unless the power is in sight to compel respect. It may be urged that the right of property in the seals in the free zone gives an advantage over other nations. But in view of the deprivations that will probably be committed the value of the free zone is problematical.

The Call is, we think, mistaken in believing that the United States has any property in the seals in the "free zone." The award distinctly and specifically states that the reserved zone includes the territorial water. The arbitrators also decide that the United States has no property in the seals that swim in the high seas of any part of the Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea. We are convinced that the Call's conclusions with respect to the award will, before long, be those of all intelligent Americans who pay any attention to the subject. They will find that the American people have no reason to congratulate themselves on what the arbitration has given them.

ABANDONED.

The Republican party in Iowa has torn the Prohibition plank off its platform. Republicans have found it to be unsafe, and it was always in their way. They were continually tripping over it, and it has caused the premature political death of many promising public men, young and old. It had been for fourteen years in the platform, and it had not done the good, politically or socially, it was expected to do. The Pioneer Press, of St. Paul, says: "It was in the nature of things that the prohibition system should prove a failure in practice. It met that fate in Iowa as it has in every other State where it has been tried. . . . It was assailed by those who did not believe in the method and those who did. It lost votes on both sides and its majorities dwindled away year after year, while it maintained its losing ground for the sake of an imagined and futile consistency in adhering to error."

Prohibition in Iowa is, the Pioneer Press says, as dead as Julius Caesar, and is not likely ever to revive. We are more disposed to believe this as politicians are not inclined to abandon a question as long as votes are to be gained by upholding it.

REGISTER.

We trust that those who take an interest in the welfare of the city and the province will not neglect to get their names placed on the Voters' list. It often happens that when election time comes on and men desire to exercise the privilege of the franchise, they find out, when it is too late, that their neglect or their carelessness has caused them to lose their votes. They have, by their own act, disfranchised themselves, and they have to stand idly by when the contest is going on, unable to help the cause or the man whom they desire to see victorious. It requires but little time and trouble to get one's name on the register, and having it there can do no harm and may possibly be productive of much good. It is the duty of every man who possesses a voter's qualification to vote. It is a thousand pities that this duty is so often despised and neglected. Much of the bad government which we deplore is attributable to the neglect of good men to exercise the privilege of the franchise.

The "Sarnia" Still Missing. MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The missing steamer Sarnia has now been out 25 days. The agents of the Dominion Line here still believe that she will arrive in Liverpool all right.

Needs Enlarging. MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—Grand Trunk officials report that it is intended to widen the Victoria bridge.

Needs Enlarging. MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The Merchants bank yesterday received \$55,000 in gold bullion from London and another of \$40,000 is now on the way here.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Knotty Point in the Finance Committee's Report Disposed Of.

Resolution Passed Refusing the Victoria & Sidney Railway Right-of-Way.

Somebody put oil on the wheels of the delicate municipal machinery last evening, and the result was that the business brought before the Council was disposed of much more smoothly than anyone had an expectation of. The single four—Ald. McKillop, Mann, Styles and Bragg—were on hand, with the Mayor in the chair.

The first question brought up was the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, in which there was a recommendation of an appropriation for the construction of the James Bay surface drains in accordance with the contract entered into with Coughlan & Mayo. This is the rock on which the Council split on Monday night, and as soon as it came up, Ald. BRAGG raised the same objection as he had taken on Monday night, that the matter of the James Bay surface drains was now in the hands of the court. While he did not want to delay public business, he would not consent to the appropriation of \$2,000, being the Finance committee's estimate on going on with their report, he would use the "point" he held and leave his seat.

MAYOR BRAGG suggested that Ald. Bragg withdraw his objection was not in the hands of the court. The contract had been awarded to Coughlan & Mayo, in accordance with the motion of Ald. Baker, supported by a motion of Ald. Bragg, that the City Clerk should attach the corporation seal to the contract. The contractors were now at perfect liberty to go on with the work, but it was usual to vote the money when the contract was signed. This was the position things were in, and the passing of the report of the committee would not alter it any.

Ald. BRAGG—I understand that all right. THE MAYOR—You say you understand it all right, but if you do you are acting in a most extraordinary manner. "Shall the money pass? Those in favor say ay; contrary—carried."

Ald. BRAGG had risen from his seat and was making a dash for the door when the motion was declared carried. He turned back and said: "I have very good mind to leave. I think that is a very unfair way of putting the motion."

THE MAYOR—I must call you to order. If I have to resort to extreme measures I shall be very sorry, but I shall maintain order in this Council.

Ald. BRAGG subjoined—"Have you the names?" he asked.

THE MAYOR—Yes, I counted, Ald. McKillop, Styles and Mann, ay, and you, nay.

A further report from the Finance Committee recommending the payment of accounts amounting to \$4,175.80, was adopted.

Archibald John Deane wrote to have the City Barristers draw up an agreement with the contractor for the new police barracks. The contractor was to be removed to the new building, so that the old one may be pulled down. The Mayor was given power to set.

The question of the Victoria & Sidney railway road was taken up, and two letters being read from Robt. Irving, secretary of the company, asking that immediate action be taken. Mr. Irving also forwarded a letter from the contractor, W. J. Easterson, stating that he would hold the company responsible for any loss incurred by the enforced idleness of the men and teams.

Ald. BRAGG moved, seconded by Ald. Styles, that the Council go into committee of the whole to consider the question. Carried.

In committee, there was a general discussion about the plans and maps of the water. Ald. BRAGG charged that the Water Commissioner had neglected his duty, and his conduct should be enquired into very closely. He (Ald. Bragg) had informed, and believed it to be a fact, that the Water Commissioner had the information furnished him on the sixth of August that the railway company was building across the lake, and yet no report was sent to the Council. He did not want the Water Commissioner should be allowed to abuse his powers in this way, and proposed, as soon as more seats at the board should be filled, he would bring forward a motion to have a very strict investigation. The City Engineer was the right man to instruct the Council, but he had not seen fit to do it.

AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

Governor Tillman's Liquor Bill Heals the Wounds of North and South.

Eye is Told How 'Po' White Trash Act on the Railway Cars.

Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye. SPOTTSWOOD CENTER, S. C., August. The new law regarding the sale of liquor, by which Governor Tillman assumes the duties of bartender, state comptroller of jags and purifier of cuspidors, has driven a great many town people to the country, where the laws are less severely executed and where detectives are supposed to watch a whole county a piece.

Already the governor has been required to use a cash register, and even his friends regard this as an indication that the state treasurer will have to sit up nights when business is good and watch the governor.

Ten cases of apoplexy were received here yesterday, and it was noticed that when opened they did not pop. There had been an era of good feeling ever since. Northern and Southern thugs have shaken hands, and even hugged each other in some instances while talking over the late war.

Some said they were glad of it. One South Carolinian said it turned out just as he knew it would from the start. "Well, some boys here from Massachusetts, trying to sit on the mantel-piece, 'the North could have been whipped 40 times in so many weeks if the South had read the papers, and I am sorry that was not done, for we never had such fun before. We were wrong from the start," said the Southern man. "We should have taken the niggers back to where we got them, and paid Africa \$30 per month for their time. I saw that all the while. Then there would have been an era of good feeling. I like an era of good feeling, don't you?"

"Yes," said the Massachusetts man, "and we might have had it 40 years ago if I could have had my way. My theory was for the abolitionists to buy out the slaves and take them North, where we would feed them so well that they would gradually die off of gun. But, no; nothing would do but fight, fight, fight. I hate to fight, and I hate to see people fight just because the politicians need the excitement. 'Don't you? You fought because the brass-mounted orators with their long tails told you there was a principle involved, and so did we, when, in fact, there wasn't a blamed principle in the whole business. It was just auster and die and make the papers spicy for four years, and then take all the next 60 years to pay it off. You see how few eras of good feeling we have had in the last 35 years! Well, my idea would be to have one every night. No North, no South, no East, no West; just have eras of good feeling on Thursdays and Fridays anyhow, and oftener if possible. Why, nobody but people who escaped the draft and spoke pieces at home. I'm a man 53 years old, and I can safely say that, though I was a soldier and slept in my clothes as long as they lasted, and ate field corn most of the time, there was not a moment when I didn't not have gladly gone to some quiet place with a Northern man like you and opened an era of good feeling with him."

"That's it exactly. The war is over and who's got the nigger? You have. He entitles you to a whole lot of congressmen, and lets you pick out the congressman. How much ahead are we on the war? We have 39 middle-aged single women to one man, where you ought to have homes and taxpayers. You've got the niggers to feed, clothe and execute, and we have most of our best men buried in your cotton fields. That's the result of the war. Who brought on the war? Show me the man, and I'll show you a man who did not enlist. He remained at home and cursed because the papers in his lists of dead did not print the names of his wife's relatives correctly. Here's Tillman. In this pure element we pledge fidelity to our era of good feeling. I'll bet a dollar Tillman brought on the war, if we could get it out of the freight office when it arrived, but he couldn't. He is the kind of a man to bring on a war and let some other man fight it. If we could have got fanatics like him into Vicksburg and blown them up and put quicklime on the place, we'd have been 50 years ahead of what we are now. There ought to be a fanatic pruner in the cabinet with nothing to do but go around over the United States and fertilize the country with fanatics."

"War is only a good thing for soldiers and bad women."

"I say, dog on the war."

"That's it. Dog on the war. Each

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ATLANTIC STORMS

Play Havoc on Nova Scotia Coast and in Halifax City.

Two Vessels Wrecked With All Aboard Of Shunt In Island.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23.—The most severe storm for many years raged along the coast last night, doing much damage to shipping and an immense amount of damage to public parks, gardens and light buildings. Fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Carroll, which left for Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island yesterday with a large number of passengers, and of which nothing has since been heard.

Now that telegraphic communication is being restored and the violence of the storm abated, so as to allow searching parties to move about, the full damage of the storm is being calculated. The loss of property is great, and the loss of life large. The worst case, in which lives were paid as a tribute to the storm King, occurred in the vicinity of the island, ten miles east of the entrance of Halifax harbor. Not a soul among two crews, numbering twelve people, survived to tell the tale of the wreck. The steamer was laden with coal, from Sydney to this port, wrecked there. At Shunt-In Island yesterday morning the shore was strewn with wreckage, and there was also a quantity of woollens and children's clothing a quarter of a mile from the mainland. The spar of a large vessel was visible on the west coast. The wreck of the steamer was seen from the shore. The steamer was laden with coal, from Sydney to this port, wrecked there. 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STORMS

Nova Scotia Coast in Halifax City.

Wrecked With All Off Shut In Island.

23.—The most severe raged along the coast such damage to shipping...

IN THESE HARD TIMES

OLIVE HARPER TELLS HOW TO DRESS WELL FOR \$80 A YEAR.

One Color or Tint as a Foundation—Cost of Summer, Winter and Spring Outfits.



WHILE I fully believe with Shakespeare that one's habit should be as costly as one's purse...

Suppose a hardworking father can only spare each of his daughters, we will say, \$50 a year...

The woman who wishes to look and dress well on a small or large income must choose one color as the foundation...

It is difficult to make a beginning in the calculation, for a girl must always have some clothes to wear...

It is not the style novelties to have a great pile of muslin underwear, as it is used to be.

Handkerchiefs, collars and other little accessories can be made to cost much or little, as one desires.

With reasonable expense, and the carefulness of putting off the best for second best or simple calico as soon as the special need for wearing one is over saved.

The number of yards set down is exactly as I have tested it, but care must be taken not to waste.

The keeping of clothes neatly mended and clean is another essential, and the carefulness of putting off the best for second best or simple calico as soon as the special need for wearing one is over saved.

Now we will begin our calculation. The cashmere is soiled, perhaps faded in streaks, which it is apt to be very dry.

Then see how much money you have. If it is a quarter's salary of \$20, you can do much.

Ten yards of silk are enough now for a dress unless the wearer is unusually tall or wants a train.

This is to be for a best dress, and for a young person, pongee, all black, is the most useful.

- Material for a lace hat costs 15 cents, a pretty untrimmed straw from 75 cents to \$1. A little lace, a bow of ribbon or a single flower will trim it.

- 10 yards of silk at 75c per yard..... \$7 50
- 10 yards of best pongee or cotton bedford..... 8 00
- 10 yards cotton challie for ordinary afternoon at \$90..... 9 00

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FOR SWEET CHARITY

DAINTY FANCIES FOR THE KIRMISS OR THE HIGH TEA.

How Society Belles May Occupy Their Spare Time—Russian, Bulgarian and Italian Aprons—A Chinese Satin Pattern. Large Mutter Handkerchiefs.

While the summer is dragging its slow days along the young society lady is thinking about her winter's labors in the cause of humanity as she swings to and fro in her hammock or rocks gently in an easy rattan chair and stiches on her kermis aprons, for the average young lady manages to blend beauty and usefulness, and of course a kermis is a laudable and worthy enterprise, as it enables the young ladies to look their prettiest in the charm of the quaint and picturesque costumes worn upon such occasions, and besides all the money they make goes for charity.

The special plans for the different gatherings of this kind during the approaching winter demand aprons of more elegant and elaborate kinds than ever before, and each lady is to have what suits her own taste best, and each is to make her own. There is no limit to material or trimming, and so it can be imagined that there will be a great variety.

There are some made of filmy linen lawn smothered in lace and decorated with narrow pale ribbon run through the meshes. There are others entirely of lace, made by running fine threads in set patterns through fine Brussels net.

Some are of linen, with drawn work that has been learned from the Mexicans, and there are others of white silk, with flowers and scroll designs in colored silks, the young seamstress showing her skill in the beauty and fineness of her needlework.

These dainty and fanciful aprons will not only be worn at the kermis, but will also be a feature at the high teas, together with beautiful little caps made of the finest and most diaphanous flummery to be found.

One new style is to have an apron cut exactly square and hemmed. One corner is cut off for the belt. There are two miles of pockets and a heart shaped bib, the whole bordered with embroidery in colored silks and having a large pattern worked in front.

Two of the points are brought around to the back and fastened under a bow of ribbon. Three other bows ornament it on the shoulders and in front. The model was made in sage green china silk with purple passion flowers.

Another fancy was a Chinese satin apron of pale blue satin, heavily embroidered with a pattern of convolvulus in blue and lilac colors, with every leaf and tendril as perfect as if painted.

There are numberless possibilities in the way of novel aprons for dress occasions like high teas and kermis to be developed from the large muff handkerchiefs by the aid of lace, gold braid, ribbon or beaded trimming.

Black silk and satin will give many striking effects if artistically carried out.

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fringe and elaborate cross stitch embroidery in wool, and sometimes a little tinsel. The Italian apron is very brightly colored, of wool, and long and narrow, and is not embroidered, but woven.

In the Italian aprons there is always a floral pattern that makes them show up prettily at evening, but the material is so stiff to be at all graceful, and they leave but little chance for individuality.

The Russian style allows one to exercise much ingenuity and cleverness in stitching embroidery patterns. If there is an old forgotten "sampler," worked years ago by grandmother, it is just the thing to furnish designs to work from—queer flowers, prehistoric birds and unheard of astral bodies. All these are the kind to put upon the Russian kermis apron.

More Deaths in Rotterdam. ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23.—Two cases of cholera and one death from the disease have occurred in this city.

Turkey Guards Against Cholera. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Russia the Turkish Government has ordered a five days' quarantine against all vessels arriving from Russian ports.

Cholera in Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—There have been five cholera deaths at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

The official cholera report from the affected governments for the past week is as follows: In Kiev, 529 new cases and 184 deaths. At Nijni Novgorod there are 468 new cases and 191 deaths; in the Don Province, 245 new cases and 169 deaths; in Samara, 199 new cases and 75 deaths; in Kazan, 75 new cases and 28 deaths; in Kailao, 57 new cases and 33 deaths; in Minak, 32 new cases and 15 deaths; in Simbirsk, 33 new cases and 11 deaths; and in Kerson, 54 new cases and 22 deaths.

WHERE IS THE HOTEL? A Small Army of Japanese Said to be Sojourning in This City Awaiting an Opportunity to Get into the States.

A San Francisco telegram of last night reads: The forty-five Japanese who were refused a landing yesterday from the steamer Wella Walla were sent back to Victoria, B. C., to-day, on the same vessel. It has been ascertained that they were only a portion of a large number of Japanese who are attempting to land illegally in the United States, and that there are three hundred and thirty-five more in Victoria, B. C., awaiting transshipment, and fifteen hundred more who are now on their way to British Columbia.

Shot by a Chinaman. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 22.—This morning a tramp named Lorenzo walked into the kitchen of the Garber brothers ranch, at Catholic station, and asked the Chinese who were the boss was. Getting a reply he called the Chinaman a liar and started to beat him. The latter picked up a shotgun and peppered Lorenzo with birdshot in the head and upper part of the body. Lorenzo is thought to be fatally injured.

The Typewriter's Name. When Mr. Koedick reached home the other evening, he was confronted by a very angry wife. He had scarcely got inside the door and hung his hat on the hall rack before she blurted out: "You've got a new typewriter?" "Why, yes," replied Koedick. "How did you find it out?" "Oh, I am up to your gings on, I can tell you. You got your new typewriter yesterday."

"Did you told you?" "Well, if you must know, it was Mrs. Gaskell. Her husband told her. You needn't think you can keep things from me."

"I have no desire to, dear." "Don't dear me! Your typewriter is only about 18 years old!" "As nearly as I can judge of age, I should say that was about right," Mrs. Koedick went on indignantly.

"Possibly, but I haven't noticed them doing anything."

"Oh, no! Of course not! With a soft voice and charming manners!" "You are nearly right."

"Stealy right! I know I'm quite right!" "Yes, I do." "And has melting brown eyes?" Mrs. Koedick went on indignantly.

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CABLE NEWS.

Prospects of Settling the Coal Strike. LONDON, Aug. 23.—There was an indication to-day that the great strike of coal miners, that has now been on for a month, may be brought to an end.

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REINDEER BRAND Condensed Milk. A most satisfactory food for infants. Sample can free to any address. Use "Reindeer Brand" Coffee for all sorts of outings. It's splendid! Sold by grocers everywhere. MANUFACTURERS, TRURO, N. S. ant9-2a-10-11

E. G. PRIOR & CO. (LIMITED LIABILITY.) MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER (THE PRIZE WINNER OF THE WORLD) OSBORNE BINDERS AND MOWERS, TORONTO MOWERS AND RAKES! Wagons, Buggies and General Hardware.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS. You Will be Robbed In Chicago During the World's Fair If You Are Not Posted.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. The ORIGINAL and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus:—

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LETT'S RED 100% PURE VEGETABLE STRONGEST BEST. For making soap, disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. L. E. LETT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. 1730-Su 2m

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

TAMPERING WITH THE SEWERS.

About a week ago we felt it our duty to call attention to an alleged proposition to permit the surface drains under construction to be used as sewers.

At the present moment the surface drain passing through the School Reserve, and which, under the contract, was to be connected with the surface drain on the west side of Cook street, has been directly connected with the Cook street sewer.

It would appear that this action can only have been taken with the object of obtaining the two following results:

- 1. To convert this drain into a sewer for the schools or other buildings.
2. To carry the surface water into the sewer instead of its proper channel.

With regard to both these points, if either of such courses is pursued the Council is guilty of a direct breach of faith with the ratepayers.

It is, as every one knows, certain that a large proportion of the silt held in suspension in the muddy water will, no matter what precautions in the way of strainers are taken, inevitably be deposited in the sewer.

The effect of this will be to choke the sewer beyond the power of flushing to free.

Really the Council appear to be desirous of making the sewerage system a failure; the flat tanks, which are a necessity, are ignored, and provision is made to deliberately introduce silt into the sewer.

We trust some member of the Council will at the next meeting ascertain by whose authority this action has been taken, as we are informed that it has been carried out without the knowledge and consent of the Sewerage Commissioners.

The whole case resolves itself into this: If the view street drain is a sewer, money has been appropriated which had been voted for another purpose, for its construction; if it is not a sewer, the Council have no right to connect it with the sewerage system.

HOW WILL IT WORK?

A good many who discuss the award of the Behring Sea arbitrators seem to forget that the Americans, as well as the British, are subject to its restrictions. Its first article will bear a good deal of study. Here it is:

Article I.—The United States and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects, respectively, to kill, capture and pursue in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands, inclusive of the territorial water, the miles being geographical miles, sixty to a degree of latitude.

United States citizens include not only the sealers of San Francisco and other American seaports, but the members and servants of the Commercial Company. It is not, therefore, British Columbia sealers alone who are to be prevented from hunting seals within sixty miles of the Pribilof Islands, but American citizens of all classes and descriptions. Even the Indians are not excepted. According to clause 8, these are favored with certain exemptions, but it is expressly stated that the exemptions shall not extend to the waters of Behring Sea or the waters around the Alutian Islands.

It will be observed, too, that the restrictions include the "territorial water," that is, the belt three miles wide around the Islands, which is considered as much the territory of a country as the land itself. According to this article the servants of the Commercial Company and other United States citizens, whether they are white men or Indians, cannot "kill, capture and pursue," fur seals in the waters immediately surrounding the Pribilof Islands. The question arises, does this restriction extend to the land of those Islands? Common sense says that it does. It would be folly to prevent American seal hunters coming nearer those Islands than six miles to hunt seals, the hirelings of the Commercial Company are allowed to land on them for the purpose of driving them and clubbing them. Professor Elliott, when he is in Behring Sea, was horrified at the way in which the servants of that favored company treated the seals. They were driven over the land in the most barbarous manner, and so great was the injury done to the animals, that he attributed the decrease in their numbers which he had observed, to these horrible cruelties. Professor Elliott's Report, it is true, was excluded by the tactics of the American counsel as evidence, but the British lawyers were allowed to quote from it, a privilege of which they do not doubt availed themselves.

It is evident that it is the intention to make the Pribilof Islands and the sea surrounding them a preserve for the seals. They are not to be molested while there, by men of other nations. We are the more inclined to believe that the restriction extends to the land as well as the sea, as we observe in the abstract before us that "the arbitrators make certain suggestions to prohibit the killing of seals on LAND or sea for a period of one to three years." This shows that in their opinion the preservation of the fur seal, which was evidently the sole object they had in view, required that they should be protected on land as well as on sea. But if the Commercial Company are permitted at any season of the year to make raids on the rookeries, and kill and mangle the seals all, the other precautions to save them from destruction are vain. To allow the Company this privilege would be to make the arbitration nothing more and nothing better than a means to secure to the Commercial Company increased profits. The arbitrators

will hardly be satisfied with themselves and their work if they find that, after all the thought they have given the subject and all the expense that both nations have been put to, they have been able to accomplish nothing more than this. This would be the old story of "a mountain in labor" with a vengeance.

It will be necessary for the legislatures of the two nations to enact the laws necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Award. When those laws or regulations are formed, it will be seen how the Award is interpreted by the two nations. We hardly think that Great Britain will acquiesce in a law or regulation which will make the work of the arbitration subservient to the interests of an American trading company.

THE REVERSE OF A FAULT.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, in an article on the census and redistribution, evidently intended to be crushing, says that the COLONIST has made no attempt "to palliate the Government's fault." This is quite true. And the reason is that the Government have not, in this matter, committed any fault. On the contrary, they have pursued the only course that was open to prudent men who were determined to deal with all parts of the Province fairly.

As soon as the Government examined the census returns, with a view to redistribute the representation of the Province, they were convinced that some mistake had been made, and that if the seats in the Legislature were apportioned in accordance with the census returns, great injustice would be done to some sections of the Province.

When they had good reason to believe that the officials in Ottawa had made a mistake, what ought they to have done? Should they proceed with the work of redistribution, taking for their basis the guesses of Mr. Brown or Mr. Cotton, or Mr. Somebody Else? Such a course would be so conspicuously unfair and in every way improper, that even those who might be benefited by it would, in their hearts, condemn the Government for their recklessness and their injustice.

Those, again, who had reason to consider themselves injured by having a system of redistribution on conjecture, would have the best reason to condemn the Government for depriving them of privileges, on grounds that everyone could see were unavailable. A fault, and a very grievous fault, would have been committed if the Government had gone on with the work of redistribution, when they had good reason to believe that the figures of the census were incorrect, and the fault would have been much more grievous if they had accepted any one's conjectures as corrections of the authoritative returns.

The plain and honest course to take under such circumstances was to apply to the Ottawa authorities for more and better information. This the Government did. The reference has caused a little delay, but this is really no grievance at all, for the new redistribution bill will be ready before the term of the present House expires, and the next election will be held under its provisions. No one, except it may be a few political cranks, expected or wanted a general election before the present Assembly, through the efflux of time, died a natural death.

Our contemporary's bragging about the splendid position which the Independent Company, in view of their very poor performance as a party, appears very ridiculous. No set of men that were ambitious to be considered "a party" ever made so poor a showing as these same Independents. They had no acknowledged leader, they had no policy, and there was nothing like cohesion among them. The stand that some of them took in this matter of redistribution was neither politic nor reasonable. The conjectures they ventured about the population of the different sections of the Province were about as exact and as much a matter of rational calculation as the guesses which are made as to the number of beans in a glass jar.

MISCHIEVOUS PERVERSION.

The manner in which the City Council does its business is inexplicable. It does not compel those who live on streets provided with sewers to connect their houses with them, while, contrary to law, and in violation of its compact with the ratepayers, it converts surface drains into sewers. We are informed that some members of the Corporation, in an underhand way and without the knowledge of the City Council, have given residents on View street permission to connect their houses with the surface drain that runs along that street, and that they have also allowed that surface drain to be used as a sewer in connection with the Central School. Such a proceeding, besides being dishonest, is certain sooner or later to be productive of consequences most injurious to the citizens.

The City Council asked for leave to raise money to cut surface drains in different parts of the city. They obtained the leave they desired for the purpose specified, and for no other. The surface drains were to carry off the surface water. They were not to be sewers.

The City Council, at a very considerable expense, had a system of sewers laid out for the city on the separate principle. They were not intended to carry off the surface water. To use the sewers as surface drains would, in a short time, completely ruin them. They would be choked up by the silt contained in the water, and the choking of one sewer of the system would be certain to make many others worse than useless. There is nothing more dangerous to a neighborhood than a sewer choked by silt. It is one of the worst disease breeders that can be imagined. The aldermen who have surreptitiously permitted the View street surface drain to be perverted into a sewer have done much to spoil both the drain and

the sewer. If the surface water from View street is allowed to run into the Cook street sewer, it must inevitably choke it sooner or later. The choking of View street sewer will cause sewer gas to accumulate in the pipes, and this escaping in the houses and elsewhere will spread disease in the localities connected with that sewer.

Then the View street surface drain, when it is used as a sewer, will also become a source of disease and unpleasantness.

When the Corporation allows householders living on streets in which there are sewers, to remain without connection with the sewers it is lax and indulgent where it should be stringent and severe; and those who permit householders to connect their residences with the View street and other surface drains, prove that they possess neither principle nor intelligence. They, in effect, violate their own laws, they break faith with the rate-payers, and they act with a stupidity which is almost incomprehensible.

We do not wonder that men of intelligence and public spirit complain bitterly of the vagaries and blunders of the City Council. It is, they say, active in wrong directions, and where it should be prompt and energetic, it is dilatory and apathetic.

A FEW HINTS.

It would do Alderman Bragg no harm if the electors of the North Ward reminded him that they did not send him to the City Council to gratify his own whims or to vent his private spite on those whom he dislikes. It would be quite in order if they told him that they elected him to aid in doing the business of the city, and to look after the interests of the citizens. They might also try to show him that he is not doing his duty or performing the duty of a city councillor when he prevents business being done because the other qualified members of the Council do not vote and speak in the way he approves. It may be hard to convince Alderman Bragg that the member of the Council who, merely because business cannot be done without him, leaves his place when he cannot have his own way, is neither doing his duty nor acting a manly part. He might be shown that if every other qualified member acted as he did at Monday night's meeting of Council, that body would become a nuisance, and would incur the contempt of every man of sense within the city's limits. It appears that Alderman Bragg is deaf to reason and argument, when the speaker is an ordinary citizen who votes in one of the wards which he does not represent. It might be different if the men who placed him in the Council and who have the power to turn him out when voting day comes round, told him a little wholesome truth with respect to his position as a City Councillor and the duties he is expected to perform. He would, perhaps, accept suggestions from them which he would reject if offered by others.

We trust that the electors of the North Ward will give Alderman Bragg a little of the instruction he so badly needs. It would, in all probability, do him a world of good. He is their servant, and a little rebuke from them might bring him to a sense of his duty, and might probably effect a reform that cannot be brought about by any other means.

A POINT SETTLED.

We trust that we have heard the last of the offensive nonsense about "poachers," as applied to British sealers in Behring Sea. The Award of the Arbitrators has settled once for all that Behring Sea is part of the ocean, which is free to all, and that after this the American caught sealing within the sixty-mile limit is quite as much a poacher as the venturesome "Britisher" who attempts to act in defiance of the Award to which his own Government is a party. It is now seen that the claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of Behring Sea, set up by the Americans with such confidence, was without even the shadow of a foundation. The American counsel did not even seriously contend for it before the arbitrators. It follows then that the British sealers were never poachers.

A TALKING MATCH.

The Congress of the United States is just now deluged with talk. The speech-making in the House of Representatives is not what is properly called debate. Members deliver set speeches intended to be read by their constituents. For the most part they are essays which have no reference whatever to what has been said by preceding speakers. No one supposes for a moment that what is said will influence a single vote. Some, indeed, speak with almost the avowed purpose of killing time.

The country is looking on while Congress is pow-wowing with an impatience which many are at no pains to conceal. They want Congress to act and not to talk. The issue is an important one, and there is no time to be lost. "The time has gone by," the St. Paul Pioneer Press says, "for trifling and trimming. The day has passed when a man might please a few loud talkers by voting for silver coinage, and comfort his friends by assuring them that he was sound enough on the principle of money, but felt that he ought to make some little concession."

Everyone, both in and out of Congress, knows that the speech-making is for show only. Everything is settled in caucus, and those who are in the secrets of the different parties know how every member will vote. Predictions have been made by persons assuming to be well informed as to the comparative strength of the silver and the anti-silver parties in both branches of the legislature. It is said that of the eighty-five members of the Senate forty-four will vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. This gives forty-one against it. The majority of three seems to be a very narrow

one and leaves a good opportunity for the obstructive, who, it is said, are determined to do their best to delay the passage of the bill through the Senate.

In the House of Representatives it is predicted that if the Silver bill, which is for unconditional repeal, passes the danger point it will be carried with a majority of one hundred or more. The anti-silver party in the House of Representatives is composed of both Democrats and Republicans. It is readily conceded that the bill cannot pass without the help of the Republicans.

How long it will be before the question comes to a vote, it is impossible to say, but as the business men of the Union are a week or two ago, it is only reasonable to presume that influential men among them have had an assurance that the repeal bill is certain to pass before very long.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Sunday's elections made it clear that the Republic is firmly established in France. The Imperialists have entirely disappeared and the Royalists are hardly known to exist. The people are, of course, divided as to the policy to be pursued by the Government and as to the men who shall have the management of their affairs; but as to the form of government they shall live under they are at last practically unanimous. The maintenance given to the Republic by the Pope, no doubt, influenced many who had up to that time regarded in its favor, Republicanism as inimical to religion. This is, no doubt, why the reactionists fared so badly at the polls on Sunday. Boulangerism which, in spite of many scandals, kept dragging out a feeble existence, received its coup de grace at the hands of the people.

It will be seen, when the Chamber meets, whether the Dupuy Government has been strengthened or not. The people of France, in these days, take very little interest in political changes. They appear to think that one Government is as good, or as bad, as another, and consequently they hardly notice the downfall of a ministry, and they take but a very feeble interest in the one that takes its place. But France is, nevertheless, tolerably well governed. There is very little disorder in the country, and it is fairly prosperous.

THE REPEAL BILL.

The following is the text of the bill to repeal the Sherman law, reported by the majority of the Congressional committee. It bears infernal evidence of being carefully drawn up. Although its objects are to prevent the Government's purchasing silver, which it cannot do, it is, as the reader sees, very far from being a bill to condemn the use of silver as money.

That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes, and for other purposes," as directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price therefor, not exceeding \$1 for 371.25 grains pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed, and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of a parity in the value of coins of the two metals and the equal power of each value at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallic coinage as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

A LITTLE TOO FAST.

The Times believes that the Americans are allowed by the Award of the Behring Sea arbitrators to kill seals on the Pribilof Islands. The reason it gives is that, "the United States would not for a moment think of consenting to the regulation of sealing on its territory being taken out of its own hands." But we see that it must consent to permit the regulation of sealing on part of its territory at any rate to pass out of its hands, for by Article I, American citizens are not allowed "to kill, capture or pursue at any time, or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur seals," in the territorial waters around those Islands. Our contemporary knows that the three-mile limit belt is as much American territory as the soil and rocks it surrounds. There is no doubt that the regulation of the sealing in that part of its territory is taken by the Award out of the hands of the United States, and if, in the part of its territory covered by water, why not in that part of it above high water mark? It remains to be seen whether any one, either American citizen or British subject, can, after the Award is ratified and carried into effect, go nearer the Pribilof Islands for the purpose of killing seals than the rim of the sixty-mile belt.

Nil in Nilis in Trouble.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—An alleged conspiracy has been discovered in Kharkov, capital of the government of that name, 420 miles southeast of Moscow. It is said that the object of the conspiracy was to bring about the separation of the Ukraine from Russia. The Ukraine was an old subdivision of Russia and southeast Poland, which now forms the governments of Kiev, Poltava and Kharkov. Twenty-six arrests have been made in connection with the conspiracy. One of the conspirators is a M. P. Pulavsky, who was employed as a government agent.

The Syrian Silk Merchants Exhibiting at the World's Fair will make a trial of California cocoons.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Captain Thain Gets a Threatening Letter—Westminster Public Schools Open.

Sockeyes Make Another Big Run in the Fraser—Interior News.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Aug. 21.—The report that W. England, foreman of the water supply of the G.P.R., was killed in England, is unfounded. John England, W. England's uncle, received a cable to-day: "An all right. (Signed) W. England." An all right. Captain Murray Thain has received an anonymous letter which warns him if the removal of shackles "is persisted in, his life and property are in danger. Captain Thain thinks it is a silly joke.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 21.—Pipes have arrived for a second water works main across the Narrows. No water now reaches the high parts of the city, and the pipe from the Narrows to the intake will soon have to be doubled in order to furnish all the water required for the city's ordinary consumption. Sunday was spent in loading a man and two young men up to the boat on the English Bay, and they had to swim ashore. A man in swimming at English Bay became exhausted when beyond his depth, and with difficulty was rescued by G. O'Rourke. The Knights of Pythias held a moonlight excursion to-night.

On Sunday the steamer Comox started out with pleasure party for Sechart Indian Mission, with a party of about 200. The steamer returned on Sunday took a party of excursionists to Buchanan Bay. This is a new pleasure ground, with one of the finest beaches within easy reach of the city.

Mr. W. G. McLaughlin, a New York newspaper man, is here, writing up his trip across Canada for the New York Advertiser.

Rev. A. H. Baldwin, of All Saints church, Toronto, left for the East to-day. The first divorce case ever heard here came up in Chambers to-day before Mr. Justice Drake. The petitioner, John Bray, a mill hand, now residing in Victoria, stated in his affidavit that he married Mrs. Annie Griffiths at St. Ann's church at Audsworth, London, England, on May 29, 1880. In 1892 he ceased to live with her, and confessed himself a married man. His Lordship granted an order nisi to divorce the couple.

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WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, B.C., Aug. 21.—All the public schools reopened to-day with a very large attendance. The rolls of honor for the last term were presented by Mayor Curtis, as also the Governor-General's medal to Miss Gertrude Robson, niece of the late Hon. John Robson.

The catch of salmon in Wadhams' trap at Point Roberts last night was so great that the cannery could not begin to handle them. Boundary Bay is said to be literally alive with salmon. As a result of more reasonable terms from the railway, Port & Winch shipped a carload of fresh salmon to New York to-day.

A warrant is out for the arrest of a young man who has been reported as a thief on the lines, for it is a very strong and elegant structure. It is an iron cantilever, built on two pieces placed far enough apart to admit the passage of the terrific rush of water from the Pend d'Oreille, the great river, the portions and fitness of outline will always be conspicuous features in this bit of landscape.

The large number of advertisements in the B. C. Gazette, the light and airy character of hydraulic mining companies, points to an activity induced by the present "stained relations" between gold and silver. While it is certain that the better grades of ore from the Siocan can hold their own in the market, and that the present price of silver, the eyes of all are turned towards the yellow metal, and whenever the contiguity of water with places grows in the position, the hydraulic system will be applied. In California, Placer County, millions upon millions of dollars are being now expended in the construction of drains twenty and thirty miles long, the great machinery of the old grounds handled by the 49ers in primitive hand-shovel, a candle flame, the Government of the U.S., some time since, closed down all these works, as the containing of the water in the drains, and the dammed them up and flooded the farm lands, but so immense was the property of the country while the works were in progress that the farmers were only too anxious to see them started again. Great levees, or damming grounds, are now being built at heavy cost, which, however, are no figure in comparison with the results obtainable.

In West Kootenay the same results. On the former, from its mouth to the South Fork, the whole of the ground is taken up by companies or single individuals. On the latter, the whole of the ground, from the Columbia to the Salmon, is controlled by the Kootenay Hydraulic Company, who have already expended some \$60,000 in building roads and flumes. The South bank has been explored till this spring, at least by the present generation of prospectors, but the showings are even richer than on the Salmon. The Government of the U.S., some time since, closed down all these works, as the containing of the water in the drains, and the dammed them up and flooded the farm lands, but so immense was the property of the country while the works were in progress that the farmers were only too anxious to see them started again. Great levees, or damming grounds, are now being built at heavy cost, which, however, are no figure in comparison with the results obtainable.

REISSON.

There is quite a stampede to the headwaters of St. Mary's river, from fifteen to twenty prospectors going in daily. The ore is silver, and is reported as running up in the thousands. The recording office for that section is in Astoria.

discount United States treasury notes and silver certificates and United States National bank bills 1 per cent. Reports from the La Ral creek, in Trail Creek district, are encouraging. Drifts are being run east and west on the ledge from the 200-foot station; the east drift being in thirty-five feet and the west one about the same distance. Assays vary from \$56 to \$92.30. The ore carries an average of 65 per cent. copper. There are now 1,500 tons on the dump, and 8,000 tons in the mine. The mine is owned by a syndicate made up of Spokane lawyers, I. N. Peyton holding the controlling interest.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Aug. 22.—At a meeting of temperance workers last evening an organization was formed to be known as the Nanaimo Gospel Temperance Union. Rev. Mr. Cairns was elected president, and Joseph McKenzie secretary.

Three Northfield men were fined \$50 each this morning for supplying liquor to Indians at Harrow Bay.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Aug. 21.—Ashdown Green, J. C. Prosser and H. A. Morley, visited Duncan on Saturday.

B. W. Peacor, returned on the Stage Saturday from a fishing excursion to Cowichan lake, and went down to Victoria.

J. Jukes, J. A. T. Caton, Mrs. Caton and family are at the Quanchian hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Watson, of Duncan, are paying a short visit to Nanaimo and Departure Bay.

W. McC. Hutchison went up to Cowichan lake by this morning's stage.

Walter A. Woodhouse, at the council meeting held on Sunday last, appointed constable and poundkeeper for the north Cowichan municipality.

The Council are making strenuous efforts to abate the thistle nuisance which is so prevalent in the district.

A large number of Cowichan Indians have arrived from the Fraser river salmon fishing, and nearly all the tribe are expected to be back by to-morrow.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Kootenay Star.)

Several specimens of auriferous rook have been brought in to Lardean during the week, samples of which assay from eight to ten ounces of gold to the ton. One of the ledges claimed to go over twelve ounces per ton.

Between twenty and thirty men are employed at the Washington mine, and sufficient development work has been done to raise the mine as a \$300,000 property.

Every day brings good news from the gold country at Big Bend. Gus Lund arrived down on Tuesday with very fine samples from his quartz ledge on McCulloch creek. The rock is thickly encrusted with free-milling gold in the vein, and the rest of the ledge at all equals the sample it will be worth about \$700 per ton—nearly 40 ounces. The vein is from 18 to 20 inches in width and has been traced for over a mile.

SAVWARD.

SAVWARD, Aug. 16.—So far as this town is concerned, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad will very shortly be an accomplished fact. Track laying from the Pend d'Oreille river commenced on Friday, and will to-day reach the depot yard at the back of the town. Some of the heaviest work in cuts and fills and considerable bridging are in progress and making good headway from this on, as far as the work remains to be done, after which the road follows the easy grade of the creek to the Salmon river, and this part is practically nearly complete.

Along the Columbia river, benches trouble has arisen from the light sandy soil, which has slipped in many places, involving heavy labor, and this must continue until the sand has taken its natural slope and become overgrown with herbage. This will probably be the cheapest road ever built on this continent; it is stated that the net wage barely amounts to \$1 per day; but the progress of railroad work in the northern part of the district has withdrawn a number of hands, and much of the work remaining to be done will have to be completed by day, or force work at increased prices.

The bridge over the Pend d'Oreille, however, does not present any such difficulties, for it is a very strong and elegant structure. It is an iron cantilever, built on two pieces placed far enough apart to admit the passage of the terrific rush of water from the Pend d'Oreille, the great river, the portions and fitness of outline will always be conspicuous features in this bit of landscape.

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A SUGGESTION.

To THE EDITOR.—Are the ratepayers fully aware of the fact that the Mayor and Council intend to give effect to a "fad or chestnut" of the Mayor's under the Revenue By-law now published, to levy six mills on the dollar on real estate—equal to \$30,000 out of their pockets this year, to form a fund for health purposes? With the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs staring them in the face, is there any wisdom, in this kind of a measure, or any other difficulties at a time like this? If there is a debt for health purposes, let it stand over for a time and pay interest on it, and not squeeze a willing community to desperation.

tailings, cannot be overestimated, and steady and lucrative development may be looked for here. The country is rough, trails long and rough, and it is contemplated to construct a current ferry across the Pend d'Oreille, which will open up the district.

Mr. W. M. Newton broke his leg, last week, riding through the country; his horse slipped on a round stick, and fell upon him.

The men Crossman and Hughes, who shot Ross Thompson, at Trail Creek, last month, have got out of the country, and were traced to Northport, Wash. Mr. Sam Wilson, with three special constables from Nelson, was sent up Sheep Creek to arrest them, but found that they had escaped, and had been helped out of the country by people at Trail Creek.

GOLDEN.

(From the Golden Era.)

Mr. Harvey has now ready for operation a Crawford mill. It is said to be one of the simplest and best for treating gold ores of all descriptions. The cost is nominal and the milling also cheap.

The hospital site has been selected. It is near St. James' hospital, and is under the Government reserve. Plans and specifications have arrived from the architects at Calgary, and work will be immediately put in hand.

HENRY IRVING.

Talks at Agassiz about his Trip—He is De-lighted and Surprised With British Columbia.

AGASSIZ, Aug. 22.—(Special.)—The following party are at the Bella Vista Hotel: Henry Irving, Miss Terry, Mr. Loveday, stage manager, Mrs. Loveday, Miss Lane and Miss Wardell. Mr. Irving said he had been charmed with the scenery through the Rockies, which surpassed in splendor and majesty anything he had ever seen in his cosmopolitan travels. The service on the C. P. R. was more than first-class, the treatment of his magnificent party by this road was magnanimous, and he should not forget to mention the attention and kindness of the C. P. R. officials. He considers the C.P.R. construction one of the triumphs of modern times, and its management irreproachable. His trip was one of pleasure and business combined, and he had leisurely studied the wonders of British Columbia, and the North-west by new country. All that was wanted to make British Columbia great and prosperous was money and immigration of a proper class. The farmers and farmers, it appeared to him, were here in a very good way, they looked well groomed, happy and contented, and were making money and having a good time as well. Since he had learned that some of Vancouver and Victoria, he tried to get a glimpse of the city, and he presented him from appearing in either city. He would rest three days in Vancouver before his hard season commenced. Seattle would be his next point to British Columbia cities he would like to visit. There were ninety in his company, but a number of others would be engaged. The full complement would be engaged in Seattle. The trip would be a very interesting one, and he would be glad to see the fifth act complete. Reminiscence of both Patti, Edwin Arnold and his own eventful career, which would make pleasing contrast, brought an interesting interview to the public. He was in his private capacity, in the reverse from ponderous, being unassuming, gentle, and a very entertaining conversationalist. He regrets he will not be able to visit Victoria, his plan being to proceed South via Huntington.

A DOG NUISANCE.

To THE EDITOR.—With reference to the paragraph in your paper of Friday about the poisoning of Mr. W. G. Stevenson's valuable dog, whilst I entirely agree with what is said about poisoning, I do not think the reason for that being done may be owing to persons keeping dogs which are a nuisance to their neighbors, by howling and barking, particularly at night, in fact making "night hideous." At least a large number of dogs from the part of the city in which I live, howl and cur, as a rule, commence to howl and yelp at nightfall and continue at intervals, longer and shorter, during the night. This is a nuisance to myself and family and other residents. I have recently come to reside in town and find this nuisance in full force. If owners of such dogs would be more considerate for their neighbors and will restrain their dogs from such evil habits, they will find the necessary cause for people resorting to poison, which I am inclined to think is done to one out of every ten dogs. If dogs refuse to do, poison being a sharper administrator than law, and more easily applied.

If you will aid us sufferers from the dog-howling nuisance I compute that you will do us a great service indeed, as, although no one is legally entitled to keep any animal which causes annoyance to his neighbors, it is not every one who can afford to bring the law into requisition.

I avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the notice of

THE CITY.

THE CHINA MAIL publishes the unwelcome news that one-third of the crew of H.M.S. Daphne are on the sick list.

VERNON has a lady insurance agent, Miss R. Leigh-Spencer, who represents the New York Mutual Life, and who is said to be an eminently successful canvasser.

Mrs. MARGARET PATTERSON, relict of the late Captain Patterson, died on Sunday last, and will be interred to-day. She was a native of London, England, aged 82 years. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. B. Bailey, daughter of the deceased, and from St. Barnabas church.

SABRAHEMI OKU, vice-president of the Board of Trade at Tokyo, Japan, accompanied by his private secretary, M. K. Yamamoto, and by Mr. Mitsui, paid a visit to Mr. Alexander Ewen's canvasser on the Fraser last week. They are securing all available information in regard to the salmon fishing industry.

THE members of "C" Battery having formed a considerable portion of the congregation of St. Saviour's church, Victoria, Rev. W. D. Bacon, referring to the British Columbia in the course of his morning sermon of Sunday last. Col. Holmes will more particularly be missed in St. Saviour's, as he is the representative of the church in Synod.

The latest rumor concerning the future operations of the sealers is to the effect that the Albatross will be the first to depart from the industry instead of Victoria, all the fleet from this city making Victoria their home while continuing to fly the British flag. It is claimed that the fleet will be saved by this arrangement and that better profits could be made. The vessels could outfit just as cheaply across the water as here.

The funeral of the late Matthew Stephen Richards took place on Sunday afternoon from the Mission Temple to the Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. E. Robson and Rev. W. J. Barber officiating, and the Masonic brethren attending in a body. The pall-bearers were Messrs. C. H. Brown, A. Tolmie, John Day, Wm. McLeod, John Thompson, Wm. Jones, A. F. Turner and A. McViney. The deceased was an old resident of British Columbia, and died at Cassiar last winter, the remains having been brought down here last week.

A FIRST-CLASS professional company prepared to make four shows at Victoria West, Duncan, Saanich, Nanaimo, presenting an excellent programme of dramatic and comedy work and high class musical specialties. The programme includes the pretty curtain play, "The Man and the Man about Town," and such comedies as "Our Boys," "You Know What," etc. One of the soloists will be Mr. Clemens Bolands, the finest baritone British Columbia has ever claimed as a resident.

CITY MARSHAL P. GARVIN, of Juneau, and Mr. S. A. Bailey, of Leeches Bay, Douglas, were in Victoria last evening, on their way home to Alaska. Their first "port of call" was the office of the Chief of Police, where, in the absence of Superintendent Sheppard, they were received by Jailer Allen, who did the honorifics, allowing the visitors through Chinatown and introducing them to the other "sights." Mr. Bailey expressed himself as delighted with the manner of their entertainment, and extremely grateful to Mr. Allen for his kind attention.

TORPEDO boats 39 and 40 were commissioned at Esquimalt yesterday morning, and were busy coaling and provisioning all day. A large force of men were also employed laying ground wires, and connecting the cables with batteries on shore. This evening the torpedo boats will, under cover of darkness, leave to force their way into the harbor through the wires. The ships inside will have their large electric search lights in service, and will try to frustrate the plan of the torpedo boats. The manoeuvres, which will be well worth watching, will doubtless attract many visitors to Esquimalt.

HERBY IRVING and party left Banff on Saturday morning en route to the Coast. They sail from Victoria on the City of Puebla, and are to open in San Francisco on September 4. They play there for two weeks, and then come up the coast, stopping at Portland, the 19th and 20th, at Tacoma on the 21st, and at Seattle on the 22nd. Great regret is expressed that in arranging the tour both Vancouver and Victoria were left out altogether, and in order to miss the opportunity of seeing the greatest tragedian of the present day, a number of Victorians are going over to Seattle or Tacoma. It has been suggested that it would pay to charter a steamer to come over to Seattle for the event, or else to give reduced fare for the round trip. The tickets in Seattle are to be sold by auction—a private letter, received in this city yesterday, states.

J. W. PENTON, who for some two years has been bootlegger for the B. C. Co. in the city, and who is in a letter, written from Tacoma, acknowledges taking away with him \$200, which the head slaughterer of the concern entrusted to his care, and also some of the other employees—how much has not yet been discovered and will not be known till the books are examined. "Some days ago Mr. McPhadden, who had been absent about two months from the city, returned and, as collections did not appear by the book-keeper's account to be coming in properly, remarked that the books had better be gone over, not dreaming that anything was wrong. Penton, evidently fearing the result of the investigation, left the city last Monday and went to Tacoma, by way of the Mission branch of the C.P.R. From there he wrote to his wife, explaining that the reason he left was because he had not kept his books up to date. Mr. McPhadden was greatly surprised at the disappearance of Penton, who had always been considered thoroughly trustworthy. An examination of the books of the company is now being made.

C. E. MALLETTE, of Port Angeles, general manager of the Port Angeles Southern Railroad company, writes to the Railroad News that the company's project has been abandoned. The company was organized about two years ago, and had run about 15 miles from Port Angeles, Wash., to a town on the straits of San Juan de Fuca, east to Discovery bay, south of Port Townsend. The success of the enterprise depended entirely on the completion of the Port Townsend Southern and other branches of the Oregon Improvement company to Olympia, Wash., thus securing connection with the transcontinental railroads. The Oregon Improvement company has, however, only built the Port Townsend Southern as far as Quillico, on Hood's canal. If the gap between that point and Olympia is ever completed, the Port An-

gle Southern project may again be taken up, but the chances are, it is feared, and there is little prospect of the Oregon Improvement company completing its line into Olympia.

Y.M.C.A. DELIGATES filled the pulpits of the various Protestant churches of the city on Sunday last, and in the evening the district convention was brought to a close with an enthusiastic mass meeting at the Metropolitan church, Pandora avenue.

W. A. ROBERTSON announces himself as a candidate for the North ward in the coming election, and will be interested to-day. She was a native of London, England, aged 82 years. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. B. Bailey, daughter of the deceased, and from St. Barnabas church.

"HUNTING FOR GOLD" is the title borne by a book just issued from the press of the California Publishing Co., of San Francisco. The author is the pioneer Major Downie, who has collected and presented to the public his reminiscences of early days on the Coast from Alaska to Panama. These are given in an entertaining manner and the work is well illustrated. The dedication is: "To the surviving members of the advance guard of gold hunters, the California pioneers, and their descendants, who are now living throughout the United States."

"TRACKLAYING on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad is progressing at the rate of a mile a day," said Chief Engineer Robert Moore, representative of the Spokane Review. "The road is now over 27 miles long, and will be finished through the Pend d'Oreille and will be finished through the Columbia steamer at Northport, and will probably not connect further north on account of interference with tracklaying. The work is practically finished, and that work will be closed up during this month."

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Steamer "Penelope" Realizes Quickly on Her Catch—Indian Water Thieves at Work.

Collier "Costa Rica" to Go in Dock—Reports From the Japan Coast—Change of Time.

The schooner Penelope, Capt. Cole, which returned from the Japan coast in port more than twelve hours, when her entire catch—2,711 skins—was sold to Turner, Beaton & Co., Ltd., the price paid being \$15 a skin. Like nearly all other sealers which went to the Japan coast this year, the Penelope suffered from the severe hurricanes, her sails being repeatedly carried away, and one of her boats smashed on rocks, which was swept from its place. Had it not been for shortages of provisions she would have gone with the other schooners of the home fleet to the Copper Island coast, but a shortage of stores necessitated her immediate return. The vessels she was with, among those that started for Victoria in the latter part of June, together with their catches, are as follows: Carlotta G. Cox, 2,400; Vera, 1,800; Mary Ellen, 1,500; and the Penelope, 2,711. The Penelope is owned by San Diego, 900; Libbie, 400; Teresa, 760; and W. P. Hall, 760. On or about July 12 the W. P. Hayward was lost, with 300 or 400 miles of seal skin, with one of the crew, and was reported as having been wrecked on the coast of Alaska. The Penelope's high line boat secured 444 seals, while the lowest of the Penelope secured 401. Two other seals were on their way across from Victoria and the captain was obliged to pay them off and land them at Yokohama early in the season, where one still remains. The Penelope left some time ago and has gone to England. During her cruise the crew of the schooner heard of one wreck, the Sadie, which they do not credit.

BACK FROM THE LOGGING CAMPS. The little steamer Spenser, which has been in the logging camps in the vicinity of Cape Mudge, in the interest of three real estate men who were passengers on board of her, returned home on Sunday, having been away for the past week or two, and having secured a large amount of timber. The logging camps in that vicinity as having all done a good season's work; but the Brunette camp met with a misfortune by which it is the loser of a few thousand dollars. A big boom of logs, belonging to the camp, broke adrift from its moorings, and a large quantity of valuable timber was lost. The Spenser will probably leave for the West Coast to-day, with one of the Provincial police force on board, in search of some Indians who are believed to be the robbers who ran away with two sloops anchored at Laurie Point last Wednesday night. Among the articles stolen was a valuable camera, which was evidently mistaken for the natives for a satchel.

THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S excursion steamer Queen on her last North-bound trip of the season arrived over the Sound at 9 o'clock last evening, and proceeded to Alaska at 2 o'clock this morning. She has but a small passenger list this trip, there being in all, including about 15 tourists who took on board here, not more than thirty. Among the prominent ones abroad are: Geo. Sheakley, the newly appointed governor of Alaska; L. N. Ketchikan, the newly appointed deputy collector of customs for Wrangell, and P. Hammond, the newly appointed deputy collector of customs for Juneau. As the City of Topeka has been laid off for a trip the Queen has a fairly large freight and carries all Northern mail.

CHOLEERA IN HUNGARY.

A Doctor Accused of Poisoning Patients to Stop Infection.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily News has sent a medical commission to Hungary to investigate the cholera. He reports that in the short valley of the Black Thebes 208 persons were seized, of whom 90 have died since the 10th. At the town of Delany, in Nad-wanya, 16 were seized on the 10th. It is referred to the Special Committee of your body on the Victoria & Sidney railway matters, but the grant of land has not been recommended or referred to in any report from the Committee, or been made by the Council.

The following resolution was proposed and passed at the meeting: That the Mayor be requested to take such steps as will prevent the Sidney Rail-

way company from crossing any portion of the Elk or Beaver lakes, or running along the side of the same or any portion of the corporation lands likely to be submerged at any future time by the raising of the dam.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

"The Change in the Situation" Pointed Out and Exemplified by Ald. Bragg.

Mayor Beaven Presents a Report Regarding the Victoria & Sidney Railway.

The City of Victoria is at present in a peculiar position. With nine aldermen, elected to transact the business of the corporation, there now remain but four who can take their seats at the Council Board—and these four, with the Mayor, form a lone quorum. Ald. Belyas and McTavish are out of the city; the right of Ald. Baker and Henderson to their seats has been challenged and will be decided in the courts; and Ald. Miller yesterday tendered his resignation, finding himself disqualified by reason of a mortgage upon his property. The four who remain must, therefore, work together, or no business can be done—no business entirely, since by casting his seat and leaving the Council without a quorum.

The Mayor—Ald. McKillop, Styles, Bragg, and Mann—were present last evening, and as the Mayor took the chair Ald. Mann pleasantly observed:

"There are only a few of us left, but we're here, ready for business."

"Will you accept a few minutes, or do you prefer to have them read," inquired the Mayor.

Ald. Styles and Mann said "read them," and the Clerk proceeded with the report of the business, which was not concluded until 8:20. The minutes were adopted, and then a report was received from the Finance Committee, recommending appropriations for the drainage by-law of various amounts aggregating \$13,609.78. Included were several items in connection with the construction of the James Bay surface contact, No. 1 by Messrs. Coughlan & Mayo.

ALD. BRAGG was on his feet as soon as the reading of the report was concluded. "Was this correct?" he asked. Had the Mayor allowed the contract with Coughlan & Mayo to be completed.

THE MAYOR replied that he certainly had. There was no reason why he should not. In regard to the Spring contract, he was prevented by an order of court from signing the contract with H. H. Macdonald & Co., but in respect to the James Bay work no similar proceedings had been taken, and he had accordingly carried out the expressed wishes of the Council.

ALD. BRAGG thought the Mayor's action very strange under the circumstances. He had heard that Coughlan & Mayo would not take this contract—had said they wouldn't if they didn't get all the work they had tendered for. It now appeared as though they were very anxious to get the job and the Finance Committee were very anxious to get them the money. The matter of this contract should in common decency stand over.

THE MAYOR felt obliged to call Ald. Bragg to order. It was by Ald. Bragg's own motion that he had completed the contract referred to.

"But the situation is very different now," explained Ald. Bragg. "When I moved that resolution the situation was not what it is now, and in view of the change in the situation I think the Finance Committee should have allowed that contract to remain in abeyance."

"Have you any motion to make," asked the Mayor. "If not, I'm afraid I shall be obliged to you to order."

"Yes, I have," continued Ald. Bragg. "I move that the report be adopted, with the exception of those paragraphs referring to that contract of Coughlan & Mayo."

There was no second, and Ald. McKillop then moved, seconded by Ald. Mann, that the report be received and the warrants issued for the several amounts specified.

ALD. BRAGG rose and, with a smile, walked toward the door, through which he disappeared.

"Coughlan & Mayo" shouted someone in the audience, and half a dozen of the old-timers smiled appreciatively.

"I have to inform Ald. Styles that we have no quorum," said the Mayor.

"Well, the Mayor's report sending such men to the Council as it has," indignantly observed Ald. McKillop. "They are little credit to it. It's disgraceful to see the business of the city obstructed, as it has been to-night, and we don't come here to accommodate a few childish cranks."

This brought Ald. Styles to his feet. Ald. McKillop should not, he said, attack the representatives of the North ward, as they were not present to defend themselves.

"I'm afraid some aldermen don't understand their responsibilities," remarked the Mayor. "We are not in Council now of course, but there is a report which I have prepared and which I will read to you. I will present it to the Council when I can get a quorum, but it is well that you should know its contents."

His Worship then proceeded to read:

The undersigned reports that in accordance with the wish of the Council, as expressed in a resolution of the 31st July '93, he called a meeting of the ratepayers to discuss the proposition of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to become a subscriber for one-half of the shares of the capital stock of the Esquimalt Waterworks Co.

That after discussion the question was put to those present: "Shall the proposition of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as embodied in the letters from the company, dated 24th April, 1893, be accepted by the Corporation?"

In reply a few voices expressed themselves in the affirmative, but a large number answered in the negative.

The operations of the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company at the source of the water supply for Victoria, at Elk and Beaver lakes, was discussed, and the assertion was made that the railway company proposed crossing Beaver lake with their line from the west side to the east about 50 yards above the Corporation dam, and the out-take of all the water conveyed by the city. The company had not intimated to the Council their desire or intention to cross the lake at this point, but, on the contrary, had applied to the Council for a right of way through Corporation property in Lake District, all on the west side of the lake. This application, with accompanying plans, had been asked for, has been referred to the Special Committee of your body on the Victoria & Sidney railway matters, but the grant of land has not been recommended or referred to in any report from the Committee, or been made by the Council.

The following resolution was proposed and passed at the meeting: That the Mayor be requested to take such steps as will prevent the Sidney Rail-

way company from crossing any portion of the Elk or Beaver lakes, or running along the side of the same or any portion of the corporation lands likely to be submerged at any future time by the raising of the dam.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Dan McLeod to Train Corbett for His Coming Battle in Defence of the Championship.

How the Australian Cricketers Destroyed All Records—James Bays v. Stars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Dan McLeod, the well known wrestler, will go to Auburn Park and assist Corbett in his training for the coming fight. Negotiations to this effect have been pending for a week or more and a telegram has been received from Corbett closing the deal and telling McLeod to come on.

DEMSEY DOING WELL. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Sun this morning says:—Gus. Tutthill, Jack Dempsey's backer, has returned from the West, and brings with him good news of Dempsey. After we left Chicago, Dempsey was in St. Paul, the leading Chicago sportsman, Jack and declared that his constitution was all right. The other day in St. Paul Jack and Fred J. Barnes, of the Phoenix Athletic Club, had a sparring match, and his wife, said Tutthill, earnestly, "they are recuperating in a small cottage on the banks of Lake Michigan which I secured some time ago for their comfort. I can frankly state that Jack is as sound as a dollar, and furthermore, he is not so sick as generally thought."

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, August 24.

THE CITY.

PHILIP CHALK celebrated the completion of the new lock-up and enjoys the honor of being the first guest to partake of its hospitality.

HENRY IRVING and Miss Ellen Terry are desirous, it is stated, of arranging a tour of the leading cities of Canada next spring, both Victoria and Vancouver to be included in the tour.

The trustees of the St. Luke's, Cedar Hill school held a meeting Tuesday evening, and discussed general school matters. One or two important questions were dealt with, but were not finally disposed of.

Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMAS is seeking a divorce in the Seattle courts from her husband, W. T. Thomas, formerly of this city. She was married to him on May 29, 1889, and deserted her on May 25, 1890.

A NUMBER of Indians just returned from the canaries of the Fraser left in their canoes yesterday for Puget Sound, their destination being the Puget Sound valley. They are the vanguard of the hop-picking brigade from this city.

Mr. HENRY BRUCE, of this city, was married on Tuesday evening at 17 Pioneer street to Miss Mary Hutchinson, the ceremony being performed by Rev. P. McLeod. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce propose making Nanaimo their home, for the present at least.

The body of an unknown man, well dressed and of apparent respectability, was picked up in the Arm, near Point Elliot bridge, and a narrow escape from drowning. One clung to the boat after it capsized and the other swam for one of the piles of the bridge, which supported him until assistance came.

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WHILE out sailing in a canvas boat Tuesday evening, Harry Boehl and George Lyons were upset in the Arm, near Point Elliot bridge, and had a narrow escape from drowning. One clung to the boat after it capsized and the other swam for one of the piles of the bridge, which supported him until assistance came.

CAPT. McCROSKIE, Chief Engineer PATRON, of the Mascoite left for Vancouver this morning to inspect two steamboats that are offered for sale to Mr. Prevost to replace the burnt Mascoite. Mr. Prevost will lose no time in replacing the Mascoite with a first-class steamer, and should neither the boats offered sail, he will build at once.

A CITIZENS' band of twenty-four pieces under the leadership of Mr. E. P. Gardner, late bandmaster of "C" Battery, R.C.A., was organized last evening at a meeting held in the rooms of the Y.A.C. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Y.A.C. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Y.A.C.

ANTOINETTE LYNN was brought up with a sharp turn in the police court yesterday for an infraction of the Hired Vehicle by-law. She had made a practice of driving her hack alongside of a friend's on the stand while he enjoyed a chat. For this offence she was obliged to pay a penalty of \$2.

THE BUILDING INSPECTOR NORTHCOOT was appealed to yesterday by Jailer Milton when he found it impossible to pack up and move from the old lock-up to the new with the bricks and mortar falling all around him. He was asked to restrain the contractor from proceeding with the demolition of the old jail until the moving process was complete, and got the desired order, by consent, without costs.

YESTERDAY was the time appointed for the conference between the Board of Fire Underwriters and the committee of the City Council appointed to deal with the question of the tax on fire insurance companies. The members of the committee were Aldermen Henderson, Miller, Bly and McLaughlin. The conference was held in the rooms of the Y.A.C.

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THERE will be special meetings in the Salvation Army barracks on the 26th, 27th and 28th of this month, in connection with the Harvest Festival. The bazaars will be held on Saturday night and on Sunday morning, and on Saturday night a Hindoo demonstration will be the special feature, when one of the soldiers farewells for the work in India. Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, is set for a service of song, and on Sunday night, at 7:30, there will be a "battle for souls." Monday night will be the Harvest meeting, following which refreshments will be served and the produce sold.

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directed, which Mr. Bailey made during Tuesday night in conversation with his family.

THERE was a somewhat limited attendance at the concert and recital given in Temperance hall, Pandora street, last evening, under the auspices of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1, L.O.T. The musical portion of the programme was most appreciated.

FATHERMAN FRANCIS MURRAY, of the San Francisco police force, and Miss Rose Hart, of this city, were married at St. Andrew's (R.C.) Cathedral, at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Rev. Father Nicolay performed the ceremony.

WORK on the new Victoria and Sidney road was to have recommenced at the end of the month. The first locomotive will, according to present expectations, be placed on the rails in October. The track will by that time be only partly laid, but the engine will be used in construction.

The Sons and Daughters of England joined forces last evening, when a bonfire was given, the destination being Victoria Gardens. There the Brown-Richardson orchestra was in attendance and dancing was indulged in until midnight. The music was instrumental, increased the pleasure of the return home by moonlight.

The Royal Templars of James Bay held a most enjoyable open meeting last evening in the school room of the Methodist church. The members and friends were present in large numbers to listen to a good programme of songs and instrumental music, all of which were well rendered. Mr. Webb gave a short address during the evening.

CAPT. McCROSKIE, Chief Engineer PATRON, of the Mascoite left for Vancouver this morning to inspect two steamboats that are offered for sale to Mr. Prevost to replace the burnt Mascoite. Mr. Prevost will lose no time in replacing the Mascoite with a first-class steamer, and should neither the boats offered sail, he will build at once.

A CITIZENS' band of twenty-four pieces under the leadership of Mr. E. P. Gardner, late bandmaster of "C" Battery, R.C.A., was organized last evening at a meeting held in the rooms of the Y.A.C. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Y.A.C.

ANTOINETTE LYNN was brought up with a sharp turn in the police court yesterday for an infraction of the Hired Vehicle by-law. She had made a practice of driving her hack alongside of a friend's on the stand while he enjoyed a chat. For this offence she was obliged to pay a penalty of \$2.

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Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. E. WILSON,
City Engineer.

ALD. MURN moved that the Engineer be told that the surface drains are sufficient for the city.

ALD. STYLES said it was a difficult matter to tell what surface drains were. The town is so small and so deep that the sewer lines are not so deep as they should be. He had understood several residences along the line

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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W. H. BEAN, Manager. A. G. SARGENT, Secretary.

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As distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising relating to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing concerns, Government and Land Notices, published at the regular rates.

Gold and Silver, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one insertion and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one month—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than the regular rate, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Theoretical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted at the discretion of the advertiser.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of the term will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING.—For line insertions, 50 cents per line for the first insertion, 25 cents for the second, and 15 cents for the third.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS.—Ten cents a line solid newspaper, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$2.

Where Data are inserted, they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer.

All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matter of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Both Houses of Congress and the Bankers' Association Wrestling With It.

Harrison's Former Comptroller of the Treasury Defends the Sherman Act.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 21.—The interest in the silver debate was to-day transferred from the House to the Senate, but the audience in the former parliamentary body was not entirely disappointed, although Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who was expected to open the debate, did not appear.

Mallory (Dem.) Florida, was the first speaker against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Hopkins (Rep.) Illinois, took the other side, emphatically charging the Democrats with partisanship.

The new Populist from Nevada (Newlands) made a good impression in his maiden speech, which was a vigorous one, in support of the free coinage of silver.

Byrum (Dem.) Indiana, made a short but effective speech in favor of the Wilson bill. The surprise of the day was the speech of Hepburn (Rep.) Iowa, who was comptroller of the treasury under the Harrison administration. He disagreed with his colleagues and declared against the repeal of the Sherman law.

That law, he contended, had not been beneficial in its effects, and it should not be repealed. Jones (Dem.) Virginia, closed the day's debate with an argument in favor of bi-metallicism. In the evening other speeches, pro and con, were delivered.

To-day there was gathered within the walls of the Senate Chamber a larger attendance of senators on the floor and of spectators in the galleries than has been seen for many days. The reason was the announcement that the Senate was to be addressed by Mr. Voorhes (Democrat) Indiana, chairman of the Finance committee, in support of the Wilson bill.

The speech began at 12:25 and closed at 2 p. m., and was listened to from the galleries, there was but one attempt made to divert Mr. Voorhes from the current of his speech, but he declined absolutely to yield to any interruption. There was a sharp and one manifestation of approval from the galleries and that was promptly suppressed and his repetition forbidden by the vice-president. The speech was followed by an argument by the Hon. (Rep.) Idaho, in opposition to the bill as a measure for the establishment of gold monometallism, and by one from Mr. Palmer, (Dem.) Illinois, in support of the bill and suggesting the difficulty, if not impossibility, of bi-metallicism according to the Chicago platform. The last hour or two of the session passed in discussing Mr. Cooker's amendment to the bill for an increase of national circulation, but no action was taken upon it, and at 5:10 the Senate adjourned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The American Bankers' Association has issued an address to the banks of the United States in which it calls upon them to petition Congress to repeal the Sherman Act immediately and unconditionally. President Rhawn, in the address, says among other things, "that the extraordinary monetary crisis through which the United States is now passing, which involves the banks of the country to an extent that compels the officers to remain motionless at the post of duty while the danger is imminent, has constrained the bankers to indefinitely postpone their annual convention called for September 6 and 7, at Chicago. This will prevent such expression upon the part of the association as the financial situation demands, which otherwise would be made. It thus became the duty of the officers of the association to speak for it at this time and suggest what seems to them to be the proper action for the bankers of the country to immediately take, with a view to obtain speedy relief from the continued and disastrous stringency."

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has sent the following circular to commercial bodies throughout the country, under date of July 15: "The undersigned had the honor, by instruction of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, to address to 1,845 commercial organiza-

tions in the United States a circular letter requesting each of said organizations to forward to us at once certified copies of any action it had taken upon the repeal of the compulsory silver purchasing sections of the Sherman law.

We also request immediate reply to the Sherman question, viz: "Will your organization send at least two delegates to a convention of commercial bodies in Washington, D. C., on or about September 1, if it be decided to call such a convention, to take action upon the financial and business situation? We stated as clearly as we could that our desire was to receive all resolutions, either for or against a repeal, and also to secure as fair representation as possible of both sides of the pending controversy, should the proposed convention be held. Replies have come to us in large numbers from commercial organizations in all parts of the country approving the proposition to hold a convention and naming delegates thereto; also urging upon Congress the immediate unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing sections of the Sherman law. On the other hand only one of the 1,300 commercial organizations addressed, viz: The Denver Chamber of Commerce, has forwarded a resolution opposing a repeal. So far as the business men of the country are concerned, the time for discussion has passed and a time for immediate action has arrived. With this statement we earnestly request your organization to send at least two delegates, or such number as you may deem proper, to the convention of the National Board of Trade, to a national convention of commercial organizations, to be held at Willards Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, 12th September, 1893, beginning at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of urging upon Congress the business necessary for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing sections of the Sherman law. No nominations for a non-partisan expert commission to consider future financial needs of the country."

THEY RETURN THANKS.

Committee on Resolutions of the Y. M. C. A. Convention Present Their Report.

The committee on resolutions of the Y. M. C. A. convention, which was organized following to the president, delegates and friends. The resolutions are in the order of their passage:

Resolved, That we are truly thankful to the Almighty God for the success which has crowned our labors in Association work in the Pacific Northwest during the past year, and that, by the blessing and help, we have secured a more harmonious and more consecrated zeal to accomplish even greater results, looking alone to Him for power to meet the increasing difficulties in our work.

Resolved, That our thanks are due the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co., Port Townsend, Wash., and the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. for reductions in fares to Drayton, B. C., in the capacity of President, for holding their boat over until Monday morning, so obviating Sunday travel.

Resolved, That our most cordial thanks are due to the orchestra, who supplied music to the Reception Social, also to those who so kindly supplied refreshments, decorations, etc.

Resolved, That we render our thanks to Mr. W. L. Goodrich, and Mr. F. H. Worlock for opening their homes for parlor conferences, and for their kind treatment of the delegates.

Resolved, That our hearty thanks are hereby extended to the COLONIST and Times newspapers of Victoria and other papers giving so much space to reports of this convention.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Victoria Association, the St. Andrew's Presbyterian and Episcopal churches for use of their rooms and churches and also to the Y. M. C. A. and W. G. T. U. societies for use of their hall.

Resolved, That we desire to express our appreciation of the ability, promptness and uniform courtesy of Mr. A. M. Milp, of Victoria, B. C., in the capacity of President of this Convention, thus aiding largely in dispatching its business and making its sessions harmonious.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are tendered the Victoria Lacrosse club for complimentary admission tickets to their championship match, given to visiting delegates.

Resolved, That we heartily appreciate the visits of International Secretary, Clarence J. Hicks, New York City; Frank W. Ober, general secretary, Omaha, Neb.; Frederick C. French, N. Y. Port. Wm. Williams, University of Wisconsin, and Rev. Dean Richard Sabbit, D. D., Tacoma, Wash.; to our convention, who by their wise counsel and instructions, have added so much to the interest and work of this convention.

Resolved, That we hereby thank the ladies of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, Methodist churches and the churches of England, for the excellent collations served by them during the sessions of this convention.

Resolved, That we warmly appreciate the kind reception by the Mayor and citizens of Victoria, the generous hospitality and entertainment of the delegates in their homes; and we further extend our thanks to Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, D. D., Lord Bishop of Columbia, for his able and cordial assistance in all our affairs, and also to all and every one who has aided in the success of this Convention.

Resolved, That the visiting delegates express thanks for beautiful souvenirs given them by the Victoria Association.

Resolved, That we hereby express our grateful remembrance to the executive officers of the executive committee, and, indeed, the entire committee, for their untiring efforts in promoting the welfare of all the Associations in the Pacific Northwest, and we wish the Convention God-speed in their work for young men.

Especially submitted.

(Signed) NORMAN CAPEL, Chairman.

R. CAMPBELL.

O. H. STREYFELDER.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—A mob of over 3,000 unworkable laborers marched through the streets to the court house and called for the Mayor this morning. When Mayor Kerr made his appearance, he was greeted with cries of "bread" and "work."

Several of the workmen came rushing, demanding that the city officials go to Washington and try to have the law which made the hard times repealed. The said they were not to return until their families would starve. Mayor Kerr advised them to return to their homes and procure work wherever they could. He said the city would soon have money enough to pay for the improvements and give to the many men work. The mob then retired. On the way to the court house, the crowd looted a candy stand and appropriated some of the baker's stock. Last night a party of workmen who had just been discharged stopped a baker's wagon on North avenue and compelled the driver to give up his stock of bread. The same party went into a saloon, ordered drinks and refused to pay for them. Some of the workmen promise a larger and more sensational gathering to-morrow.

WILL NEVER FLOAT.

The "San Pedro" Can Only Be Taken Off Brochelle Ledge in Pieces.

Captain Lachlan Awaiting Instructions—Something About the Vessel's Injuries.

It is now an assured fact that the steamer San Pedro, wrecked on Brochelle Ledge in November, 1890, will never float again, and though the vessel will be taken off the rock it will only be in pieces or sections. Up to the present time it is not known exactly what will be done, but instructions are daily expected from New York. This much is sure, however, the San Pedro will not remain where she is, and in two or three months more the now familiar wreck will be out of sight.

Such great efforts have been made to remove the wreck that the public will be interested in having more particulars than have ever been published heretofore. The following facts have been obtained from Capt. Lachlan, who is in charge of the vessel, and who has been in charge since January of this year, has been in charge of the wreck. Capt. Lachlan is not, as many suppose, a "wrecker," whose business it is to raise wrecks, but is an officer in the Marine Department of the Southern Pacific Company, and was sent here by the President, Mr. C. P. Huntington, after Capt. White's efforts to raise the ship had failed. His purpose was to see that the vessel was properly cared for, and to see that the vessel was not damaged by the elements. Capt. Lachlan built the San Pedro, with other vessels, for the Southern Pacific Company, and when he came out he brought with him the working plans from which she had been constructed. Talking to a COLONIST reporter last night, he said: "My work here on the San Pedro commenced on the 13th of February, when the only three men I had employed at that time commenced clearing the snow off the outer wharf, where we were to prepare for the work. On the 16th of March we commenced active operations on the wreck itself. By this time the upper deck had fallen in, and the vessel was so much injured that I was compelled to adopt the enclosed plan for her removal. Naturally enough, I have not had a dollar for everything, and there has not been a dollar needlessly expended. A few weeks ago Mr. R. P. Schwab, of San Francisco, in the name of the partnership of the Southern Pacific Company, and a competent naval officer besides, came up from San Francisco to consult with me in regard to the work. He knew what I was doing, and when he saw the vessel very fully into the details. He endorsed entirely what I had done, and a couple of suggestions he made were carried out. As you know, the first attempt to raise the ship was made about two weeks ago, and then succeeded in lifting her a little, but just as the critical moment some of the pumps broke down, and the vessel went back to the bottom. Naturally enough, I attributed this to the failure of the pumps, but subsequently discovered what the real reason was. For the final attempt I determined to use the pumps, and had them in all sizes, with capacities ranging from 750 to 5,000 gallons. The pumps were kept going steadily and incessantly for 14 hours and 20 minutes, and all that time were discharging over 130 tons of water per hour. The pumps were not in full uniform motion down upon the "reda." The greatest excitement came. Some of the Anarchists made a futile attempt to stand and fight, but a vigorous use of clubs soon dispelled them. Finally the mob was driven away and a number arrested. The majority of the officers went back to the station house with their water pumps, and only a half dozen were left to guard the place. The Anarchists decided to hold a meeting in Stanton street after they had been refused admission to Government hall. The meeting was held in a building for everyone to proceed to Stanton street. The notice had been sent by one of the captain's men and the raid followed. Before the meeting was over, all the men had said several speeches were made. When the meeting was over, the original plan had been devised from the proposition of the working plan, except in the matter of a covered playground, which was the only important change.

Trustee YATES seconded the resolution, and expressed himself strongly in favor of physical instruction, which would certainly be of more benefit to the pupils than many of the subjects at present examined into the heads of the pupils. He was particularly in favor of every boy and girl learning to swim, and this was a special feature of Mr. St. Clair's instruction.

Trustee Bishop thought the matter of physical instruction could be very well attended to out of school by those who wished such instruction, and therefore opposed the resolution.

Trustee SAUNDERS had nothing to say in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN favored the proposition, especially as Mr. St. Clair had volunteered his services at a salary of \$800 per annum, and on the resolution being put to vote, decided in its favor, there being a tie. Trustees Marchant and Yates voted aye; Trustees Lovell and Bishop nay. Trustee Saunders did not take any part in the discussion. The Board then adjourned.

Trustee Bishop, elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Trustee Frank G. Richards, jr., was the second member to put in an appearance at the special meeting of the Public School Board held last evening. The communication from Mr. W. K. Bull, retiring officer, announcing Mr. Bishop's election by acclamation, was the first business taken up, and this official notification having been received and spread on the minutes, the new trustee was formally welcomed by the Chairman and introduced to his associates. Then the Board proceeded to business.

The CHAIRMAN, as a number of interested architects were in attendance and the special committee on school plans had reported, advised that the matter of the new school houses be first taken up. This was agreed to, and the following communication from Building Inspector W. W. Northcott was read:

CITY HALL, VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 22, 1893.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of School Trustees:

Enclosed herewith are the plans for the new school houses, as prepared by the architect, and submitted to me by Mr. Wilson, architect, and approved by the Board of School Trustees on the 10th of August, 1893. The plans are for a new school house to be erected on the corner of Michigan street and the Park, and the name to be "Victoria School No. 10." The full compliance with the building by-laws of the city, and as shown and specified, will make a good and substantial building. Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. W. NORTHCOTT.

P.S.—I have seen the plans and specifications of Messrs. Soule & Day, but as they are not complete, cannot report at this time.

(Sd.) W. W. N.

Mr. Wilson was then invited to lay his plan before the Board and the various elevations having been displayed on the "round room" of the school, the Board proceeded to parliamentary procedure for the time abandoned in their examination, the architect answering the numerous questions put by the Board.

Trustee Bishop expressed his approval of the plan, and the Board proceeded to vote on the matter. The resolution was carried, and the Board adjourned.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

The Construction of the South Ward School to Be Proceeded With Promptly.

No Material Change in the Plans—Physical Culture to Be Thoroughly Taught.

Trustee Bishop, elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Trust