Weekly British Colonist.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885. VOLUME XXVII NO 24.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL

BY D. W. HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada)....................$10
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per Week (if delivered)..............25 Cents.

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SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion or $1 50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $3.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST — Postage free to any part of the Dominion....................$2 50
Six Months....................$1 50
Three Months....................75

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice TWO DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year....................$2.50
For six months....................1.50
For three months....................75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, June 20.

Personal.

Mr. Robert Brown arrived on the Olympian to-day from Oregon, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Brown is an old British Columbian, formerly in Carribo, and a brother of Wm. Brown, ex-M. P. P. for Lillooet.

Mr. Harry Rhodes, of the Bank of British Columbia, has obtained a six months leave of absence and accompanied by his wife, will leave for a visit to England on Tuesday next. Mr. Rhodes has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid and no doubt the trip will be highly beneficial.

Mr. T. D. Merrill, of Saginaw, Mich., arrived yesterday and is at the Occidental. Mr. Merrill is a wealthy lumberman of Michigan, and while here last spring obtained some extensive timber limits, which he will shortly develope.

The following arrivals were yesterday registered at the Driard House: W. N. Dimmick, Portland; F. Rositer, G. Klem, A. C. Rosenbaum, B. L. Simmonds and Jno. Benor, of San Francisco.

Mr. T. W. Jenkins, of Portland, arrived yesterday and is staying at the Oriental.

Mr. Chas. A. Gregg, of San Francisco, is staying at the St. Nicholas.

F. Meritt, G. McWha, Seattle, and W. P. Cable, Portland, are staying at the Occidental.

At the American Hotel yesterday eight arrivals are registered from Seattle, also H. Boguard and W. Cooper, Helena, Montana; Jno. Wilson, Kingston; and J. Jost, Halifax, N. S.

Mr. R. H. Brown and wife, formerly respected residents of Cariboo, have returned from Oregon after an absence of some years, to reside permanently at Victoria.

The Latest.

The Colonist, in announcing the appearance of its weekly, says: "It contains from one to three days later news than any other Victoria weekly." This is a delicate untruth, on a par with the "exclusive dispatch" falsehood.—*Evening Times.*

The Times' weekly edition is printed on Thursday, dated one day ahead to deceive its subscribers, and mailed the same evening. *The Colonist* is printed on Friday morning with the dispatches taken up to two o'clock that morning inserted, so that it can be readily seen that untruth *lies* with the Times and not with *The Colonist*.

Gold in Manitoba.

A correspondent at Shellmouth, Russell county (32 22 29w), sends the following statement, which he says is authentic: "Our town may now be described as an Eldorado in the Northwest. Gold has been discovered in very considerable quantities on the bank of the river. It has also been found in the cellars of the houses, in the wells; everywhere is gold. Indeed, it is a veritable "Tom Fiddler's ground." In its present crude state an ounce or more may be easily washed out in a week, worth $16 to $18. Each day you may see men sitting along the bank washing out gravel in frying-pans or other vessels. Our real estate agent has written to the government for instructions as to claims, and we are awaiting the advent of seekers after the precious metal.—*Free Press.*

REPORT OF MINISTER OF MINES.

Decrease in Gold and Large Increase in Coal.

The report of the minister of mines for the year ending 31st December, 1884, shows that there is still another decrease in the output of gold, the total being $736,165, a decrease of over $58,000 from that of 1883. The number of miners engaged has also lessened, being 1,847, in comparison with 1,965 of the previous year, while the average yearly earnings per man is $398, a decrease of $6, and the lowest since 1858

The highest output of gold in any one year since was that of 1865, when the total amounted to $3,735,850, with 4,400 miners, an average earning per man of $849. In 1875 the output was $2,474,904, with 2,024 miners, an average wages earned of $1,222, the highest of any year in the mining operations of the province. Since 1875 the yield has steadily decreased. The total output of gold since the last six months of 1858 has been $40,672,128.

The reports from the various gold commissioners of the districts are printed with the report, and furnish general and statistical information in reference to the operations for the year and progress or retrograde made.

CARIBOO.

In this district there has been a slight decline in the product and a decrease in the number of white miners, and a corresponding increase in Chinese. Little prospecting was done. The miners think that the government assistance would give more substantial results if a thoroughly reliable and competent quartz expert was to examine the ledges and give a practical opinion of their value; or else bonus a company who would test deep ground on promising enterprise.

Williams creek is referred to as being about played out, with the exception of a few hill claims.

Lower Antler creek is now mined exclusively by Chinese. The Nason company had made extensive preparations to push their claim, and good results were expected. Grouse creek was doing well.

The report states that "legislation would appear to be necessary in view of large claims being held by absentees on Lightning creek under a 'real estate' title, whereby the project of bringing up a bed rock drain is completely blocked."

The closing of the assay office at Barkerville is referred to as being a loss to the community, as it was discouraging quartz prospecting. The hope was made that it would again be opened.

The approximate yield of gold in the district, exclusive of Omineca, is $423,855, of which Barkerville division contributed $153,600; Lightning creek, $78,000; Quesnellemouth, $77,600; Keithley creek, $89,595.

Little had been accomplished during the year in developing the various quartz mines.

The high prices of provisions had been a detriment to the progress of the country, many old Caribooites having left the district. This is accounted for by the high prices of provisions, caused by excessive charges of the railway line, the rates for freight having been higher than that of ox teams. The completion of the line was anxiously looked for, when an advance in progress was expected.

A prospecting party, who had been out eight weeks, returned without having struck any pay.

W. Stephenson's report from the Forks of the Quesnelle refers chiefly to the large number of Chinese miners, who evidently had been taking out good pay.

CASSIAR.

The report of Mr. J. L. Crimp, gold commissioner, is not very encouraging. The total output during the year was $101,600, by 180 miners, whites and Chinese being equally divided. Dease, Thibert and McDame creeks were spoken of as being about worked out, though there were a few good hill claims on Thibert creek. McDame creek contributed the largest amount, $53,600.

LILLOOET.

Mr. F. Soue's report of this district shows a large increase in mining operations over that of previous years the output being $107,934, an increase of $39,592 over the previous year. A very large amount of the increase is due to the Bridge river mines, in which section the miners are nearly all white men. The mica discovery of Jas. McKinlay is referred to, and the prospect that it would be developed if found without fracture below the frost.

The lack of enterprise in opening up the auriferous benches of the Fraser was referred to, and also on the Big Slide lode.

YALE AND LYTTON.

The gold mining operations in this district are confined principally to the Chinese rocking on the Fraser. The total output in Yale and Lytton divisions would be about $15,000, with no new developments except the record of claims opposite the town of Yale.

KAMLOOPS.

There is nothing to report from this section, except that a prospecting party who had been out for a lengthy period met with poor results.

KOOTENAY.

Mr. Vowell's report gives the output of this district at $60,826, the largest amount being from Wild Horse creek, $36,730. These returns are considered satisfactory as compared with last year.

Prospecting for additional placer mines met with poor success owing to the constant high stage of water.

The developments of quartz were large, 49 claims being made at Kootenay Lake and 135 in the Kicking Horse region. The prospect was that the quartz mines would be extensively developed during the season of 1885. The necessity of an assay office for the district was referred to, on account of the rapid increase in quartz mining.

COAL MINING.

The report of the output of coal for the past year shows an increase of 181,070 tons over that of 1883 from the various mines of the province. This gratifying circumstance is referred to as adding greatly to the general wealth of the province.

The principal market for the coal was that of California, to which point and various others 406,478 tons were exported. The local consumption amounted to 87,488 tons, 20,000 tons more than that of the previous year. Of the 1,035,076 tons of coal imported into San Francisco, British Columbia contributed the largest amount, 291,546 tons, Australia being next with 190,497 tons.

The working of the various mines of the province are exhaustively referred to in the report and a great deal of statistical information given.

The number of miners engaged is 1,244 with an average earnings of $2 50 to $4 per day for whites and $1 to $1.25 for Chinese. Of the latter 503 are employed. The value of the plant used in mining is $700,000 for all the mines.

NAVAL.—The flagship Triumph, which will be here in about six weeks, is under command of Capt. Rose, an old favorite with Victorians, he having been commander of the Shah when here about five years ago. Admiral De Horsey was at that time in charge of this station. Lieut. Scott Gray, of the Triumph, is a son of Judge Gray, of this city.

What Some People Say.

That Sir Charles Tupper recently attended a meeting in London and declared that Canada is ready and willing to provide a living for 100,000 of the waifs and street Arabs of England.

That supporters of Victor Napoleon have issued an election manifesto, which declares war against "republican anarchy," and appeals for the support of all who are opposed to a republic, promising them fair representation on the electoral lists.

That a few days since the grasshoppers descended upon the Natoma vineyard, near Folsom, in such myriads that an immediate effort was necessary to prevent the absolute destruction of the vines. All the irrigating ditches were filled with water, and drivers set to work to such good purpose that fifteen tons of the hoppers were drowned and washed down against the screens. The number of these destroyed is estimated at 60,000,000.

That Mrs. Delaney, after having been torn limb from limb by Indians, hacked into mincemeat by squaws, and otherwise horribly ill-treated, turns up alive and unharmed, and is now safe with General Middleton. After this one will never know what to believe.

That we have heard of many mean men, but the climax appears to have been reached in the case of the vandals who pillaged the delicacies sent by the people of Winnipeg to assuage the sufferings of the sick and wounded at Saskatoon. It would be worth while trying to ascertain the names of these wretches in order that they may be made public and consigned to the public infamy which they justly merit.

That great excitement was created in Clonmel, county Waterford, by the attempted murder of two Hussars one night, while returning to their barracks. They were fired at from behind a hedge by some unknown person, but happily escaped without receiving any injury.

That Lord Rowton (Montague Corry) will be made private secretary to the Queen.

That yesterday was the 70th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

That there was a general strike among the clocks at noon yesterday at Redfern's.

That the Beaver, the first steamer on the waters of the Pacific, is offered for sale.

That the Duchess of Montrose lights her training stables with electric lights.

That a trout that gets away rarely weighs less than seven or eight pounds.

That Helen of Troy was the first woman who wanted to go to Paris and leave her husband at home.

That the London World asserts that Irish inns have improved lately almost as much as Scotch inns have deteriorated.

That the Times, which a few months ago stated that Victoria was in a state of decadence and represented Victoria's young ladies as frequenting opium dens for the purpose of smoking the narcotic, accuses *The Colonist* of compromising Victoria's fair fame by attacking the gambling dens. It must occur to everyone that the Times by cloaking gambling dens and advertising one of the most notorious brothels on the coast as a first class "family hotel" makes damaging attack possible and necessary.

That the time for receiving tenders for the erection of a restaurant and fruit and candy stands at the firemen's picnic has been extended until Wednesday next at 7 p. m.

That Walt Whitman has been invited by Baron Tennyson to visit him at his home in the Isle of Wight and in all probability will accept the invitation.

That a Washington judge has decided that organgrinders are entitled to pay for their labor, and hence passing the hat round is not begging.

That suicides may not be reported in detail in the Uruguayan papers under penalty of a heavy fine. The theory of the authorities is that publicity suggests imitation.

That a scientifically inclined gentleman recently spent three months computing the tips given to the sleeping-car porters in this country, and then suddenly stopped his work. It is believed he ran out of figures.

That it costs as much to govern New York city as it does the republic of Mexico, which has eight times the population.

That the best way to secure downright horseshoe luck is to keep your eyes open and grasp the opportunity before it turns the corner.

That Madam de Sagan has issued invitations for a ball at Paris at which it is stipulated that every guest is to be dressed as some animal, bird or insect.

That it is said that the crime of parricide was unknown in one of the states of ancient Greece until a law was enacted for the punishment of such a crime, should it occur.

That Sir Samuel Baker, who is on a shooting excursion in India, writes that he has obtained plenty of exciting sport. One day's bag consisted of three tigers and five panthers.

That sunflowers are being grown in Dakota for fuel. The stalks are hard as oak and make as good a fire, while the heads, which are cut off and used separately, burn well, being full of oil.

That in Boston in 1790 a quart of rum cost the same as a pound of coffee, to wit, 1s. 2½d., and in some old account books it appears that both were used in the household in about the same proportions.

That a mother, having occasion to reprove her little 7-year-old daughter for playing with some rude children, received for a reply: "Well, ma, some folks don't like bad company, but I always did.

That an Idaho man has been arrested charged with having killed three Chinamen.

That Duncan Ross, the Scotch athlete, has beat all previous records at San Francisco by throwing a 12-pound hammer 131 feet 6 inches.

Almost all the southern states have a nearly equal number of each sex.

That the cholera bacillus is called coma because it is shaped like that mark.

That the population of Melbourne increased 18,281 last year, and is now 322,690.

That Kansas city and its suburbs are now reckoned to have a population of 143,803.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—It is stated on the authority of the president of the Northern Pacific railway that the losses for the last twelve months are $250,000.

CANNED GOODS—The bill respecting canned goods, intended to remove the restrictions imposed last session on packers, has been read the second time at Ottawa and will become law.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Morgan Hughes was charged with cruelly beating a horse, the property of Mr. Bruce. He admitted the charge, and was fined $5 and $6 costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

BAPTIST MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Puget Sound Baptist Association will be held at Centralia, W. T., from the 25th to 27th of this month, when a large attendance is expected.

INDECENT.—A number of big boys are in the habit of bathing in James Bay between eight and ten in the morning within sight of the bridge and many houses. This is an offensive nuisance to the residents in the vicinity, and the offenders should be looked after.

ANOTHER PIONEER.

Death of Sir Wm. A. G. Young.

Intelligence has just reached Victoria of the death of Sir William Alexander George Young, governor of the Gold Coast, which occurred on the 25th of April, at Accra, Gold Coast Colony. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. William Young, a captain in the Royal Marines, and was born in 1827. He was formerly in the Royal Navy, and served as naval secretary to several flag officers. Mr. Young was present during the operations in the Baltic in the Russian war of 1855 56. In 1856 he acted as secretary to the North American Boundary Commission, and in 1859 he was appointed colonial secretary and auditor of British Columbia. He was nominated colonial secretary of Vancouver Island, in 18[illegible] administrator of the government of Vancouver Island in 1866, and was afterwards successively colonial secretary of British Columbia, assistant-colonial secretary of Jamaica, acting colonial secretary and administrator of the government of Jamaica, government secretary of British Guinea, lieutenant-governor of British Guinea, administrator of the government of Trinidad, and acting governor of the Gold Coast. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1877. He married, in 1858, Cecilia, daughter of the late Chief Justice Cameron, of Vancouver Island, and niece of the late Sir James Douglas, the first governor of British Columbia. Many old residents will readily call to mind the genial and amiable gentleman whose career is briefly epitomized above.

Marine.

Intelligence from Lloyd's agent at Stanley, F. I., dated April 18th, reports that the Hermione, Jones master, from Liverpool to Vancouver Island, had put in there with a mutiny on board. One man had been shot by the captain, who was about to take his trial for manslaughter. The cargo had been extensively broached.

The American tug Tyhee towed the bark Lady Head 25 miles south-west of Cape Flattery, where Pilot Thompson left her proceeding on her voyage at 2 a. m. on Wednesday last.

Ship Melrose arrived from San Francisco yesterday. She loads coal at Nanaimo.

The Absconder towed down the ship Spartan last night, coal laden, for San Francisco.

The Belvidere sailed yesterday from Nanaimo with coal for San Francisco.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Arrived—Aureola, Tacoma. Cleared—Steamer Queen of the Pacific, Victoria; ship Enos Soule, Port Townsend; bktn. John Worster, Port Townsend. Sailed—Steamer Queen of the Pacific, Victoria.

LONDON, June 19.—The British ship Northbrook, Capt. Timothy, from San Francisco, which was towed into Falmouth, experienced a gale on March 3rd and lost her main and mizzen masts, two boats, mainsails, starboard bulwarks and a portion of her poop deck.

The steamship Geo. W. Elder sails to-day at noon for San Francisco.

Supreme Court.

United States vs. Hibbs—The prisoner was brought before Mr. Justice Crease at 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday, and upon the application of Mr. Walls, instructed by Mr. Hett on behalf of the United States, was remanded until Wednesday next.

Messrs. Davie & Wilson appeared for Hibbs.

New Methodist Church.

The present Methodist church situated on the corner of Broad and Pandora streets, was built about 26 years ago; and for the first few years of its existence was under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Evans, who is now a resident of London, Ont. From a small beginning this church has gradually forced its progressive advancement until she now boasts of a membership of 250 with an average attendance of 700. And as this attendance promises to be rapidly increased, the conference have decided upon the erection of another church in this city. Acting upon the advice and authority of the conference, the trustees of the church have purchased a large lot on the Gorge road near the fountain, and anticipate building there next month. They have not yet decided upon a plan, but it is their intention of erecting a neat comfortable church with a seating capacity of about 400 or over, and the necessary class-rooms attached; which they expect will cost about $4,000. The trustees now have some funds on hand towards the new church and means are already devised to make up the balance. In all probability the Rev. Mr. Percival, the earnest and esteemed pastor of the church, which is the parent church of Methodism in this province, will be appointed to the pastorate of the new church, and the conference now sitting in Toronto will appoint his successor to the old church; so the name of the new appointee will soon be known, and he is expected to arrive some time next month.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mrs. Medana, Simcoe street, was entered on Thursday night, and the thief carried off a small sum of money, a pair of pants and a ring. Mr. Medana was awakened by the burglar and gave chase, but was unsuccessful. The residence of Mr. A. Allan was also entered about three o'clock the thief securing $15 from Mr. Allan's pants pocket. The latter was awakened but thinking someone in the house was moving around did not try to take the audacious visitor, who made a break for the open window and disappeared. The burglar was evidently in moccasins, as no marks were made by his feet and no noise. The police are hunting the matter up, but no arrests are as yet made.

OREGON CATTLE.—The Olympian yesterday brought over 100 head of cattle and 33 hogs for Van Volkenburg & Co. The former are a splendid lot of stock, fat and sleek and of large size. Much interest was taken in their landing, which was accomplished in a few minutes, the animals being urged on by cries, pokes and a deafening noise made on boxes that would have delighted a Chinese theatre goer. All the pigs landed easily, with the exception of two very fat porkers who were put on trucks, held on and sat on, and wheeled to the yard.

POLICE COURT.—Cecilia, a Fort Simpson Indian woman, said she was "not much drunk" but was allowed to pay $5 for the slight pleasure. A young man arrested on suspicion of burglary at James Bay was discharged, there being no evidence.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr. A. Phillips has sold his 2½ acre lot off Pandora and Cook streets for $6,500. Lot on the northeast corner of Johnson and Blanchard streets has been sold for $2,000. Several smaller transactions are reported.

CRUELTY.—The attention of the proper authorities is called to the frequency with which cattle are allowed to stand in pens on the wharves, sometimes for whole days without either water or food. An eyewitness vouches for the fact that sheep have been allowed to stand from early Saturday afternoon until the following Monday morning without a drop of water, and that too in a broiling hot sun.

Hon. A. G. Archibald Knighted.

LONDON, June 6.—The Queen has conferred the honor of knighthood on Hon. A. G. Archibald, ex-lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia.

Hon. A. G. Archibald was born at Truro, N. S., 18th May, 1814. He was educated at Pictou Academy. He was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island in 1838, and to that of Nova Scotia in 1839, was a member of the executive council of Nova Scotia first as solicitor-general from 14th August, 1856, until the resignation of the government, 14th February, 1857; secondly, as attorney-general from 10th February, 1860, until 11th June, 1863. He was a delegate to England to arrange terms of settlement with the British government and General Mining Association in respect to Nova Scotia mines, and to ascertain the views of the Nova Scotia government regarding the union of the provinces. He was sworn of the privy council 1st July, 1867, and was secretary of state for the provinces from that date until early in 1868 when he resigned. From 20th May, 1870, until May, 1873, he was lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and the Northwest territories. He was judge in equity of Nova Scotia from 24th June, 1873, until 4th July of the same year, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia on the death of Hon. Jos. Howe. He was one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway under Sir Hugh Allan in 1873.

The new knight is a cousin of Mr. W. F. Archibald, the manager of the telegraph office in this city.

Passengers by the Queen.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The following are the passengers by the Queen of the Pacific for Victoria: C. A. Bossi and wife, Mrs. Meding, Joseph Ryland, Edward Hislan, A. Saph and wife, Mrs. Mollineaux, A. J. Ferguson, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. W. M. Collart, J. Frederick and wife and two children, Mrs. Gill and son, N. H. Chittenden, Mrs. James Williams, M. Clayton and wife, J. Lippett, J. H. Clarke, E J. Hollien, F. Richardson, J. W. Fox, L. R. Stockwell, Lewis Morrison, George Osborne, Miss Rosabel Morrison, Miss Anna Adams, Miss Ada Deaves, W. A. Brady, John Lindwick.

The High School Picnic.

Yesterday the pupils of the high school held a picnic on the plateau at the foot of Mount Douglas overlooking Telegraph Bay. Mr. R. Offerhaus, Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Jackson were the entertainers and discharged their duties in a most hospitable and agreeable manner. Amongst those present were Mr. D. R Harris, chairman of the board of trustees, and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Braden, Mr. Higgins and Mr. Chambers, members of the board, and Mr. Muir, principal of the high school. The boys and girls, their entertainers, and the invited guests heartily enjoyed the outing.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

THE news of the frightful death of H. Featherstone, in his sawmill near Ottawa, on the 6th June, which was chronicled in yesterday's *Colonist* was the first intimation that Mr. J. W. Speck, his son-in-law, had received of the sad occurrence. Mr. Speck is here in the interests of the San Francisco Journal of Commerce, and will leave for home to-day on the Elder. The mother of the unfortunate man resides at Mr. Speck's home in San Francisco, and is doubtless prostrated by the sad news.

QUADRA STREET.—A new sidewalk on the east side of this street is being laid, south of North Park street.

NEW ROAD.—Mr. Joseph Nicholson has completed his contract of building a four mile government road leading from Prospect lake to Thompson's, which will be of much benefit to that neighborhood.

LARGE FREIGHT.—The Olympian yesterday brought 200 tons of freight for this port, including 100 beeves and 33 hogs. The total freight was landed and the steamer pulled out in about three hours' time, a quick piece of work.

MARINE.—The Sir James Douglass arrived last evening with Capt. Lewis, who has been on a general tour of inspection to Nanaimo, New Westminster and Burrard Inlet.

THE steamer Daisy yesterday brought a number of passengers and their effects to town from Comox and intermediate points.

THE labor organizations will meet at Harmony Hall this evening to consider the Standard lockout.

NEW STORES.—Two new grocery stores have recently been erected on the corners of North Park and Quadra street. The store on the southeast corner was yesterday opened by Mr. D. F. Fee, an old resident here; and the other store will be opened in a few days by Mr. Jno. Ward, who recently arrived from Winnipeg.

HEAVY SHIPMENT.—The Albion Iron Works are shipping by the Yosemite a quantity of upset bolts, angle blocks and brace shoes, weighing several tons, for "C. P. R." construction at Schickamoose and Eagle Pass.

NEW HOUSES.—The three new houses at the corner of Humboldt and Gordon streets, being built for Messrs. Loewen and Erb, are well under way, and they are expected to be finished by the commencement of next month.

CRICKET.—There will be a match game of cricket to-day at the Beacon Hill ground between a Union Club eleven and a city team. Play at 1:30 sharp.

FARWELL LIQUOR.—Mr. D. M. Eberts has been specially retained on behalf of the dominion government in the liquor appeal cases at Farwell, and left for that point yesterday morning.

COMPULSORY IN BOTH CASES.—Half a dozen members of the Garrison artillery have been summoned to appear before the magistrate for failure to appear at compulsory drill.

SALMON.—The salmon canning season on the Sacramento is about over. The pack to date is only 15,300 cases, and it is considered nearly a failure.

ERRATA.—In yesterday's paper Mr. C. H. Dunn is quoted as the gentleman who made the trip from Silver City, whereas it should have read Mr. C. H. Gibbon.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please state that I am not the author of the letter in to-day's *Colonist* signed "Lex."

THEODORE DAVIE.

CONFERENCE.—The Methodist Church of Canada are at present holding their annual conference in Toronto, Ont.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 19.—Lord Randolph Churchill received an ovation to-day from the crowd assembled at the Windsor depot, where he took the train for Ascot heath.

In the house of commons this afternoon Labouchere asked if it was true the Marquis of Salisbury was prevented from taking office by the failure to obtain an assurance of assistance from the retiring government. Labouchere said that he himself and many other radicals strongly objected to any assurances being given the conservatives in the event of their taking office.

Gladstone, in reply to the question of Labouchere said, when he was last asked a similar question he stated that he had not at that time any conference with the Marquis of Salisbury. Since then, however, he had received overtures from the Marquis of Salisbury. Should there be any result of any correspondence between the Marquis and himself it would be made public. There would be no secret understanding whatever in what the Marquis of Salisbury and himself concurred. The house then, upon motion of Gladstone, adjourned until Tuesday.

Negotiations between the liberals and conservatives are proceeding through the medium of the Queen. Salisbury urges if the redistribution of seats bill is finally passed the conservatives will be deprived of the constitutional alternative of appealing to the country, should liberals unfairly hamper the conduct of public business therefore. Salisbury, unexpectedly, after taking the best legal advice on the subject decided not to allow the seats bill to pass into law until further consideration has been had. It is impossible for the new bill to come into consideration before November; hence Lord Salisbury insists upon having liberal pledges not to obstruct the conservative leaders. The conservatives are alarmed at the tone of Chamberlain's recent speeches, which denote an intention on his part to harrass the conservatives to his utmost. Conservatives insist that the liberals will not be compelled to accept Lord Salisbury's terms.

Under the threat of the conservatives that they will appeal to present constituencies, it is expected that Mr. Gladstone will succeed in persuading the radical section to agree to allow the budget deficit to be carried next year, though liberals would gladly avoid giving the pledge in in order to induce conservatives to propose unpleasant taxation that would prove disadvantageous to them at general election.

Lord Salisbury asked a pledge of the liberals that they would fairly consider the budget scheme and if they disapproved would decline to let deficit be carried into 1886 and allow the conservatives the whole time of the house of commons during the remainder of the session.

Mr. Gladstone declined to give a pledge regarding an unseen scheme of finances.

The News says it is able to state that Gladstone's reply is final, and that there is no chance of the matter being arranged by further liberal concessions.

The conservatives are signing a memorial to Lord Salisbury asking him to refuse office, unless a pledge be obtained from the liberals.

LONDON, June 19.—The Standard believes Mr. Gladstone is willing to receive office if the Marquis of Salisbury declines. In that event it says the Coercion Act will be dropped and Earl Spencer and the Marquis of Hartington will not enter the cabinet. The liberals are signing a memorial to Mr. Gladstone asking him not to give way. The Standard declines to believe that a liberal pledge will not be an impediment, and hopes Lord Salisbury will not despair of his task, but trust to patriotism of moderate liberals for sympathy and support.

In consequence of the political deadlock Earl Spencer has postponed his departure from Ireland. The liberals have resolved to stop supplies until the redistribution of Seats Bill is completed. They will probably oppose the making of the first lordship of treasury a sinecure when a vote is asked for a salary of £5,000 attached to that position.

It is understood that Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted a peerage, regardless of any action that may be taken.

Spain, it is claimed here, has "sounded" England in regard to steps proper to be taken in order to protect the interests both of Spain and England against intrigues of France in Morocco. A French cruiser has been dispatched to Tangier to bring to Paris an embassy from Morocco. This embassd comprises the most influential military chiefs, and includes Abel Malek, governor of the province of Qudiadia and a strong French partisan.

The mayor of Manchester has sent a telegram to the mayor of London thanking the latter for his offers to open a relief fund for the sufferers by the Pendleburg colliery disaster, and adding that upwards of 160 miners are known to be dead.

LONDON, June 19.—It is reported that Miss Mary Van Zandt is engaged to be married to a Russian grand duke, who met her in St. Petersburg and followed her to London, where the betrothal is agreed upon.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 19.—King Alfonso today informed premier Conoras Del Castillo, of his intention to visit the cholera infested provinces. The premier tried to dissuade the king, but without success. The king will be accompanied by the premier and minister of interior, Senor Romero Y Robledo. The date of their departure is not yet fixed. It is reported the queen desires to go too.

To-day a mob of women with a black flag formed procession and marched through the streets protesting against the official declaration of the prevalence of cholera in Madrid.

In Madrid to-day there was one death from cholera; no new cases. From Valencia city one new case and 7 deaths, and in adjacent towns one new case and six deaths. Suspicious cases are reported elsewhere in Spain, but there are indications that the disease is decreasing in Madrid and Valencia.

General Von Manteuffel will be buried without military honors in accordance with his own wish. Emperor William has thanked Emperor Francis Josef, Austria, for the honor shown the generals remains.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 19.—Seventy deputies of extreme and radical left to day met and laid out their programme comprising a revision of the constitution, three years universal military service, separation of church and state and abandonment of remote expeditions.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 19.—A serious strike of stonemasons is in progress in this city. The efforts of the strikers to prevent other masons from working on buildings in process of erection have led to riots and many arrests have been made.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—Before warm weather sets in everyone should order one of Withrow & Hillock's celebrated Arctic Refrigerators (family or grocers') from WOODS, TURNER & GAMBLE, New Westminster, agents in British Columbia. j7m

AMERICAN NEWS.

EASTERN STATES.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—In the Pennsylvania bank trial to-day Cashier Rielser, co defendant with Riddle, when placed on the stand denied having conspired to defraud the bank, and said he knew nothing of the syndicate and acted entirely by orders. Riddle denied having any interest whatever in any deals of the syndicate, and claimed that the accounts called fictitious were kept just as other accounts.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, June 19.—Howard, the negro who assaulted Judge Baller and Miss Phillips, near West Lafayette yesterday, was hanged from a tree in the court house yard at 11 o'clock to-night. The crowd which gathered about the jail kept increasing till 11 o'clock, when a light in front of the jail was put out. The crowd was then ordered to stand back, and 100 masked men marched to the door of the jail and forced the outer door, took the keys of the cell from the sheriff, and in about two minutes appeared with their prisoner. They put a strong hemp rope around his neck, threw it over a limb and strung him up. Everybody seemed eager to lend a hand. This is the first occurrence of the kind in the country, and is strongly condemned by our best citizens. Miss Baker, one of the young ladies assaulted, is not expected to recover.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19.—The Munroe branch of the Irish National league, which was the first land league established in America, took active measures to-night toward raising a fund to send to Ireland for the support of an Irish member of parliament to act with Parnell.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The war department has received a telegram from Captain Bennett of the Ninth cavalry, at Fort Reno, Indian territory, stating that Lieutenant Stevens of the Ninth cavalry has returned from Oklahoma, after having thoroughly scouted the country. No boomers were found in Oklahoma.

The commissioner of agriculture has issued a bulletin prepared by Professor Riley, entimologist of the department upon "The Periodical Cicada," with a view of meeting a demand for information on the subject, and with a further view of soliciting data that will enable him to completely map the geographical limits of thirteen and seventeen year hoards.

In pursuance of the policy adopted by Secretary Manning of cutting down the expenses of various bureaus in the treasury department, whenever possible without detriment to public business, three hundred persons employed as storekeepers, gaugers, etc., in the internal revenue service have been removed since March 20th. The average per diem pay of these employés was $4.00.

The second report in the mineral resources of the U. S. is now in the press and will be issued shortly. According to the report the commercial product of coal fields during 1884 was 975,904,065 long tons. The spot value of the commercial product was $131,656,147, including local consumption, etc. The total product in 1884 may be stated at 106,906,295 long tons and the value at the mines was $143,768,578.

The wives of three naval officers having joined their husbands in Japan, the latter have been detached from duty for violating the order forbidding naval officers having wives with them on foreign stations.

SOUTHERN STATES.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 19.—This afternoon a most frightful accident happened at the circus grounds. Just prior to the opening performance of Richards & Leon's circus, among other outdoor attractions was a balloon ascension, and just as the ropes holding the balloon were cast off an accident occurred by the overturning of the hot air stove used in inflating the balloon, causing it to catch on fire. The burning balloon shot up into the air at a very rapid rate, with Wm Patterson, aeronaut, in the basket. When a short distance the crowd yelled to jump, but he did not heed the warning. After going several hundred feet up the balloon upset and Patterson fell to the earth, a crushed and lifeless mass of humanity. Patterson was 22 years old and resided in Wellsville, Ohio, where he leaves, a wife and family. It was his first ascension. The balloon was totally consumed.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Geo. A. Pyers, convicted of wife-beating, received 15 lashes at the hands of the sheriff to-day. He is the first whiteman whipped in Maryland for that offense.

BOSTON, June 19.—James T. Fanning, familiarly known all over the country as the impersonator of "Uncle Tom," but now a broken down man, was at his own request sent to the house of industry to-day for six months on a charge of vagrancy. The old actor asks that his dog be allowed to go with him. The request was granted.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LIMA, Peru, June 19.—Official telegrams from Checkt states that Caceses asks a suspension of hostilities. There has been some skirmishing beyond there, but little or nothing of the results is positively known.

CANADIAN NEWS.

TORONTO, June 19 —A crowded meeting of builders and laborers was held here to-night, at which it was unanimously decided to go out to-morrow morning. Every arrangement is made for a determined struggle. On this being known four masters notified their men that they would pay the increased rate demanded. The masters say they will also make a decided struggle.

OTTAWA, June 19.—The debate on the Canadian Pacific railway relief resolutions were resumed in the house of commons to-day. It is expected that a division will be reached before the house rises tonight, and that the resolutions will be adopted by a strict party vote.

The senate to-day adjourned until July 2d.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

The Italian Ministry Resigns.

ROME, June 18.—Owing to the closeness of the vote last evening in the Chamber of Deputies on the foreign estimates, the entire Cabinet will resign.

LONDON, June 18.—York was visited this afternoon by an earthquake shock which lasted several seconds and caused great alarm among the people.

BRUNN, Austria, June 18.—The strike of workmen to compel a decrease of their hours of labor is spreading. Factories are closing daily owing to the hands joining the strikers. The men say that they will insist on their ultimatum, delievered to the employers, that 10 hours shall constitute a day's work. The military are under arms.

PESTH, June 17.—Destructive fires have occurred at Ayrnan and Leuischa both towns in Hungary. At the former place, 120 houses were burned, and at Leutscha 400 houses were destroyed and many lives lost.

LONDON, June 18.—The Chinese loans have been subscribed five times over.

The Standard hears that Parnell and several followers will visit America in the autumn to raise funds for political campaigns.

PARIS, June 18.—Official information has been received to the effect that the French dispatch boat Renard, recently reported lost in the Indian ocean, foundered in a cyclone and the whole of the crew numbering 127 souls were drowned.

LONDON, June 18.—The latest dispatch from Manchester states that 104 miners have been rescued alive from Pendleton colliery, that 22 bodies have been taken out, and that 122 men are still unaccounted for. The work of exploring is impeded by bad ventilation and water.

EGYPT.

PORT SAID, June 18.—The Suez Canal will not be cleared of the sunken dredge before Sunday next. Meanwhile traffic on the Canal is at a standstill. Not less than a hundred steamers are at anchor off the entrance of the Canal.

CANADA.

TORONTO, June 18.—A certain unknown person here has been engaged for some time in cutting up bank bills and ingeniously pasting them together so as to represent bills for a larger amount. The practice has been carried on to such an extent that banks refuse to accept mutilated bills. The police have failed to secure the guilty parties.

QUEBEC, June 18.—Captain Cupples, of the German bark Margarethe, which has arrived from Granton, Scotland, after a passage of 85 deys, reports that the vessel was detained by vast fields of ice and innumerable icebergs. The ship first met the icebergs heavily on May 3rd. Finding that the ice extended in a solid mass from south to north, the ship was turned back to clear it. On May 7th the Margarethe was in company with the steamer Ben Hope and three sailing vessels, and was surrounded by hundreds of icebergs, some of them miles in circumference and hundreds of feet in height. Most of these bergs finally entered the field of ice which drove in a southerly direction. The Margarethe got clear in Lat. 46 and sailed on the Eastern edge as far down as Lat. 43 N., Lon. 50, when she met 70 or 80 immense bergs.

OTTAWA, June 17.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Blake spoke upon the cost of the Canadian Pacific railway. He charged that it had been deflected from the Mackenzie's survey; that the Kicking Horse Pass route was impracticable on account of snow slides; that the road had sharp curves and grades 237 feet to the mile, whereas the steepest grade on the Union Pacific was 90 feet to the mile; that in land and cash subsidies and loans the road had received aid to the amount of $138,000,000 and that the whole cost from Calander to Port Moody would not exceed $60,000,000.

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamer Guayandotte of the old Dominion line, which was lying at her pier at North river, was sunk this morning early by the carlessness of two firemen. The pulled a plug of 12 inches in diameter out of the bottom of the vessel and the water rushed in so rapidly that they had barely time to escape with their lives. All on board the steamer had rushed on deck as the steamer sank soon afterwards. The vessel will be raised. She was built about two years ago and cost $300,000. The damage to her furniture, carpets, finishing and machinery will amount to $25,000. That part of her cargo left on board was injured fully $15,000.

AFRICA.

LONDON, June 17.—The native African Prince Allagogha, of Brass river territory, Upper Guinea, while trading at a native village, was shot at and wounded in the shoulder by a native who escaped. The prince took nine villagers as hotages, and failing to procure the would be assassin, killed and ate them. Missionaries say he professed to be a Christian.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

LIMA, June 18.—General Caceres, with 3000 men, is now in the neighborhood of Lima, having dodged the column of Colonel Mas, and a final struggle is expected to take place in Lima within the next few days. The result cannot be foreseen. Caceres is the idol of the lower classes and is generally popular, but the organization of his men is bad. The government has 3000 well organized troops here, and they are preparing a warm reception for General Caceres. Gatling guns have been placed on the roofs of the palace and president's house.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The Southern Pacific Company has found it necessary to further reduce operating expenses. It is said that since the beginning of the present year, twenty-five hundred employees have been asked to resign. The company has now decided to abolish several departments, and to dispense with a number of prominent officials who have been connected with the roads since the first days. Among those who will resign on July 1st, are W. H. Porter, general auditor; Edwin Railton, master of transportation; O. C. Wheeler, general baggage agent; Wm. Hood, chief engineer of the Central Pacific; Geo. E. Gray, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific, and others less prominent. The explanation of it is that business of all kinds has fallen off. The actual traffic of the five months of this year is far below the estimates, and it is affirmed that the operating expenses have been in excess of the receipts.

General Manager Towne denies this afternoon that the operating expenses of the Southern Pacific Company have been in excess of the receipts of the company. The various roads, he says, were falling off in gross earnings during the first four months of the present year, but the net earnings exceed the corresponding period of last year.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The synagogue of the first Hebrew congregation at Oakland, M. S. Levy, rabbi, was almost completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Rolls of scripture and the organ were saved. Loss, $7,500, insured for $6,000. The fire started on the roof, from sparks from the chimney of an adjoining planing mill.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. J. LANGLEY & Co. d&w

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

About two years ago the legislature af the state of New York abolished all the canal tolls within its jurisdiction, the object of that step being to secure the passage of the grain raised in the western states down the Erie canal and Hudson river, and, if possible, to injure the St. Lawrence route and Montreal as the port of shipment. The result of the move is seen in the large deputation which arrived at Ottawa on the 12th inst. from Montreal and other places to interview the minister of railways on the matter. The facts and arguments which the gentlemen composing the deputation produce make it abundantly evident that unless the charges upon the grain passing through Canada are reduced the St. Lawrence route will be very seriously injured. The Erie canal rates, as compared with the St. Lawrence, ranges from a cent to a cent and a half a bushel. Ocean steamers trading to Montreal depend largely upon grain for a return cargo and the freights to-day are below a paying basis and cannot, therefore, be further reduced while the transportation charges from Kingston to Montreal permits of a decrease of only one-eighth of a cent to reach a non-paying figure. In view of these facts the only reduction that is possible is on the government charges in the shape of canal tolls, wharfage dues and elevator charges. The deputation therefore ask that the Dominion government to abolish these tolls, amounting to one-half cent a bushel on grain. The case thus presented is a most formidable one. It was stated that there are fifty barges lying idle at Kingston; that not a vessel on the upper lakes is paying running expenses, and that the Allan and Dominion lines of ocean steamers are losing thousands of dollars every trip. The Allan line is compelled to run its vessels owing to the fact that it has the mail contract, while the Dominion line has changed the sailings from weekly to fortnightly. If the companies cannot get grain as return cargo it means they will either have to increase the rates upon other descriptions of freight or abandon the St. Lawrence route in favor of American ports. Evidently Mr. Pope was impressed with the statements made and promised to speedily lay the matter before his colleagues. There is little doubt that some relief will be granted, and even if it only be a quarter of a cent a bushel the change may be sufficient. The deputation, however, want the government to "go the whole hog," believing that this alone will place them on an equality with American shippers.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

We have the greatest possible respect for the judges of the supreme court of this province. We know them to be honest, capable and fearless—zealous in the discharge of their duties and most considerate and gentlemanly on all occasions and at all times. But the high esteem in which the Bench is held throughout the length and breadth of the province will not act as a bar to our saying that Mr. Justice Crease, in referring to the Hibbs case yesterday, went out of his way to attack the press for publishing facts and incidents relating to the alleged defaulter—obtained, partly, through associated press dispatches and partly through the enterprise of local reporters. His lordship referred to press comments on the case as a "trial by newspaper." This, assuredly, is an absurd deduction, since Hibbs is not on trial here at all. The judge is merely called on to construe the extradition treaty and either discharge the prisoner or hand him over to the American officers for conveyance across the line. Does Mr. Justice Crease mean that anything that has appeared in the press on the subject is calculated to influence him for or against the prisoner? If Mr. Hibbs was to be tried by a jury in this province Mr. Justice Crease's remarks might be pertinent; but even then they would be open to question, for if a newspaper is not to deal with matters of fact, its province would become so circumscribed that its value as a news-medium would be *nil*. We disagree *in toto* with the learned judge and if an issue is to occur between the Bench and the Press it might as well spring from the Hibbs case as any other. *The Colonist* will not be deterred from publishing every particle of news relating to the case that may come under its notice.

CANNED GOODS.

The bill respecting canned goods has been sent down from the senate to the commons. The measure provides that canned goods shall have the packer's name or dealer's name stamped on the package, and that the cans or packages shall specify the nature of the contents—whether they be fresh or dried goods. If a manufacturer or dealer places on the cans a mark representing them to be a certain weight it must be the correct weight; and if the manufacturer puts on a date the correct date must be given. The bill does not, however, compel the manufacturer to give the date or weight. Some misapprehension has been felt on this latter point by producers of canned goods in the west, they being under the impression that the bill made it compulsory to date the goods; but it will be seen that their misapprehension has arisen solely from the fact that they have not carefully read the bill. As originally drafted and sent up to the senate there was a provision in the measure to the effect that the governor in council, after the bill is in operation, should ascertain and determine a standard size for the various kinds of canned goods, to be known by number, so that dealers might sell goods of those standard sizes by numbers. For some reason or other, however, the lords in their wisdom struck out the provision, and it has not yet been decided whether it shall be reinstated.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

It will be gratifying to the people of this province to learn that from indications given last week it seems highly probable that the Dominion government will push their Chinese immigration bill this session. The indications are in the shape of notices from Mr. Chapleau that next week he will move (1) that the controller, the interpreter and other persons who may be appointed under the bill to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into the Dominion should be so appointed and their remuneration be fixed by order of the governor-general-in-council, the salary of the interpreter not to exceed $3,000 a year, and that the amount of such remuneration be held a charge upon the consolidated revenue of Canada and paid out of the same; (2) that the house go into committee of the whole to consider the expediency of imposing an entry fee or duty of $50 on every person of Chinese-origin entering Canada; that no vessel carrying Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada shall carry more than one such immigrant for every 50 tons of its tonnage; that the master of any vessel, bringing Chinese immigrants to any part of Canada, shall be personally liable to the majority for the payment of such fee or duty. Our representatives have assiduously pressed on the government the necessity of passing the immigration bill this year, and in their endeavors they have received strong assistance this week in the reception of the anti-Chinese resolutions passed at the public meeting in our city. The eastern press has again taken up the matter warmly and some have published the resolutions in full. These outspoken expressions of public sentiment have undoubtedly done a great deal towards inducing the government to proceed with the measure.

THE EVIL TIMES.

It is a regretful circumstance that our esteemed evening contemporary of the Times continues to publish the advertisement of a notorious establishment which it describes as an "hotel" when, in reality, it is a bagnio of the most disreputable and disgraceful character, well known to be such by the editors of the Times. Only last March (see Times of that date) the house was presented to the bench of magistrates as a house where were held Sunday balls that were attended by lewd men and lewder women who carried their wild orgies into Sunday morning; yet the Times—which made such loud promises of respectability in its first number—has not hesitated to advertise it daily as a "pleasant and healthful resort FOR FAMILIES;" and no later than Tuesday evening, in a letter signed "Traveler" (but which bore unmistakeable signs of having been written in the Times office) held it up as a reputable place of public resort. To residents of Victoria who are aware of the reputation of the "hotel" nothing need be said. They shun it as they would a pestilence; but strangers—lady and gentleman tourists who are supposed to be ignorant of the true character of the "hotel," are liable to be misled by the advertisement and article in the Times and may suddenly find themselves inmates of a house of illfame! To palliate its offence the Times quotes from an advertisement that appeared two years and a-half ago in *The Colonist*. Now, we are willing to admit that the resurrected advertisement should not have appeared; but how is the offence of the Times palliated by the sin of *The Colonist*? Do two wrongs make a right? Does an error committed by this journal two-and-a-half years ago excuse a fault of the Times to-day—or, rather, every day for the past three months? One is not surprised to learn that the publication of the offensive advertisement has had a baneful effect on our contemporary. Its "five-cent bawling circulation" has almost ceased and the paper is now practically unsaleable on the streets.

POOR RIEL!

The French-Canadian members of the dominion parliament take every opportunity to show their sympathy with Riel. Mr. Laurier, M. P., the other day got into quite a perspiration because he had noticed in a paper that the arch-rebel had a chain-weight attached to his leg. He said there were circumstances where it might be absolutely necessary to manacle a prisoner; but he did not see any reason in this case, and from the circumstances which were known he did not think the manacling was justified. Just so. Here we have one of the greatest criminals—nay, the greatest criminal Canada has ever produced—a man on whose head rests the blood of nearly one hundred human beings, and yet some Canadian patriots (!) would allow him to go about like a gentleman and have every opportunity given to him to escape. No, Mr. Laurier! Your friend Riel is not going to get off as cheaply as he did before, if the two million English-speaking Canadians in Ontario have anything to do with it.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY NOMENCLATURE.

Not a week passes but something crops up respecting the C. P. R. The latest thing has been an enquiry respecting the names which have been given to some of the new stations in the Northwest, the old names recognised by history and geography having been replaced in many cases by names more or less uncouth and utterly alien to the traditions or to the primitive inhabitants of the country. Fancy such jawbreakers as the following being added to the topography of the Northwest: Ostersund, Donnacona, Hecla, Ingolf, Lorfeden, Linhoping, Monstrie, Nordland, Carlstad, Upsula, Raith, etc. Mr. Pope said the company had fixed the names themselves, and if that be the case they are not to be congratulated on the selections they have made. The local names should certainly be preserved if there are not too many "creeks," "currents," or "villes," and the matter deserves consideration at the hands of the government, which the minister promised it should have.

THE ENGLISH AT PENJDEH.

A British officer connected with the boundary commission gives a rather gloomy account of the retirement of Captain Yates and other officers after the Penjdeh fight. He says that the English escaped by the skin of their teeth. The action was over in 45 minutes, and the Afghans were driven back with heavy loss. They formed outside the English camp, and the English were for some time in doubt whether they would be attacked or not. There were Turcomans in the camp with the English, and they informed the English officers that Alikhanoff, the Russian officer, had ordered them to attack the English, and when they refused, offered them 1000 krams for each of the heads of the English party that they would bring into the camp. The English party were compelled at once to retire in blinding rain along the same route which the retreating Afghans had taken, until they reached a place called Chul, where the English turned off to make for Kala-I-Maur, where a cavalry detachment of the commission was stationed. Their retirement was effected with great difficulty, as a very cold rain was falling, which caused a flood in the Kusk river, and made it impossible for them to cross. The distance from Penjdeh to Gulbran, the place to which they retired, was about 125 miles. On reaching the tops of the heights the wind blew so fiercely that they were hardly able to keep in their saddles. It was impossible to pitch a tent, and the party were obliged to lie down in the mud with drenched clothing. The writer declares that they were for some time without either food or fuel, and suffered greatly from hunger and cold. The effect of the retreat was seriously to damage the prestige of the English.

ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

There has been lately considerable discussion in the newspapers of the United States and Europe in reference to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States through purchase. There is authority for the statement that the president and his legal advisers are opposed to any acquisition of territory, whether of Cuba or of other parts of Mexico or elsewhere. The president feels very strongly and positively on this point. He believes that the Americans have now as much territory and as large a mass of illiterate and incongruous material in the population as can safely be managed. He is totally opposed to an aggrandizing foreign policy, and believes that the Americans have enough work to do at home in reforming their home administration. He believes that the extension of commerce with other nations on fair terms of exchange will benefit the United States and them, and that the cultivation of such commercial relations would give the States all the benefits which they could get from the possession of the territories, without the grave burdens and costly responsibilities which territorial extension would bring upon them. It is certain, therefore, that no schemes for the purchase or annexation of Cuba or other territorial extension will find favor with President Cleveland. He understands the nature and objects of such schemes, and is opposed to them as injudicious and dangerous to the welfare of his country and to the perpetuity of its form of government.

Syrup of Figs.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal., is Nature's own true Laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had of Langley & Co. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 75 cents and $1 25. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known, to cleanse the system; to act on the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels gently yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, Colds and Fevers, to cure Constipation, Indigestion and kindred ills. dw13

John Bright's Illness.

LONDON, June 14.—Right Hon. John Bright is again prostrated with illness, similar to that which compelled his retirement from the cabinet in 1870. He is seventy-four years old, and his friends fear that his constitution is breaking. His physicians have ordered him to take a prolonged rest from public and private affairs.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Personel of the British Cabinet.

LONDON, June 23.—Salisbury will announce in the Lords to-night that Gadstone, having given sufficient and entirely satisfactory assurance of aid in the conduct of the government, he (Salisbury) will take office and form a Cabinet.

Gladstone has asked Lord Salisbury to permit him to make a statement in the House of Commons to-night regarding the nature of the arrangement between the Liberal and Conservative leaders.

Sir Robert Hart has been appointed British Minister to China and Corea.

In addition to the names sent in the dispatches last night, the following are unofficially but definitely announced this afternoon as members of the new Ministry: Postmaster General, Lord John Manners; Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Holmes; Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Munroe. Right Hon. Edward Gibson, besides being Lord Chancellor for Ireland, who will have a seat in the Cabinet, an unusual honor. It is believed that the Right Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke will be Chief Secretary for Ireland. Both the old and the new members will go to Windsor Castle to-morrow, the former to surrender and the latter to receive the seals of office.

The Queen has confirmed Lord Salisbury's Cabinet.

The Irish Secretary's portfolio was offered to five others and declined before Sir William Hart Dyke accepted it.

There are symptoms already that the Radicals will do their utmost to harrass the Conservatives. At an informal meeting to-day they decided to fight the budget unless it is fully satisfactory and to oppose the issue of exchequer bonds to meet the deficit. Further, they will insist upon the passage of a bill removing franchise disqualifications from persons receiving pauper medical relief.

During the proceedings in the House of Commons to-day a spirit of revolt was manifested in the speeches of Messrs. Collings and Labouchere.

The Conservatives expect important diplomatic changes. It is reported that Sir Austin Layard will return to Constantinople, and that Sir Edward Thornton will remain at St. Petersburg.

Late on Saturday night, May 9, four men were ejected from the European Club. They raised a cry that they had been swindled in the club house, and the mob that quickly gathered smashed the windows of the building. The police arrived and searched the house for the alleged gamblers, but none were to be found. The police then hastened to the neighboring Social Democratic Club, thinking that the gamblers might have taken refuge there. There they made a forcible entry, and when they were engaged in examining the upper floor, the mob that had followed, wrecked the lower parts of the establishment, looted the bar and carried off the coats, umbrellas and other personal property of the members. The police did not find any gamblers. The members of the club rallied and a free fight with the police followed. The result was that a great number of the members of the club were badly wounded and some fifty were arrested. Six only of those arrested were detained, however, for a further examination. These were arraigned for trial the next morning. Since that time the authorities have been making a searching inquiry and to-day a number of police and members of the club were committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Gazette publishes the text of the agreement between England and Germany delimiting their respective territories in New Guinea.

PARIS, June 23.—The Government have decided to make the obsequies of Admiral Courbet a State funeral. The body will be placed temporarily in the Hotel des Invalides, whence it will be conveyed to Abbeyville, where, in accordance with the wish of the family, the body will be buried.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 24.—The members of the Gladstone ministry went to Windsor Castle to-day and delivired up their seals of office.

LONDON, June 24.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, at present member of parliament for Portsmouth, will go to Cairo forthwith, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary with the rank of privy councillor.

LONDON, June 22.—The incident of the Queen's entrance upon the forty-ninth year of her reign, did not have given to it the leader in a single London paper. The statement that Prince Henry of Battenburg is to be invested with the garter completes the disgust which all feel over his selection as the husband of Princess Beatrice, and the personal attitude of the people toward the Queen was never before quite so distinctly critical, not to say unfriendly, as now.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Charles Warren Adams and Miss Mildred Coleridge, daughter of Lord Coleridge, chief justice of England, were married to-day at the residence of the bride's maternal uncle who was the officiating clergyman. The marriage was private. Lord Coleridge was asked by his daughter to attend her wedding but he refused. No other member of the family of Lord Coleridge was invited. Invitations were, however, issued to and accepted by all the family of Lady Coleridge, and all were present at the wedding.

LONDON, June 24.—Soon after the members of the late Gladstone ministry had retired from Windsor Castle, after delivering their seals of office, the members of the new ministry, formed by the Marquis of Salisbury, arrived and went through the ceremony of accepting office from the Queen and their receiving seals of office, making the usual acts of obeisance by kissing the hand of Her Majesty. Great crowds of people assembled at the railroad depot. On arrival of the train, bearing the ministry, Salisbury and Northcote were loudly cheered, the latter to an especial degree. Lord Randolph Churchill, on the contrary, was received with mingled cheers and groans.

ITALY.

ROME, June 24.—The Pope will create six new cardinals at the Consistory, t be held on the 13th July. At the same Consistory His Holiness will also announce the name of the new archbishop of Dublin.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 24.—Rumors are in circulation here of the arrest by the Russians of the British consul at Reshd in Persia while the bearer of a note from the consul-general to the Russian commander at Sarakhs. It was a deliberately designed and carefully planned affair on the part of the Russians. The arrest excites a good deal of indignation in certain quarters.

ACCIDENT.—While the cargo of the Alden Besse was being discharged yesterday morning a sling-load of rice caught under the hatch and capsized, striking Christian Rodovan, an Austrian sailor, on the leg. The injured man was removed and Dr. Davie sent for, who found that a compound fracture had been sustained, and the unfortunate sailor was taken to marine hospital.

GIRLS CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Mid-Summer Examination and Exercises.

A large and appreciative audience assembled in the large rooms at the girls' central school yesterday of which Miss Williams is the principal, to witness the scholars pass through their examinations and receive their well deserved prizes. A noticeable adornment of the rooms were the specimens of scholars hand-writing and map drawing which were attached to the walls, amongst the best of which might be mentioned the specimens of the Misses Lizzie and Alice Carr, B. Jay, and Lily Swan and would really have done credit to any adult amateur draughtsman.

Among those present were Mr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, Messrs. Braden, Hayward, McMicking, Higgins, and Harris of the board of trustees; Messrs. Walker, Busk, Fell, Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. and Mrs. Beanlands, Hon. Mr. Duck and Mrs. Duck, Mr. and Mrs. McCully, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Braden, Mr. and Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. Scriven, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Jeffery, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Askew, Miss Forrest, Miss Higgins, Miss Cook and many others.

The scholars were tastefully attired. Many of them carried handsome bouquets, all appeared on the qui vive of happy expectation and, judging them individually and collectively, a fairer assemblage could not be seen anywhere.

The examination commenced with the

SIXTH DIVISION

of which Miss Barron is the teacher and the following were the exercises gone through:—

Chorus—"The Brook."

Recitation—"The Four Sunbeams," by E. Williams.

Dialogue—"Choice of Hours," by four little girls.

Duet—"The Winds," by Kitty Rogers and Lilian Vaughan.

Recitation—"The Strength of our Life," by Gertrude Simms.

Chorus—"The Birdies in the Wood."

All these pieces were well performed considering the tender ages of the children.

Mr. Pope then addressed a few words to the class and Mr. Hayward read the rolls of honor and distributed the prizes.

ROLLS OF HONOR.

Proficiency—Elizabeth Williams.

Deportment—Mary J. Preston.

Regularity and Punctuality—Kitty Rogers.

Prizes were distributed to the following scholars:—

Arithmetic (Presented by Mrs. Sylvester) Hattie Wilfley, Margaret Hill, Minnie Bryant, M. A. Bloomfield, Martha Wolfe, Beatrice McGregor, Mary Sylvester and Leihger Felker.

Pupils promoted from sixth to fifth division:—E. Williams, F. McDonald, L. Vaughan, K. Rogers, G. Sims, H. Wilfley A. Smith, M. Preston, E. Johnston, M. Bryant, H. Watson, E. Robinson, M. Anderson, E. White, J. McTaggart, R. Bloomfield, M. Creech, H. Maynard, M. Hill, M. Cathcart, A. Porter, and Jane Dalby, total 24.

The examination of

DIVISION FIVE

was next proceeded with under the management of Miss M. Williams, the teacher, and consisted of very similar exercises to those gone through by division six.

Mr. Braden addressed the scholars and impressed upon them the necessity of paying every attention to their studies and helping their teacher all they could and concluded by hoping they would spend a pleasant holiday.

Mr. Pope then read the rolls of honor, and presented them to the following girls:—deportment—E. J. Coates; proficiency—O. C. Wilson; punctuality and regularity—C. Snyder.

Mr. Braden then presented prizes to the following girls: Head of school, O. C. Wilson; diligence, Mary Porter and C. Brewster, after which he proposed three cheers for the teacher, which was heartily responded to by the scholars.

The pupils promoted from fifth to fourth divisions were: O. Wilson, C. Snider, C. Bloomfield, E. Taylor, J. Whittel, D. Van Volkenburg, L. Preston Sharp, H. Estes, F. Elvin, N. McCulloch, O. Elford, H. Newburg, A. Hughes, M. Shields, A. Huson, M. King, F. Field, E. Morley, G. Buckett, O. Askew, F. Warner, M. Bates and C. Coates.

The examinations of

DIVISIONS THREE AND FOUR

was proceeded with under their respective teachers, Mrs. Reid and Miss Cameron.

Mr. Pope assured the scholars of these classes that their progress had been very satisfactory. Their teacher had been hard-working and he mentioned the fact of their parents being very welcome. It showed they took an interest in the children's education. He then read and distributed the rolls of honor and prizes.

Standard three—General proficiency, E. J. King: deportment, A. L. Findley; punctuality and regularity, Hattie McIntosh.

PRIZES.

Greatest improvement—E. Jesse; arithmetic, L. Ephinstone (prize presented by Mrs. Capt. Robertson); grammer, K. O. Houlihan (prize presented by Mrs. Capt. Robertson); reading, Florence Lee; mental arithmetic, M. E. Stephenson; deportment, B. Jennings, L. Banfield and M. Wilson; punctuality and regularity, A. Wylde, G. Ure and A. Heisterman.

SECOND DIVISION.

Head of class, Ada North. Writing (prize presented by Miss Cameron), Annie Findlay.

Promotions from third to second divisions—E King, E Jesse, L. Elphinstone, K. Houlihan, M. Stephens, F. Lee, B. Jennings, L. Banfield, A. Wylde, I. Carmichael, E. Bloomfield, M. McConnell, J. Maslin, H. McNioll, M. Wilson and Annie Findlay.

Government diplomas (division four)—Proficiency, J. G. Fraser; regular attendance, M. E. McKenzie; deportment, F. M. Lettice. Prizes—Head of class and regular attendance, J. G. Fraser; general proficiency, M. E. McKenzie; English grammar, A. F. Steele; spelling and dictation, A. L. McConnell; geography, B. A. Smith; writing, J. Rudge; greatest improvement and deportment, A. J. Blackbourn; diligence, M. E. Coates; general proficiency, M. E. Carlow and B. W. Lenfesty; greatest improvement in writing, Mary Ada Mitchell.

SECOND CLASS.

Deportment and general proficiency, C. M. Baker; diligence and deportment, E. I. Askew; general proficiency, C. D. Webins; mental arithmetic, A. M. Cates and E. M. Ward.

Promotions from fourth to third divisions—J. Fraser, M. McKenzie, A. Steele, A. McConnell, M. Carlow, M. Mitchell, A. Blackbourn, N. Smith, J. Rudge, B. Lenfesty, M. Coates, L. McKitrick, F. Lettice, A. Castleton, H. Ball, Jessie White, L Johnston, M. Couves and S. Isaacs.

Mr. Braden was glad to see the improvement these standards had made since last examination, and hoped their future progress would be as good. Advised those who had not yet taken prizes to proceed with renewed vigor next term, and thought it likely they would be successful.

Rev. D. Nevin, chaplain of H. M. S. Constance, was next called upon to address the scholars, and his natural wit and gentlemanly bearing at once captivated their young hearts.

Mr. McMicking hoped the pupils would have the same zeal during their holidays as they had in their lessons, and come back to school renewed both mentally and physically.

Mr. Pope announced that the school would be closed until the first Monday in August, and called for three cheers for the teachers, which was ably responded to by the scholars.

This ended the morning's exercises.

The examination of

DIVISION TWO,

of which Mrs. Caldwell is the teacher, commenced at 1 p. m., and comprised the following; Chorus, "Robin Redbreast;" simultaneous reading, "Beatitudes;" chorus of seven girls, "What Does Little Birdie Say;" recitation, "Bernardo del Carpio," by Kitty Jeffree; chorus, "Neva Boatman's Song;" recitation, "The Beauty and the Bee," by Jessie Stephens.

These exercises were all well rendered and called forth plaudits of praise from the visitors.

Mr. Jessop, ex-superintendent of schools, addressed this class, and said it was many years since he had visited the school, but was glad to be there once more; he saw marked improvement, and hoped they would continue in the same direction.

Mr. Hayward then read the rolls of honor, and afterwards distributed the prizes.

SECOND ROLL OF HONOR.

Department, J. M. Bradley; punctuality, G. H. Withrow; proficiency, E. Tyark. Prizes—Arithmetic, Cora Watson; dictation, Lizzie McConnell; writing, Lizzie Horton; geography, Lizzie Wilson; deportment, Alice Ball.

Promotions from second to first division—E. Tyack, G. Withrow, J. Bradley, C. Watson, C. Christie, K. Jeffree, L. McConnell, L. Horton, A. Davey, L. Wilson, J. McDonald, J. Stephens, K. Denny, A. Munsie and C. Cudlip.

The examination of

DIVISION ONE

was conducted by its able teacher Miss E. A. Williams, and consisted of questions in geography, history, grammer and mental arithmetic. Simultaneous reading, "The battle of Hohenlinden," lessons on the globe; song, "The Reapers;" reading, "The beleagured city" by Lizzie Carr; composition, "Rivers," Isabel Christie; song "Far away," Grace Fawcett; composition, "Alcohol," Lizzie Carr; reading, "Constance Defence" by L. Parks; chorus, "O had I wings to Fly;" composition, "Alcohol," first prize, by Annie Robertson; chorus, "The Pilot;" recitation, "Somebody's Darling," by Esther Johnston; song, "Vacation."

The deliveries of these exercises were exceedingly good, the recitations and composition were given with good grace and distinctness, and the part songs were nicely arranged and well sung, the trebles and altos blending very harmoniously, and Miss Williams, who played the accompaniments, kept them in good time.

Mr. Harris read and presented the rolls of honor to the following successful candidates: Regularity and punctuality, J. Melbins; proficiency, Annie Christie; deportment, Julia Askew.

Rev. Mr. Fraser remarked that he was surrounded by such a galaxy of able speakers that he would not detain them. He impressed upon them the advisability of continuing on the up grade, and urged them to make use of all the talents their Creator had presented them with, and concluded by wishing all a happy vacation.

Mr. McMicking was glad to see the progress of this class and the interest parents were now taking. He was not yet thoroughly saturated with school work, had he known of the pleasure it would give him he would likely have taken it up long ago. He concluded by hoping the scholars would enjoy their holiday and give a good account of themselves in the high school.

Hon. Mr. Duck extended thanks and congratulations to the young people, and explained that this province had always tried to give its children a good education. In 1871 when this province was a crown colony; $15,000 appropriations had been made in 1872 and 1873 $40,000 each year had been placed in the estimates for education purposes, this vote continued until 1876 when $43,000 was appropriated and for the year 1886 $82,000 was placed in the estimates. This was a large sum for so sparsely settled a province, but he was sure no investment of the government's would do more good or would yield a better return. He did not have the same opportunities of obtaining such an education as they had to day, and a polished intellect was the bright gem of the world of thought. He was glad to have the pleasure of presenting to Miss Annie Christie the Governor General's medal for gaining the highest per centage of marks in this province. She had obtained 668 out of a possible 800. The second best being 628. He was sure the young lady had worked hard for it and she deserved it. She was not only a credit to her class but to her city. This system of rewarding extra efficient pupils was organized by Lord Dufferin and had been carried on since by Lord Lorne and this medal was the gift of Lord Lansdowne. He concluded by advising all scholars to be as diligent in the future as they had in the past, and probably another pupil of this class would receive a medal next year.

Mr. Jessop advised scholars to devote a portion of their vacation to study so that they should not come back intellectually worse. He was not saturated with school matters either but he intended becoming so.

Two lady delegates of the Women's Christian Temperance Association then addressed a few remarks and delivered two prizes to the young ladies who had written the compositions on alcohol, and intimated that their society would give prizes every year for essays on subjects in connection with their work.

Mr. Higgins was then called upon to deliver the prizes. He said he was most happy to perform that pleasing duty to the young ladies, and was sure the prize-winners had earned them. He had been present at the ward school examinations, and found to-day's exercises equally gratifying. He impressed upon the senior scholars the necessity of their stretching out a helping hand to the juniors who would come into their classes after vacation, and then proceeded to distribute the prizes.

Special prize composition, Isabel Christie; regularity, punctuality, deportment and diligence (presented by Mrs. T. N. Hibben), Nettie Becker; knitting (Mrs. Hibben), I. Cathcart; I. arithmetic, L. Swan; II. arithmetic, C. Lorimer; diligence, Annie Spencer; Improvement, Louie Sylvester; reading, Esther Johnson; history and spelling, Minnie Cox; truthfulness (presented by Mr. Fell), Alice Carr.

SECOND DIVISION.—Diligence, Flora Frazer.

The promotions from division one to high school are: Misses A. Christie, N. Becker, N. Broderick, A. Robertson, A. Spencer, L. Swan, L Carr, C. Lorimer, I. Christie, J. Mebius, J. Hill and E. Johnston.

After a few moments' anxious expectation two young ladies advanced from an ante-room, carrying a tray on which rested a valuable silver service, and presented it, accompanied by the following address, to Miss E. A. Williams:

Dear Miss Williams: Your pupils and fellow-teachers beg you to accept this slight token of their esteem and good-will. It is with feelings of deep regret we learn that you are leaving us, but we feel sure that you will share with us pleasant recollections of the many happy hours we have spent together within these walls. We wish to assure you that you carry with you into whatever sphere of usefulness the future may call you our sincere and heartfelt wishes for your happiness and welfare.

Victoria Public School, June 24, 1885.

Miss Williams was apparently quite taken by surprise by this unexpected kindness, and got Rev. Mr. Fraser to respond for her, which he did in a very able and acceptable manner.

One young lady then proposed three cheers for Miss Williams, which all present heartily joined in. Then came the national anthem, after which most of the visitors departed, amply satisfied with the pleasure they had received in watching the close of the most successful examination that has ever taken place in this city.

AT the station down in Indiana the Lake Shore company employs a lady ticket agent. She is a good agent, and attends closely to her business, but she is a woman still The other day a lady traveler stepped up to the ticket window and inquired about a train that was a little late.

"Will the train be long?" she asked, meaning if it would be long in arriving.

"Oh, yes," was the reply of the fair ticket agent, "longer than last season, but without so many ruffles around the edge." —*Chicago Herald.*

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.—Mr. E. Vigor, steamboat inspector, returned from Kootenay and the upper Columbia yesterday morning by way of Portland and the Sound. He reports affairs at Farwell flourishing and everyone doing well. Mr. Vigor inspected the boilers of the steamer Peerless and other boats and found everything satisfactory.

YORK'S REVENGE.

An Adventure with the Terror of Colletto Creek.

A Young German's Predicament—in Fear of Death—A Noble Act—A Family made Happy—A Generous Responce.

(Translated from the German by Alex Sweet.)

Judge Julius Schuetze of Austin editor of the Vorwaerts, publishes in his paper some very interesting reminiscences of early life in Texas. When a mere boy he came to the Lone Star State from Germany with his mother and sister, and settled in the flourishing German settlement of Yorktown. He tells of how, being unacquainted with backwoods life, he built a cabin, which, however, as far as protection, from the rigor of the Texas norther was concerned, was an architectural failure. The roof leaked, the covering being of cotton cloth, while the door, which was constructed on the north side of the cabin and consisted of a curtain, was just where the norther wanted it, so to speak.

A PLAN.

Young Schuetze conceived the idea of cutting down a tree and making a roof of the boards, although his strength and experience at the business were rather limited. There was, moreover, a still more serious obstacle to his project. The land, and. of course, the trees were owned by a man named York, who lived on Colletto Creek, and was the terror of the whole country. He bore the reputation of being a desperado of the worst possible character when drunk, which seemed to be his normal condition. He had a special animosity against those whom he suspected of stealing the timber of his land. Never theless young Schuetze determined to saw down a tree and make a roof for the cabin that so inadequately sheltered his mother and sister. It was his intention to saw down a tree and then get permission of York to use any tree he found lying on the ground. The following is a translation of Judge Schuetze's experience:

A MEETING.

Armed with a handsaw, I went out into the darkness and searched until I found a tree I thought would answer the purpose, I knelt down in the sand at the root of the tree and began my labors with the saw, and with fear and trembling. The noise of the saw caused me indescribable anxiety. I had not been at work more than five minutes when my hair curled in my veins, to use a mixed metaphor. I heard a most fearful and prolonged oath, that seemed to come down from the sky. In my terror, I believed that it proceeded from somebody up in the tree.

I glanced around, and there towered over me an immense horse, and on the horse a correspondingly large man. They were not spectres. The man had a pistol in his hand, and he was none other than York himself. My heart ceased to beat. My tongue cleaved to the roof of my mouth. The desperado continued to take name of the Lord in vain.

A PLEA FOR PARDON.

"At last, after hunting for months," he exclaimed: "I've got one of you, have I, you—thief!" and still holding the pistol in his hand, he descended from his horse.

I begged like a good fellow.

"Mr. York please forgive me. I only wanted one tree to make some boards to cover the room of my house, so my mother and sister will not suffer. It rains right into the house."

The fierce, bloodthirsty ruffian, who was more like a demon than a man, looked at me in silence. He did not reply. He put his pistol in its scabbard, seized his horse by the bridle and swung himself into the saddle. As soon as he was in the saddle he resumed his swearing, as if to make up for lost time.

"For months and months I've been watching for a chance to kill one of these—who steal my timber, and now when I've caught one, he isn't the right one,—the luck," and York put spurs to his horse and was soon out of sight.

I picked up my saw and staggered back to the little cabin. I threw myself softly on the bed, and in broken accents told the story of my adventure. My mother was in dispair. None of us knew what the legal consequences might be, and we believed that impriment in the penitentiary would be the result under the most favorable circumstances.

PLANS OF ESCAPE.

My poor mother advised me to fly the country. I was to go to San Antonio and obtain employment until she and my sister would join me. She said she could not survive the disgrace and sorrow of my being dragged away in chains, a prisoner in the hands of the minions of the law. None of those in that little shanty closed their eyes that night. It was past midnight, and at daybreak I was to make my exodus.

About 4 o'clock I heard a wagon coming down the road. It came nearer and nearer. With my heart beating the wild tattoo I listened. It turned off the road and came direct for the house, in front of which it halted. I distinctly heard a voice say:

"It must be here. Mr. York said it was a house with a white cotton roof," and then a man called "Hello!"

There could be no longer any doubt. The minions of the law, anticipating flight, were upon me. My mother and sister cried out in despair and wrung their hands.

"Oh, Julius, why didn't you go sooner? They have come for you!"

I stepped out of the door and saw two negroes, with a wagon, to which hitched a pair of mules.

A GENEROUS ACT.

"Good mawnin', sah, said one of them, taking off his hat; "am you de young man what sawed one ob Massa York's trees last night?"

I admitted that I was the guilty party. All hope had fled from my bosom. I was ready to hold out my hands to be handcuffed.

"I knowed dis was de house," resumed the negro. "Massa York sent us here to put a good roof on de house an' fix it up comfortable like. We has brought de nails and de boards, and a little windy."

No doomed man under the gallows, who, just as the excutioner adjusted the rope, heard that he had been reprived, could have felt happier than I did. And this was the way that York, the terror of Coletto, got even with me for trying to saw down one of his trees.

Before night, the skilful negroes had a splendid roof on, and had put in a window, and otherwise fixed up the house in a most comfortable manner.

On the following Sunday I made a pilgrimage to the ranch of Colonel York to thank him for his kindness. He was at home. When I offered to work for him in payment for what he had done for us, he laughed out loud.

"How old are you?" he asked.

"Seventeen."

"You want to use all your young strength to help your mother and sister. I don't want you to work for me. It's all right. If you ever get into any trouble come to me and I'll help you."

Esquimalt Public School—Midsummer Examination.

The midsummer examination of this school, of which Mr. A. C. Steele is teacher, was held this forenoon in the presence of the Hon. Jno. Robson, M. P. P., minister of education, Mr. S. D. Pope, B. A. superintendent of education, Messrs. Cartmel and Doran, trustees, Messrs. Innes, Capt. Wolfenden and several other parents and friends Mr. Pooley, M. P. P., was unavoidably prevented from attending, but sent two handsome prizes to be competed for.

In the earlier part of the forenoon the children were tested as to their proficiency in reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, etc., the answers given showing marked proficiency.

After recess the Hon. Mr. Robson spoke at some length to the pupils on the advantages of education, urging them to be steady and industrious; to the parents urging them to take a more direct personal interest in the affairs and management of the school, and to the trustees and teacher complimenting them on the order, efficiency and cleanliness, as well as advancement of the school.

Mr. Cartmel was then called upon, but said that the exhaustive remarks of Mr. Robson had left nothing much for any one else to say, but it was a gratifying circumstance to both trustees and teacher that they should be complimented by such high authority, and an incitement to all to continue to merit such approbation.

Capt. Wolfenden remarked the correctness and readiness of the reading and spelling of the younger children. After which the rolls of honor and prizes were distributed in the following order:

Diploma for entrance to High school, Master A. S. Cartmel.

ROLL OF HONOR.

General proficiency, A. S. Cartmel; regular attendance and punctuality, Hugh Logan; good conduct, Charles Bunting.

PRIZES.

Head boy of senior third class, C. Bunting; do, girl, M. Bunting; head boy of junior third class, Dan. Cartmel; do, girl, E. Millington; head boy of second class, D. Isbiater; do, girl, K. Doran; head boy of second junior, Fred Innes; do, girl, Mabel Bunting; head boy of first junior, Ed. Logan; do, girl, Annie Isbister.

The following promotions were then announced by the teacher to fourth class: Chas Bunting, Maud Bunting and Van Innes.

From junior third to senior third—Dan Cartmel and Fred Bland.

From second to junior third—D. Isbister, Kate Doran and E Williams.

From second junior to second class—Mabel Bunting, Fred Innes and Annie Doran.

To second junior—Annie Isbister and Ed. Logan.

A spelling bee was then held, a very handsome prize being given by the teacher, which was won by Martin Van Innes, amidst general applause, who vanquished all fourth class boys.

Two most handsomely bound books of poetry, generously sent by Mr. C. E. Pooley, M. P. P., were awarded by a ballot of the whole school to the most popular boy and girl. Master A. S. Cartmel was awarded one and Miss E. Millington the other.

This concluding the programme, "God Save the Queen" was sung by the children, three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Robson, for Mr. Pope, the trustees, and the teacher, and the children were dismissed for the holidays, looking pleased and happy.

Craigflower Public School Examination.

Being present at the examination of this school was a treat to all who attended it, the accuracy and promptness in answering, the perfect order and good feeling, the large number of visitors all showed the high estimate, all helped to make it a most enjoyable occasion. Mr. Mundell was presented with a very handsome inkstand by one of his pupils as a mark of her appreciation of his untiring zeal in helping her along. A table was spread, covered with all the delicacies of the season; besides the substantials necessary to furnish an excellent meal. The cakes, pies and other good things showed that the mothers knew how to cater to the palate of the young as well as the old. Hon. Mr. Robson made one of his happy speeches, and gave advice which, if followed, will be good for the country as well as the individuals addressed. Mr. Pope, the superintendent of education, complimented the pupils highly on their proficiency and good conduct, and spoke many words of encouragement. Mr. Higgins drew their attention to the many avenues of usefulness open to them and hoped to see them all strive to excel. Rev. Mr. Fraser gave some reminiscences of his early school days, comparing the advantages now enjoyed to those of 20 and 30 years ago, coupled with most wholesome advice for their success in study and in getting on in the world.

A happier lot of children is seldom met than sat around that festive board, being waited upon not only by their parents but by the visitors from the city.

Those present were Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Sommerfield, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Capt. Reveley, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Watson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Austen, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Styles, Miss Dodd, Hon. J. Robson, S. D. Pope, supt. education, D. W. Higgins, Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. G. Taylor, Mr. Busk, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kaye, J. A. Halliday, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Adams, and Trustees Parker and Porter.

The winners of the provincial prizes were:

Carrie Austin, general proficiency.

Annie M. Adams, deportment and diligence.

William Dodd, punctuality and regularity.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Deportment, given by Mr. Hibben, Walter Kerr.

General proficiency, Carrie Austen.

Deportment, A. Isabella Stewart.

Diligence and deportment, A. W. Adams.

Punctuality, William Dodd.

Penmanship and general proficiency, John H. Austen.

Improvement in writing, Emily M. Austen.

Improvemet in writing, Joseph Calvert.

Many other books were given to the deserving ones.

The later part of the evening was devoted to musical and other performances, the music being presided over by Mr. Austen, a sufficient guarantee of the excellent rendition of the pieces sung. All left in high spirits at the enjoyableness of the afternoon's performance.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—Provide yourselves with a bottle of Pain-Killer at this season of the year, when summer complaints are so prevalent; it is a prompt, safe and sure cure. It may save you days of sickness, and you will find it is more valuable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and take no other mixture. 34

GENERAL MIDDLETON.—From all the volunteers we meet we get but one verdict of the brave old general—that he was exactly the man to lead Canadian troops. He spared the lives of his citizen soldiers; —he behaved with dauntless gallantry; he won the hearts of his men; and we believe he has to-day a very warm spot in the heart of every man who loves Canada.—*Regina Leader.*

Utah.

SALT LAKE, June 22.—On Saturday Charles L. White was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and had a partial examination before United States Commissioner Mckay. The polygamous wife, a mere child, was asked by the prosecution if she was married to defendant. She declined to answer, and all other questions. She was fined $50 and imprisoned until this morning for contempt. When the case was called this morning defendant waived further examination, and was bound over in $500, to await the action of the grand jury. He was at once re-arrested, on a charge of polygamy, and a hearing was set for 2 p.m. At that hour the youthful polygamous wife was again put on the stand, and asked if she was married to defendant. She again refused to answer, and was fined $100 for contempt and committed to the penitentiary until the fine is paid. The girl said she would not answer and did not care what the punishment might be, even if imprisonment for ever. Neither fine has been paid. The case was continued until 10 a.m. to-morrow, and in default of $2000 bail White was sent to jail.

New Westminster.

(Columbian.)

Out of 15 pupils sent up for examination for entrance to the high school in this city, it is said only one passed! This is a remarkable poor showing.

On Saturday evening about 25 or 30 people assembled at the court house to receive a report from the committee appointed to canvass the district respecting the land and timber regulations. The attendance was not considered satisfactory, and the meeting was adjourned.

The excursion on the steamer Adelaide last Sunday went up to Port Haney, where the excursionists spent the day, it is said, in drinking and dancing. It is not presumed they were all drinking, but persons from Maple Ridge report that several of them were intoxicated, and that they made a great disturbance in that usually quiet settlement. Some of the residents are very indignant that the people of New Westminster, or any of them, should so flagrantly profane the Sabbath day, and disturb Maple Ridge in doing so. We hope an exhibition so discreditable will not be repeated.

Monte Carlo to be Closed.

PARIS, June 14.—The French government has decided to suppress the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. M. Schœlcher, the reporter to the French senatorial committee, which has been investigating the entire subject of gambling at this famous resort, has written a letter to the association formed to break up the games, stating that the government will no longer tolerate the criminal enterprise carried on at Monte Carlo, and which disgraces that fragment of French territory. The Prince of Monaco, who owns the gambling establishment at Monte Carlo, declares that the French government has no jurisdiction over his property, and that he will resist its efforts to interfere with his business.

Death of Henry Allen Atkins.

Mr. Henry Allen Atkins, a prominent citizen of Seattle and a pioneer of this province, died at his residence in Seattle on Wednesday morning. The deceased gentlemen was a native of Vermont, and came to California in 1849 and to the Fraser river in the spring of 1858. In the fall of the year he moved to Seattle, and has been engaged in wharf builing ever since, having built several wharves in this city and many in the Sound region. Death resulted from softening of the brain, the primary cause being a blow received in this city while pile driving.

THE ROUND HOUSE CONTRACT.—A letter lately received by a gentleman at this city explains the contradictions contained in the telegrams of Senator, McInnes and Mr. Homer respecting the Port Moody round house. It will be remembered Senator McInnes telegraphed that "the contract for building the Port Moody round house was let yesterday," and subsequently Mr. Homer telegraphed a flat contradiction of this. The explanation given is that the contract was actually awarded for the construction of the round house, but it does not specify whether it is to be at Port Moody or Coal Harbor. The location of the structure was to be determined at some subsequent time by the syndicate. This explanation is very probable, and accords completely with developments which have been confidently expected. If it be true, Senator McInnes was quite correct in stating that the round house contract had been let, but he had no right to say the "Port Moody round house." —*Columbian.*

A.O.U.W.—At the regular meeting held Wednesday night by the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: John Coughlan, P. M. W.; Henry Short, M. W.; J. H. McLaughlin, F.; F. Appleton, O.; Roland Green, Rec.; F. Davie, Fin.; Wm. Lohse, Recv.; F. G. Richards, Jr., G.; M. Miller, J. W.; D. Banfield, O. W.; W. S. Wraight, Wm. Dalby, trustees; W. S. Wraight, Dixi H. Ross, delegates to Grand Lodge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

June 19—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Teaser, New Westminster
Str Hope, Pt Townsend
June 20—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Eliza Anderson, Seattle
Str G. W. Elder, Pt Townsend
Str Evangel, Pt Townsend
June 22—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Queen of the Pacific, San Francisco
June 23—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str R. P. Rithet, Nanaimo
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Eliza Anderson, Pt Townsend
Bk Alden Besse, Hongkong
Bk W H Besse, Hongkong
June 24—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Bk Martha, Hongkong
Ship Cambrian Prince, Nanaimo
Str Lottie, Roche Harbor
June 25—Str R. P. Rithet, Nanaimo
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Yosemite, New Westminster
Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Idaho, Nanaimo
Str Western Slope, Burrard Inlet
Str Eliza Anderson, Pt Townsend

CLEARED.

June 19—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Hope, Burrard Inlet
Str J. F. McNaught, New Westminster
Str Teaser, New Westminster
June 20—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Eliza Anderson, Pt Townsend
Str Evangel, Pt Townsend
Str G. W. Elder, San Francisco
June 22—Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
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Str R P Rithet, Nanaimo
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Olympian, Pt Townsend
Str Idaho, Pt Townsend
Str Eliza Andrson, Pt Townsend
Str Western Slope, Burrard Inlet

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Martha, relict of Robert Jenkinson, a native of Derby, England, aged 67 years.

A NEW BOUQUET

Of Exquisite richness of odor, distilled from natural flowers. The most delightful, delicate and lasting perfume of the day.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.,

(SOLE AGENTS

de17 MONTREAL.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

DESIRES TO BE REPRESENTED BY A LEADING firm of Shippers, or some one able to control a good marine insurance business Address, with particulars, "UNDERWRITER," care of STREET & CO., 30 Cornhill, London, England. je25dw

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year.......................$2.50
For six months.......................1.50
For three months.......................75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, June 21.

THE "LADY HEAD" IN A FOREIGN PORT.

What the Captain Had to Do.

British bark Lady Head, of London, 457 tons, Captain C. G. Conrad, sailed from Victoria, a few days ago, with a cargo of salmon, bound to the United Kingdom. Finding the winds light and baffling, but mostly from the westward, and being unable to make any headway down the straits, her master concluded to anchor in Port Angelos harbor. On the next day the revenue cutter Wolcott, while on a cruise, saw this foreign vessel in the harbor, and, upon inquiry being made as to her business there, Capt. Conrad informed the boarding officer that he intended getting under way as soon as the winds favored him and proceed on his voyage. He was informed that it would be necessary for him to enter and clear his vessel at the custom house, and much to his discomfort and annoyance, he learned that to do so he would have to go thirty miles up the straits. On the arrival of the steamer Dispatch at Port Angelos he took passage on board, and, reaching here in due time, entered and cleared in due form of law, and engaged the tug Tyhee to tow his vessel to sea. As the Britisher was leaving the wharf he expressed his astonishment that this government did not have a customs officer stationed at Port Angelos who could enter and clear a vessel, when that port is so near Victoria. Many American and foreign vessels which now go to Royal Roads for orders, either bound to British or Puget Sound ports, would prefer going to Port Angelos, as that is a safe harbor, while Royal Roads is exposed to the southeast gales which blow in the winter months, and proved fatal to four vessels three years ago. It is to the interest of all concerned in the shipping business to have an officer stationed at this important point.—*Post-Intelligencer.*

Personal.

Mr. Geo. H. Jones, lawyer of Port Townsend, is at the Driard.

Mr. Geo. E. Butler and wife, of San Rafael, Cal., are at the Driard.

Mr. Frank Rowan, of St. John, N. B.; Mr. W. J. Jackson, of San Francisco, and Mr. E. G. Jones, of Tacoma, are staying at the Pritchard house.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. O. Smith, of Prescott, arrived yesterday and are staying at the Occidental.

Mr. Dickey, the well-known Chemanius merchant, is in town.

Mr. James Crowley, of Seattle, is staying at the American.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Hugh L. Keefer is lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever above Lytton.

Mr. J. H. Laine, representing Mme. Janauschek and Dr. Bailey, of Chicago, are at the Driard.

Mr. A. J. Francis and family returned from Oregon yesterday.

Mrs. John Irving, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. English and Mr. James Laidlaw were passengers by the Yosemite yesterday.

Mr. W. J. Roper, Kamloops, Mr. A. J. McColl (Corbould & McColl), Mr. D. M. Eberts and Mr. H. V. Edmonds came down from New Westminster yesterday.

Mr. George Rudge and Mr. B. Pattengill were passengers from the mainland yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove and family, Mr. and Ness and Mr. H. Croft were passengers from the east coast yesterday.

Mayor Bate was a passenger from Nanaimo yesterday, and attended the Masonic Grand Lodge meeting last evening.

Mr. Thomas W. Jenkins, representing Corbett & Macleay, wholesale grocers of Portland, is in town.

Lieutenant-Governor Cornwall was a passenger from the east coast yesterday.

M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge the following office bearers were elected to serve during the ensuing masonic year:—

M. W. Thomas Trounce, Grand Master.
R. W. W. Dalby, Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. A. R. Milne, Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. J. C. Hughes, Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. H. F. Heisterman, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. E. C. Neufelder, Grand Secretary.
Rev. V. W. Canon Dwyer, Grand Chaplain.
W. W. Trickey, Grand Tyler.

The C. P. N. Co. Retire from the East Coast Route.

The negotiations which have been in progress for some time between the C. P. N. Co. and the People's Navigation Co., with reference to the east coast route were completed last night, the former company agreeing to abandon the route to the People's Co. under certain stipulations. An advance in rates will probably result to what extent is not yet determined, though it will probably not be very large. Both companies have been playing a losing game since the commencement of the opposition.

FEW people have any idea of the care with which tobacco has to be attended after it is grown. It will imbibe odors of almost any kind if placed near the source of them. A pig stye, for instance, near the place where the planter stores is crops will impart a disagreeable flavor, which no care afterwards will divest it of. Among the many precautions taken to obtain a faultless leaf for the "Myrtle Navy" brand, is to ascertain carefully the methods which every farmer adopts with his crops in the sections of Virginia where the "Myrtle Navy" is grown. 20

What Some People Say.

That M. W. Waitt & Co., the well known stationers and music dealers, have bought the entire stock of Bagnall & Co.

That a spree in Japan costs only 20 cents.

That Newfoundland has a population of 108,000.

That Mr. Hett—wise man!—does not read his own paper. See his card elsewhere.

That five New York daily papers have died within a year.

That a Braidenton, Florida, tomato is fourteen inches in girth.

That India now produces annually 7,000,000 tons of wheat.

That the income of the Marquis of Ripon is $600,000 a year.

That kangaroo is the toughest leather known, but not much used.

That British postal savings banks have $223,868,865 on deposit.

That a Lyons, New York, girl is dying of a peck on the hand by a pet hen.

That there are 29,000 English-speaking Episcopal clergymen in the world.

That nearly all the London newspapers buy their print paper in Germany.

That of the inhabitants of Washington 67,188 are colored and 136,271 white.

That the inventor of barbs on fence wire receives a royalty of $120,000 a year.

That there are six branches of the Presbyterian church in the United States.

That Italy has 4,800,000 lemon trees, which bear 1,260,000,000 lemons annually.

That the proper weight of a man is 154 pounds, according to Professor Huxley's estimate.

That an inventor in New Haven has been toiling for thirty years over perpetual motion.

That a New York state dairymaid has succeeded in milking nine cows in twenty-eight minutes.

That widows in Wareham, Mass., are allowed a barrel of herrings free from the town fishery.

That during the cholera visitation in 1854 there were 27,247 deaths from it in New York city.

That the population of Stockholm increased between 1856 and 1884 from 100,000 to 205,000.

That some Indians recently excavated in Mexico a gold idol weighing thirty-two and a half pounds.

That nineteen out of every twenty Parisian gentlemen invariably get their clothes made in London.

That it is estimated that there are over 700,000 cattle in New Mexico, valued at more than $13,000,000.

That it has recently been ascertained that the Chinese coal fields occupy an area of 400,000 square miles.

That a first-class duke's title, in good order, can now be purchased in republican France for about $10,000.

That a public safety committee of one hundred has been organized in New Orleans to reform the bad local government.

That Alexander the Great was born in the year 365 B. C. He reigned eleven years and a few months, dying at Babylon.

That in Germany teachers employed by the government travel from place to place and give instruction in bee keeping.

That the number of goats in Angora increased 190,810 last year, and the tax upon them now reaches 772,653 piastres.

That the slave population of the empire of Brazil is estimated 1,177,022, of whom 623,274 are males and 553,478 females.

That during 1884 13,000 persons registered their names in the visitors' book of the Shakespeare house, in High street, Stratford-upon-Avon.

That Julius Cæsar was born 100 years before the beginning of the Christian era. He was fifty-six years of age at the time of his assassination.

That London produces 50,000 tons of soot per annum, which is worth $200,000, and is used for a fertilizer at a rate of 10 cwt. per acre.

That a dozen of decorated plates for $1,000 are shown at a prominent house in Boston.

That there are said to be 25,000 lawn tennis players within a radius of ten miles of New York.

That 78 per cent. of the soldiers in the Russian army are unable to read or write.

That the total value of orchard products in this country in 1880 amounted to $47,335,189.

That the annual average of suicides in this country is nearly 2,000, but is not increasing any.

The "Old English Market."

The "Old English Market" which was held last week turned out a great success. By dint of energy the executive of the market have been enabled to realize a sum of $1,000 towards the repair fund of St. John's rectory. The market opened on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, and was soon crowded with purchasers and others, and remained so all the evening. The hall had been picturesquely fitted up in the style of an English market place of the fourteenth century, and the various stalls bore the quaint shop signs of five hundred years ago. The most striking characteristic of the English people of that day would seem to have been a love of solid creature comfort, judging from the fact that the most prominent stall bore the name of Tabard Inn. This stood at the head of the stall, the rest ranging in a circle from it. Next in order came the "bee hive," where the Misses Woods displayed a number of beautiful and useful articles, contributed and made by children. Adjoining this was the "silver shield" furnished by Mrs. Harvey and assistants, and composed entirely of slippers of most comfortable make and quality. Next came the "golden fleece," presided over by Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Kent. This stall contained a choice and varied assortment of clothing, etc., and was well patronized. The "golden harpe" was the appellation given to the art stall, where Miss Jenns and Miss Finlayson proffered a most profuse collection of artistic and useful articles, including a handsome hand-painted five o'clock tea table, piano scarfs, cushions, fire screens, fretwork goods, various paintings, lambrequins and other things. The "Scotch tystle," "Robin Hood" and "Wonderland" were the other stalls, Wonderland being dolls of every variety, attended by Mrs. Renwick in a Japanese court dress. Nothing that skill could accomplish to make up the picture of the village was withheld. The general effect of the market-place was heightened by a lovely flower stall and a May pole, where Miss C. Storey and Miss Sylvia Jenns offered rare plants and choice flowers to all who passed by, the one dressed as a flower girl and the other as goddess of the woods,—and by the fanciful dresses worn by the majority of the stall holders, some of whom were attired in costumes peculiar to the peasants of the fourteenth century, and others in imitation of native of continental countries, while two represented paintings—one Music and one a Druidess.

Comox Items.

A chapter of accidents have occurred in this progressive settlement.

Mr. Kay, while out fishing, accidentally cut off his big toe with an axe. Fortunately Mr. Samuel Clarady brought the injured man home and attended to him.

Mr. Mattheson fell off his new barn on Saturday. Although he fell a distance of 28 feet, it is not thought that he is seriously injured.

A Swede working in Urquhart's saw mill fell only a distance of three feet and injured himself internally. It is feared that his injuries are serious.

On Tuesday a terrific thunder storm passed over Comox.

The settlers commenced haying, but the crops will be light.—*Free Press.*

The New Fountains.

The junction of Douglas and Government streets forms a triangle which two of the most enterprising property owners in that locality—Messrs. J. Heywood and R. Lipsett—some time since conceived the idea of transforming into an attractive pleasure ground. The plan was no sooner mooted than active means were utilized to carry it out, the subscription list soon amounted to $1200 with which the committee purchased two elegant fountains from a New York firm upon the understanding that the city council should erect and keep them in repair. When the erection is completed and the surrounding land laid out, the residents will have something to be proud of and the city will then be able to boast of an aquatic ornamentation second to none on the Pacific coast. The ornamental spray fountain is a very superior specimen of bronze statuary, and the closer it is inspected the more its artistic beauty is to be appreciated. It stands in a cemented brick-work pond of about 25 feet circumference which will be planted with aquatic plants and stocked with gold and silver fish; the pond will be protected by iron posts to which will be attached ornamental chains of the same material. The base of the fountain is a square and represents a rocky boulder, from out of which spring tender ferns and standing upon it are four storks with raised wings as though meditating flight. A gnarled oak bough covered with ivy represents the column, attached to which are two ornamental dishes, the large one being about 18 and the smaller one about ten feet in circumference into which the water will ripple before descending to the pond below. Clinging to the top of the column is an exquisite little sylph, attached to whose ruby lips is the horn of plenty awaiting to scatter the silvery sprays. The drinking fountain is situated at the north end of the plot and is much plainer than its classic companion. This fountain is also composed of bronze and stands about 12 feet high. The pedestal is plainly but very solidly constructed. Upon it stands four spiral columns supporting a dome from the inside centre of which the water will flow. The dome is surmounted by a circular column supporting two handsome oval globes which can be utilized for either gas or lamps. The whole plot comprises about 1200 square feet, and will be enclosed with aesthetically designed iron railings resting upon stone copings; and when the lawns are laid and the shrubs and flowers arranged, as they will be, with artistic taste, this minature fairy park will have a very pretty and attractive effect, and the natural beauty of its locality will be much enhanced.

Cricket.

On the last three Saturdays home matches have been played at Beacon Hill between the cricketing members of the Union Club and elevens of the city. In the first of these the Union Club scored 75 runs for 4 wickets to their opponents' 52, winning by 23 runs and 6 wickets. For the winners Drummond hit hard for 24 and Bovill, Vernon and Brealy scored 13 each. Brealy had 4 wickets for 9 runs, Boville 4 for 29. On the loosing side P. Goepel's 10 was the sole double figure and H. Jones with 3 wickets for 10 runs was the only successful bowler.

The second game also resulted in favour of the club by a score of 106 to 73. Seven of their wickets had fallen for 16 runs and 8 for 38 when Snowden and Pooley raised the total to 94, the former getting a vigorous and hard hit 48 and the latter playing a good innings of 20. Pooley took 6 wickets for 35 runs. For the city eleven Arthurs scored 15, Goepel, J. E. Martin and S. Wootton each 9. Wootton made a fine on-drive for 5. Campbell had 5 wickets for 23 runs.

Yesterday the tables were turned, the club being in a minority of 33. Wylde's 42 for the winners was a capital and well-played innings, and Campbell played steadily for his 18, while Worsfold's 14 included an on-drive for 6. Campbell took 5 wickets for 17 runs, J. Martin 3 for 24. Milligan's 13 (not out) was the only double figure for the club, though Snowden and De LaFosse also showed good defence. Bovill captured 6 wickets for 34 runs, Captain A. W. Jones with "slows" taking 4 for 7. Following is the score of yesterday's game:

VICTORIA.

E. A. Wylde, b. Bovill	42
P. D. Goepel, b. Bovill	8
D. Doig, b Bovill	5
H. J. Campbell, b. Bovill	18
J. E. Martin, c. Jones, b. Boville	0
J. K. Worsfold, b. Bovill	14
Herbert Jones, b. Jones	3
S. Y. Wootton, c. sub., b. Jones	1
F. A. Carmichael, c. Ridley, b. Jones	1
E. Wootton, hit wicket, b. Jones	0
Harry Jones, not out	0
Byes, 5; leg-bye, 1	6
Total,	93

UNION CLUB.

C. A. Vernon, b. Campbell	0
E. M. Bovill, run out	1
N. P. Snowden, b. Martin	9
C. E. Pooley, b. Martin	6
H. de la Fosse, c. and b. Campbell	8
T. Milligan, not out	13
A. W. Jones, b. Campbell	3
— Ridley, c. Doig, b. Martin	1
— Wright, b. Campbell	1
Jas. Robson, run out	0
A. Anderson, b. Campbell	0
Bye, 1; wide, 1	2
Total	44

JANAUSCHEK.—Manager H. J. Sargent announces the appearance of Madame Janauschek in her new play, "My Life," at Philharmonic Hall, Thursday and Friday evenings, June 25 and 26. The play is in four acts, and is, in brief, the story of an English baronet who, in the whirl of youthful dissipation, becomes infatuated with and secretly marries a Parisian singer of unknown antecedents. By the will of his uncle the family estates fall to him only on condition that he marries his cousin *Florence*, offspring of another *mesalliance*. He sees and loves this cousin, and she returns his love; but almost at the altar his better nature prevents him from committing bigamy. He returns to his vulgar French wife to live with her. Madame Janauschek, it is said, displays great force and versatility in the roles of *Leben*, a blind woman, and *Circe Encore*, the French singer. The following is the cast:

Mico, called Leben	Janauschek
Circe Encore	Janauschek
Sir Lionel Elwood	Mr. Alex. H. Stuart
Florence Dunbar	Miss Helen Rand
John Fortune, Esq.	Mr. George Connor
Silvia Fortune	Miss Emma Hagger
Frederick Boston	Mr. Geo. D. Chaplin
Arthur Bruce	Mr. Louis Bresn
Landers	Mr. George Ogden
Henri Dasant	Mr. Frank Clements
Miss Moore	Miss Virginia Nelson

THE EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—A Honolulu newspaper says: Mr. W. F. O'Connor, late superintendent of the police, Victoria, British Columbia, who has been residing in our city for some time past, received yesterday his commission as captain commanding the Queen's Own, the new company recently organized. Mr. O'Connor served twelve years in the British army. He was present with the Bengal Artillery at the siege and capture of Lucknow in 1858, under command of Lord Clyde. He also served at the Umbeyla Pass with the Eusafzia field force, in the Royal Horse Artillery in 1862-3, under command of Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlaine. Under such experienced tutorship, the new company ought to come forward rapidly in efficiency.

CORDOVA BAY.—The drive to this charming spot has many attractions, the view from the picnic ground being lovely and picturesque. The road is good until that at the foot of Cedar Hill is reached, which passes through an avenue of small pines and maple with a few large firs interspersed. This stretch of road to the picnic ground is full of large stones, which render it dangerous for the passage of vehicles and rather rough driving. A few days' work spent on this portion would put it in first-class condition and enhance the pleasure of a drive over it greatly, while it would also add to its convenience for farmers.

BAULKY.—Last evening the antics of a baulky horse attached to a butcher's cart created some laughter on Government street. He was petted, carressed, gee'd and haw'd; but still he shook his head as though in emphatic denial to his driver's wishes. Then about six men got behind the cart to push the horse; watching their operations with his off eye and, when they were doing their level best he gave a snort, a sudden bound and started down the street at a 2:40 gait leaving the pushers on their backs on the road.

Labor Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic assemblage of the representatives of the various labor organizations of this city met last evening at Harmony hall to receive the grievance of the printers' union in the matter of the Standard lock-out. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Post, of the printers' union, and sterling speeches were made in behalf of organized labor in general and against the Standard in particular by representatives of the caulkers' union, the moulders' union, the shipwrights' union, the cigar makers' union, the printers' union and the carpenters' union, as also by other, pledging the sympathy and co-operation of each of the above organizations to the printers in their endeavors to sustain the principle of honest and honorable labor.

The following resolution was unanimously passed.

"That it is the opinion of organized labor in this city that Mr. C. McK. Smith has acted unfairly and culpably in discharging his union men and hiring rats."

Each of the above organizations will take the matter up and work hand-in hand with the printers in their efforts to uphold fair labor.

From Alberni.

Mr. G. A. Smith, C. E., arrived from Alberni on Thursday. He came over the trail with the mail carrier, making the trip from Alberni to the mouth of the Qualicum in five hours, a distance of 21 miles, and from thence on the steamer Daisy to Nanaimo. He will return to Alberni in about two weeks time with his family.

Mr. Mollet has finished his contract for completing the Lawson road. A line has been surveyed for a road from Mr. P. Merrifield's to the saltwater, but as the road will have to run through an Indian reserve, Mr. Smith is the bearer of a petition signed by forty of the settlers, asking for permission to go through the reserve.

From Mr. Smith we learn that the weather has been fine and warm, the thermometer on Friday last registering 95° in the shade. The steam schooner Dolphin with a good supply of merchandise for the B. C. Fishing Co.'s store, has arrived, and Mr. McQuillan, the popular manager, is kept busy supplying the needs of the many settlers.

Mr. Smith has taken up a claim for himself and brother on the shore of Sproat's lake, but has been very busy surveying the locations of the settlers.—*Free Press.*

From Comox.

Mr. D. H. McNeil, government guide, returned from Comox yesterday, when he took a party of settlers seeking locations. The party succeeded in obtaining excellent locations within reach of schools, roads, etc., and have already commenced the work of making a home for themselves and families. No exploration was made on this trip, although a visit was made to Valdes Island with a gentleman who wished to report the prospect to friends. He was very much pleased with the advantages offered on the island for farming purposes.

The report that the crops were light in Comox valley is untrue, though it is to a certain extent in reference to crops on the higher lands. Those in the valley give promise of an abundant yield.

The government has the matter of extending the road further into the valley, under consideration. If this is done some of the finest land will be open for settlement, and location for forty or fifty settlers.

Mr. McNeil will visit the Cowichan district on the next trip for exploring purposes.

Blue Ribbon Club.

At the meeting last night a very interesting programme was presented by the club. After the opening exercises the president made a few strong remarks on the inability of high license to abridge drunkeness. Mr. Rayner delivered a very interesting address which elicited frequent applause. Miss Steers sang "Take back the heart" so beautifully that the audience were not satisfied till she returned and sang "In the gloaming." Mr. W. H. Bone read a selection entitled "Education," which was highly appreciated. Mr. Hunt recited "Mary, the maid of the Inn," in a very pleasing manner and Mr. Price sang "Hearts of Oak," and being recalled read "Some educational facts." Mr. Guest recited "The Battle of Waterloo," and was heartily applauded. The orchestra renderded the overture "To Tancrede" with its usual artistic merits and appreciation. The meeting closed as usual by the audience singing God save the Queen.

Obituary.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Martha Jenkinson, relict of the late Robt. Jenkinson, Esq., will take place this afternoon to the Reformed Church, of which deceased was a consistent member since its formation, and from thence to Ross bay cemetery. The deceased was a native of Derby, Eng., and arrived in Victoria November, 1865, since which time she has been a continuous resident. She had contemplated a visit to her native place this summer. The deceased was a loving wife and mother, and a consistent Christian, and leaves a son and two daughters to mourn her loss. She was confined to her room but a week before her death, which resulted from bronchitis.

The Geological Survey.

Professor J. M. Dawson, of the Dominion Geological Department, and party, sailed in the schooner Carolena for the East coast yesterday. Comox and adjacent districts and islands will be thoroughly explored and mapped geologically. Quatsino Sound will also be visited and the coal measures and mineral deposits examined.

Kamloops.

Mr. W. J. Roper reports the weather fine and crops promising an abundant yield. Live stock is in better condition than at any time for the last five years. The railway has reached Cherry creek, a point within one and a half miles of Mr. Roper's farm. The steamboats are running full of passengers and freight, and business through the upper country is brisk and otherwise satisfactory.

FEMALE DEPRAVITY.—Mary Davis, an old offender, Josephine Harris and Lizzie Gladwin, female hoodlums, were arrested Friday night for being drunk and creating a disturbance in the streets. In court yesterday they were each fined $10, or fourteen days. The woman Davis is a contribution to the evil of this city from the other side of the line, from whence she was ejected.

SPORTS.—The city is billed with posters containing the programme of amusements to take place at Seattle on July the fourth. No doubt many from here will avail themselves of a trip across the Sound to witness or take part in the games; but the counter-attractions of the Caledonia and St. Andrew's picnic in this city should not be forgotten.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The closing examinations of the public schools will be held during this week. James Bay ward school will be examined and honors awarded on Monday afternoon, commencing at one o'clock. Johnson street ward on Tuesday afternoon at the same hour. The exercises of the central school, will commence on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The schools will be closed for about five weeks.

ROCK BLASTING.—The gang of civic workmen who have been engaged for the past several weeks in blasting the rocks on Bay street have taken out about 400 cubic yards. They expect to have the remainder out in two weeks, and in about a month hence another good road will be added to the city drives.

SALE OF AN HOTEL.—Mr. Donald Smith, of the Provincial Hotel, Nanaimo, has sold his popular establishment to Messrs. Johnson & Grant.

Nanaimo.

(*Free Press.*)

On Friday G. Williams, son of the late John Williams, had his arm broken below the elbow while wrestling with another lad. Drs. Cluness and Davis set the fractured limb.

The little boy of Mr. J. H. Westfeldt's who was run over by the locomotive a few weeks ago is now able to be carried about by his parents. It will be remembered that Dr. Cluness amputated the leg and the rapid recovery of the child has been phenomenal.

Ed. Challagher, a native of Donegal, aged 50 years, died at the Nanaimo Hospital on Thursday morning. The deceased was brought up from Chemainus on Monday in a dying state. It appears that he was working on the railway and became somewhat demented. In this state he wandered into the woods and was nearly starved to death when found.

Marine.

The ship J. W. Briggs and bark Southern Chief are under the coal shutes at Nanaimo.

The American ship Belvidere finished loading yesterday at Departure bay and leaves to-day for San Francisco.

The steamer Empire is loading coal at Departure bay.

The British ship Cambrian Prince leaves Oyster bay on Monday in tow of the steam tug Alexander for Tacoma to load lumber for Melbourne.

The American bark Spartan left Nanaimo on Friday in tow of the Alexander for San Francisco.

The ships Harvester and Majestic have been rechartered to carry Nanaimo coal to San Francisco.

RECOVERED.—Louis Charboneaux, who has been in the hospital for the last five weeks, was allowed out the other day. He met with a peculiar accident. While seated on a barrel in the rear of a wagon coming from Esquimalt, the horse jumped and Charboneaux was pitched out, breaking one of the bones of the shoulder. The fracture was set, and the wounded member is now almost well again.

MASONIC SERVICE.—The M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. will convene at the Masonic Temple at 10:30 this morning, and proceed to St. John's Church, to attend divine service. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Canon Dwyer, grand chaplain of the Order. Appropriate music will be rendered by the choir.

BROKE HIS LEG.—J. Weitch, a stonecutter in the employ of Larkin, Connolly & Co., Salt Spring Island, came down on the Rithet yesterday and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. A large piece of stone fell on his leg and fractured it, and the firm forwarded him to Victoria for treatment.

THIS morning the Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered in St. Andrew's Cathedral. Archbishop Seghers will occupy the pulpit in the evening, and bless the ground where he intends to build the new residence for the clergy.

THE Chinese Tax Act will be heard on appeal before Mr. Justice Gray to-morrow. Mr. Theo. Davie will appear for the crown, and Mr. Drake and Mr. Richards, Q. C.'s, for the appellants.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.—The contract for the construction of a residence for Archbishop Seghers was awarded yesterday to Mr. Daniel McPhee. The contract price is $23,000.

HAYING.—The hay crop is a good average one, is all cut and the greater portion of it housed. Other crops are looking in first-class condition.

ASCENSION DAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of Her Majesty's ascension to the throne of Great Britain, flags were flying from the government and city buildings, and the guns of the men-of-war at Esquimalt fired a royal salute.

From the Daily Colonist, June 23.

Personal.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has sailed for New York.

Mr. John McCully, of Clinton, is in town.

Mrs. Mortimer Cook and two daughters arrived on the Queen to join their father, at Skagit, W. T. Mr. Cook was a '58 pioneer. The town of Cook's Ferry took its name from him.

Mr. Isaac Lipsett, a former resident, who is now domiciled at San José, California, was a passenger by the Queen, and will remain a few days in this city.

Mr. Arthur Bunster, ex-M. P., came up in the Queen. Mr. Bunster is a prosperous San Francisco business man; but rumor says that he has returned to engage in business here again.

The "Shadows of a Great City Co." were yesterday staying at the Driard House.

Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Lemon, Eagle Pass, is in the city, having returned from California yesterday.

Mr. Geo. Osbourne, a favorite actor with Victorians, and Mr. L. R. Stockwell, theatrical manager and actor, were among the passengers by the Queen of the Pacific.

Messrs. T. P. Lynch and D. Sinclair, C. E., of San Francisco, are staying at the American Hotel.

Capt. O'Brien, of the bark Alden Besse, which arrived yesterday, was mate of the Umatilla when she ran on the rocks. He nearly completed the round sailing trip to China and Victoria while the dispute was dragging along about the disposal of the steamship.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rhodes leave by the Olympian to-day en route for England.

Mr. Walter E. Graveley left yesterday for a trip to Eastern Canada, intending to go as far as Halifax, N. S.

School Examination.

The Johnson street ward school will be examined this afternoon, commencing at one o'clock. On Wednesday the exercises of the girls' department of the Central school will be held, commencing at ten o'clock. The boys' department will be commenced on Thursday at the same hour. In this latter there will be a spelling match between 1 and 2 for a special prize. The High School examinations will be held on Friday, commencing at ten o'clock a. m.

EXPLORING COWICHAN.—Mr. D. H. McNeil, government guide, leaves for Cowichan this morning for the purpose of exploring that portion of the district adjacent to Cowichan Lake and river. It is thought that there are excellent stretches of farming land in this neighborhood that have not as yet been located, and the present trip of Mr. McNeil is with that intent.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Martha Jenkinson took place on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by a large circle of friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. C. Booth, A. F. Smith, John Teague, Wm Heathorn, E. Fawcett and W. P. Sayward.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—Yesterday afternoon a Fort Rupert Indian, encamped at the foot of Yates street, attacked two squaws, one of whom he scratched and bit badly. He was promptly arrested, and will have to answer for his cowardice this morning.

IMPORTANT SALE.—The purchase of Bagnall & Co.'s vast stock by M. W. Waitt was completed yesterday. The sale is the most important of the kind that has ever taken place in the province. The music business of Bagnall & Co. will be continued in the present premises and that of Waitt & Co. at the old stand of the firm.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a workman employed on the building at the northeast corner of Humboldt and Government streets, fell off the scaffold and was conveyed in a hack to St. Joseph's hospital in an insensible condition.

JAMES' BAY SCHOOL.

Midsummer Examination and Exercises.

The midsummer examination of James' Bay ward school, of which Miss Storey is principal, was held yesterday morning and afternoon. In the afternoon the main exercises of the day were held, when were present Mr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education; Messrs. R. B. McMicking, D. W. Higgins and Charles Hayward, school trustees; Mesdames Pope, McMicking, McB. Smith, Hayward, Storey, Astrico, Mallandaine, Kennedy, Carrington, Stannard, Porter, McDowell, Pittock, Walker, West, Bland, Franklin, Laing, Truran, Sullivan, Wilson and Butler; the Misses Spring, Misses Storey, Misses Gray, Misses Higgins, Lazenby, Adler, Powell, Pittock and Porter; Messrs. A. B. Gray, D Spencer, G. Powell, Rev. Mr. Tate, and others, showing the great interest taken in the progress of the school by trustees and parents.

The children were present in full force, dressed in their best, looking as pretty and interesting as only children can in their innocence, their young faces animated with the excitement of the occasion and the anticipation of the holiday so near at hand.

The reading exercise by the children of the first class was most excellent, some of the little ones reading very distinctly and correctly, while others were evidently made timid by the presence of visitors, all, however, doing well. After this was concluded, a spelling match for a prize was held, and the words given by the teacher would have seated adults almost as quickly as the little folks, who spelled out the long words with very little hesitation. This prize was won by Alice C. Porter, the contest between the winner, Gertrude Ball and Willie Butler being keen. The lucky girl was given a plaudit by her schoolmates.

Mr. McMicking then distributed the rolls of honor, awarded to the most proficient by the department of education, and also various prizes given by the trustees and friends of the school, adding with each a few words of praise to the successful scholar. The names are as follows, the first mentioned being the pupil standing highest, she having obtained 463 marks out of a possible 500:

General Proficiency—Alice C. Porter.
Regular Attendance—Katie Walker. There was a tie between this pupil and Annie Calder, neither having missed a day, and deportment was taken into consideration and the honor so awarded.
Good Conduct—Eda Stannard.

PRIZES.

Spelling (match)—Alice C. Porter.
Arithmetic — Gertrude Ball, Willie Butler.
Reading—Eda C. Stannard.
Geography—Alice C. Porter.
Regular Attendance—Annie Calder.
Spelling—Gertrude Ball.
General Improvement—Geo. Potter, L. Patton.
General proficiency (2nd class)—Annie McDowell.
General improvement (2nd class)—Hattie Walker.

Mr. Pope then read the names of those who had been successful in passing up to the higher school. Sixty per cent. out of a possible 500 was necessary to pass. The average attendance of the school had been 50, 95 names being on the roll and 26 in the first class. Of these 11 had been successful in their examination. This fact, the superintendent said, was highly creditable to the teacher, who had ever been very faithful in her school duties.

The following are the names of the successful scholars in order of merit:—Alice C. Porter, Eda Stannard, Gertrude Ball, William A. Butler, James Strachan, Harriet Mallandaine, Duncan Clark, Joseph M. Leigh, John W. Mackay, Richard Trwran, Celia Powell.

Promoted from 2nd to 1st class—Annie McDowell (who obtained 130 out of a possible 140), Hattie Walker, James Birney, Annie Calder, Harry Matthews, Ernest Lakin, May Clark.

Promoted from 3rd to 2nd class—Fred Patton, George Powell, Mable Pittock.

The superintendent then called upon the trustees and other gentlemen present to address the children.

Mr. D. W. Higgins said he was very pleased to see so many bright and happy faces, and referring to the advancement of the scholars, spoke of the many advantages possessed by chidren now to what existed when he was a boy. He advised them to be dutiful to parents and teachers and always to be studious so that when they launched into the school of life and replaced those who were now here, they would be able to do so satisfactorily. He wished them a very pleasant holiday.

Mr. Hayward also referred to the superior system of education, and congratulated teacher and scholars on the progress made, evident by the fact that eleven out of an average attendance of fifty-one had passed to the Central school.

Mr. McMicking wished the scholars a joyous holiday, and praised them for their progress, the girls seemingly being in advance of the boys in their studies.

Mr. A. B. Gray had great pleasure in listening to the exercises, and gave the little folks good advice about their studies. He had personal knowledge of the attendance, and thought much of it was due to the kindly sympathy existing between teacher and scholars. He wished them all a most pleasant holiday.

Mr. D. Spencer spoke of the fact that all might win prizes for deportment, while all could not for studies; but those who benefited most were not the prize winners, but those who had worked the hardest. He had always noticed the kindly feeling between the teacher of the school and the little ones. He, too, would wish them a happy time during their vacation.

Rev. Mr. Tate spoke of the many advantages the children of the present day possessed; the great variety of pleasant books that were gotten up for children's pleasure and profit.

Capt. Wolfenden said there was nothing left for him to say, so he would propose three cheers for Miss Storey, which the children gave with hearty lung-power.

A number of the girls and boys then gave recitations and songs, all of them excellent. The deportment of the little ones was very pleasing, showing they had been trained in this important branch with benefit.

The school in chorus then sang "Harvest Home" very sweetly, after which a verse of "God Save the Queen" when they were dismissed for the holidays. Their delighted faces told how they enjoyed the fact that they would not again be required at school for nearly six weeks.

A Bad Chinaman.

The police were sent for yesterday morning to come to Cormorant street, where a Chinaman named Long Heep was charged with drawing a revolver and knife and threatening to kill a fellow Mongol named Ah Coon. Long was arrested and brought to the police court, where he sat on the floor and commenced howling and groaning and feigning that he was choking. The police removed him to the hall where they had difficulty in keeping him down. At last, as Long became savage, three of the force carried him by arms and legs to a dray and tumbled him in. At the cells he became maniacal in his actions and tore the clothes from his person leaving himself entirely naked. He got little sympathy and probably the cold of last night may have induced him to don his garments.

Fire at Colvin's Shipyard.

Yesterday afternoon about 1:30 a fire broke out amongst a pile of shavings and shingles in Colvin's shipyard, at the back of the Esquimalt road, between the first and second bridges. Directly the fire was observed the workmen in the yard organized themselves into a bucket brigade, and kept the flames from reaching any of the buildings. Some delay occurred in giving the alarm, but after it had been sounded the brigade quickly arrived on the scene; but only one engine was required to extinguish it. The damage done is very nominal, merely consisting of the burning of a few decayed planks and shingles, and its origin is unknown.

Licensing Court.

(Before R. P. Rithet, Mayor, Mr. E. Johnson, P. M., and A. McLean and Geo. Morrison, J. P's.)

MONDAY, June 22.

The adjourned meeting of the licensing board met at the police court-room at 12:30 yesterday.

A petition was read from C. West, Merchants' Exchange saloon, corner of Wharf and Fort streets, asking for a transfer of license to C. Pagden. Granted.

From J. P. Walls, asking for a transfer of license of the St. Nicholas hotel from John McCartney and Verner to John McCartney.

Mr. Walls explained that the partnership had been dissolved, and it was merely the striking out of the one name.

The court agreed to the carrying on of the business under the present license, proper license to be applied for at next regular court.

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPLAINT.

Mr. Walls, in reference to the charge against H. A. Czarski, of the Royal Exchange saloon, said that the disturbance was caused by the wife of the proprietor, who was subject to fits of hysteria. Certificates were submitted from two medical men, certifying to the fact of the woman's unfortunate condition.

The charge was read, which claimed that there was a row on the 12th, and also on another occasion, disturbing the peace.

His worship, in answer to Mr. Walls, said that the complaint was as he contended, it was one that might happen in any private house; but they were dealing with a licensed house, which was a different matter.

Mr. Czarski, the proprietor of the saloon, was sworn, and stated that his wife had been subject to fits for three years, and on the occasion complained of she was suffering from a severe attack. The saloon part was closed at the time. They had frequently to carry her upstairs while those fits were on.

To the court—Do not keep a disorderly house; my wife does not drink; the fits are not caused by intoxication; have been fined $20 once for assault, last year.

Mr. Walls contended again that the rooms occupied by the wife were separate entirely from the saloon.

Geo. Newman, the complainant, sworn, said that on the night in question he was aroused by a row, and going out he saw the wife of Czarski on the verandah, running around and calling "murder," "police," "he's killing me." They procured a ladder and got the woman down, and Czarski refused admittance to them. Frequently these rows occurred, howling and yelling, and disturbing the whole neighborhood. Once he saw two Indians drinking at the bar on a Sunday morning, but whether whisky or soda he could not state, and the Indians, though asked, would not tell. At one time he saw Czarski turn his wife out while she was partly dressed and played the hose on her; have seen other women at the house; understood that one was a prostitute.

To Mr. Walls—Have not been friends with Czarski; only acquaintances; never made a complaint to the police about a building erected by him.

Patrick Carr, sworn, said the woman frequently cried and annoyed the neighbors; fast women frequented the saloon and raised a racket by singing, dancing and so on; he had seen the Indians drinking at the bar; the night of the row the woman had cried and said that her husband had struck her on the mouth.

Officer Hoosen, sworn, stated that on the night of the row he had heard the woman two blocks away; he had seen women who were noted prostitutes coming out of the house at 9:30 in the evening; had seen considerable drunkenness in the neighborhood; women were in the habit of playing cards in the saloon with men.

Officer Sheppard sworn, said that on one occasion he had been called on by Czarski when his wife was under the influence of liquor; his hat was torn; had seen her several times under influence of liquor.

His worship said the decision of the bench was that the license would be granted temporarily; if the house was not conducted orderly the license would be summarily rescinded. They hoped that Mr. Czarski would take warning and see that his house was conducted in a respectable and orderly way. On account of Mrs. Czarski's affliction the bench took a lenient view of the case.

Mr. Walls applied for a license for Mr. Verner, of the Snug tavern, presenting a petition in his favor. The bench, however, expressed the opinion that they could not rescind their former decision.

The court then adjourned.

Municipal Police Court.

[Before Mr. Edwin Johnson, S. M.]

MONDAY, June 22.

The officers who marched the white, Indian and Chinese prisoners from the barracks to the police court yesterday morning looked happy and smiling, feeling that certainly there was substantial evidence that they had done their duty in furnishing the brigade of fifteen sorry looking drunks, vagrants and Indian whisky-sellers. They filed into court and seated themselves in an affectionate row in the dock.

M. Kates, Louie Freezy, Johnny, Chas Carney, John Brown and Robert Colbert, each pleaded guilty to imbibing too much whisky, and were fined $5 and costs.

Frank Adams, charged with being a vagrant and suspected of selling liquor to Indians, was fined $20 or one month.

Hong, a Chinaman, charged with supplying an Indian with liquor, stated in defence that the Indian wrested the liquor from him, and threw down fifty cents. His Honor fined him $50 and costs, or three months, as the story was evidently too thin.

Geo. E. Batho was charged with supplying liquor to an Indian. The case was proved and the prisoner fined $50 or three months imprisonment.

Jimmy Chickens, for being in possession of liquor, was fined $25 or one month.

S. Shannon and three Indians were charged with sleeping in an outhouse and having no visible means of support, were discharged, His Honor advising Shannon in the future to try and associate with civilized people, instead of degrading himself among the Indians.

The case against Geo. Stelly, for an infraction of a bylaw, was adjourned until to-morrow.

TRUSTEE ELECTION.—In consequence of the resignation of Mr. C. M. Chambers as school trustee for Johnson street ward, a meeting of registered voters will be held in the City Hall on the 6th July, for the purpose of electing a trustee to fill the vacancy. If a poll is demanded voting will be held the following day.

SERIOUS LOSS FROM FIRE.—On Friday last Mr. P. J. Houlihan of Richmond road discovered that his huge and valuable pile of firewood in the swamp near Cadboro bay was on fire. Mr. Houlihan with his brother and others made strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of the flames, but to no purpose. They soon enveloped the pile, which comprised about 800 cords, and by nightfall all but a few sticks had been consumed. The fire spread through the brush towards the bay, destroying everything in its path, including 100 cords of firewood belonging to Mr. Finnerty and much valuable timber. Mr. Houlihan loses about $3000 and Mr. Finnerty about $400. It is believed that the fire was purposely caused.

CONFIRMATION.—The sacrament of confirmation was administered on Sunday morning to about fifty candidates by His Grace Archbishop Seghers. Before the ceremony began his grace delivered an interesting address explanatory of the sacrament.

INCORRECT.—The rumor that Col. Stevens, U. S. consul at this port, was to be transferred to China is incorrect. It probably arose out of the fact that that gentleman will go to San Francisco to meet the going and returning Chinese consuls.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

EUROPE.

LONDON, June 20.—4.30 p.m.—Political matters are looking briskly to-day and people are taking active interest in the final issue. This morning Lord Ponsonby, private secretary to the Queen, delivered to the Marquis of Salisbury a message from Her Majesty. The Marquis, immediately upon the receipt of the message, telegraphed to Sir Machael Hicks-Beach, Arthur Balfour, Wm. Henry Smith, and Sir Richard Ashton Cross, that he desired to meet them in council. In a short time the gentlemen named were in conference with the Marquis of Salisbury in his own house.

LONDON, June 20.—The Gladstone cabinet met this morning and discussed the scope of the assurances of aid to carry on the government which it is proposed, the liberals shall give to the conservatives.

The Pall Mall Gazette in an editorial article to-day, says the opinion is growing that nothing will break the existing deadlock but the return to office of Mr. Gladstone and his party.

LONDON, June 20.—The report is current this afternoon in some quarters that the Gladstone cabinet has concluded to give all aid that may be in their power in reason to enable the conservatives to take office. It is also said that the cabinet adopted a resolution to this effect. There are other reports, however, that the tories have refused to accept the responsibilities of forming a ministry under existing circumstances, and that Mr. Gladstone will resume the premiership.

EASTERN STATES.

CINCINNATI, O., June 20.—The story is published here of the finding of $75,000 in gold and silver coin, hidden in the walls and ceilings of the four-story building, owned by Louis Schertz, who occupied the place for years when in the liquor business. He died recently and left to his brother a memorandum showing in what places money would be found, but did not indicate the amount. As deceased had always appeared to be a poor man and lodged in the store room, the finding of this large sum was a surprise. It is said he left valuable secrets in whisky compounding and rectifying, and plans for the construction of distilleries.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A gentleman in this city has received living samples of the California grasshoppers. The chief interest of the consignment consists in the fact that the gentleman, who was a resident of Kansas in 1868, 1874 and 1875, finds them to be identical with the pests which ravaged that state in the years named, completely destroying the crops wherever they appeared. The specimens in hand seem to have lost but little of their activity in the journey from the Pacific coast.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, June 22.—A dispatch from Teheran states that letters received there from Herat show that the Russians have established a good understanding with Jamshidi and Hezarath, who dwell in the northern mountainous districts of Afghanistan. These letters further say that the tribes mentioned are willing to submit to Russian rule.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 22.—Dispatches from Staffordshire say an order has been issued to reduce the wages of nail makers from 12 to 20 per cent. A strike is threatened against the proposed reduction. Should a strike occur it would involve fully 16,000 persons.

LONDON, June 22.—Lord Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, called upon the Marquis of Salisbury at noon to-day. It is supposed that he was the bearer of another message from the Queen. During the conference of the conservative leaders which followed this visit the secretary called again, this time in the royal carriage, and secured a talk with Salisbury—the endeavors of Her Majesty being, it is understood, to bring about an understanding between the liberal and conservative leaders, that the former may continue in office or the latter take office and carry on the government.

LONDON, June 22—4:30 p. m.—The difficulty concerning the formation of a new ministry has been fully settled, and the Marquis of Salisbury assumes the office of premier at once.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 22.—King Alfonso, having determined to visit the cholera infected districts, although the ministry threatened to resign, immense crowds gathered on the streets on Saturday and made a demonstration in favor of the king and queen as against the ministry and the municipal authorities. The crowd becoming riotous, the civil guard was called out and fired on the mob, who thereupon stoned the soldiers. Disorder continued throughout the night with slight abatement, but the crowd was finally dispersed. To day it is reported that two workmen were shot dead and several were wounded. Many of the rioters were arrested, and some of them were found to have revolutionary proclamations in their possession. The king, after consulting with his ministry, decided to abandon the project of his tour, and the ministry was reinstated.

INDIA.

SIMLA, June 22.—As a result of the recent earthquake in the Cashmere valley 3081 persons lost their lives, 70,000 houses were laid in ruins and 33,000 animals perished. An officer has been sent to survey the scene of the shocks.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 22.—A dispatch to Le Temps from Hanoi says that Viceroy Runnon recently captured Lapvinh Phucco, commander of the Black Flags, and that another Chinaman had strangled Phucco.

M. Vemon, conservative, has been elected senator for Reunes by a vote of 577 against 534 for the republican candidate.

DEMARARA.

DEMARARA, June 4.—The rainy season has begun. The sugar crop is expected to be below 1000 tons.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 22.—The resolutions proposed by the government granting aid to the Canadian Pacific railway, which passed through committee of the whole in the commons on Saturday morning, were slightly amended. Those at first submitted by the government allowed the limit of the time of the bonds to be unlimited. The term was changed to fifty years and then they carried.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 22.—Advices from Fort Pitt, N. W. T., June 20, via St. Aubensie, N. W. T., 21, are to hand at 8 a. m. this morning. A courier, just in from Otter's camp at Stony Lake, reports Big Bear making for Hen Lake. All his braves have rejoined him. Otter will pursue him to Birch Lake. Otter has captured Yellow sky and his band who say they were not with Big Bear. They had forty head of Robert Wylde's cattle in their possession. He admitted taking them from a ranch near Battleford. Strange's forces are still at Beaver river. Captain Bedson left with the vehicles this morning to meet Otter. McLean and the other escaped prisoners are expected here to night.

EGYPT.

SUEZ, June 22.—Traffic on the Suez Canal is now fully resumed. The interruption of mails by sinking of the great dredger is not so serious as was thought; seven mail boats succeeding in passing around the obstruction.

EASTERN STATES.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., June 19.—There was no sale at Mrs. Parnell's yesterday. The claim upon which the property was recently seized by the sheriff had doubtless been settled. The house was tightly closed at the hour appointed for the sale. An ex-fenian and Edward Slavin, a prominent land leaguer, lately from Ireland, were the only persons about the house.

WALTON, June 13.—This afternoon while a number of high school students were swimming in the Saugeen River one of them, John Erwin, aged 21, took cramps and was drowned. He was a good swimmer.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

On the 30th of the present month the fishery clause of the Washington treaty will expire and if the United States government should fail to make an arrangement with the Dominion government their fishermen must retire from Canadian waters. Already the premonitory muttering is heard from Halifax, where the board of trade has resolved that "Americans must not be afforded means to take bread from the mouths of our people." In a few weeks, then, the Americans will have no right or place in Canadian waters. Only about the southern and western parts of Newfoundland, along the Labrador coast and in some inconsiderable waters can American fishermen ply their avocation. Elsewhere they may not even land, except for wood and water, may not enter a port save for shelter under stress of dangerous weather. That is the plain provision of such international law as will then be in force, and Canada will have both the will and the right to insist upon it. Now, it is certain that these old agreements will not be observed by American fisherman. After having been accustomed to the freedom of Canadian waters for years, it is not likely, as was in the discussion of the Halifax resolution, that they will stop while in pursuit of fish to learn accurately in just what waters they are, or give over a promised haul because they may have gone a mile or so beyond the imaginary line that separates the forbidden from the permitted. Undoubtedly they will become aggressors before the new order of things has been in force a month, and just as undoubtedly their aggression will be resisted by Canada, with diplomacy and with force if necessary. The motion in Nova Scotia to apply to the admiralty for war ships to protect Canadian interests is no vain show, but notice of an intention on the part of the Dominion provinces to exact the letter of their rights with respect to privileges which, however absurdly they may be overvalued, are still the unquestioned right of Canada. It seems strange that no move has been made to change so dangerous a condition of affairs. The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that the whole fishery interests of Canada and New England is not worth the disturbance of international relations which may not impossibly grow out of the question. If American fishing vessels may not even enter Canadian ports for the purpose of getting bait or procuring ice, we may be sure that they will disregard the law in those respects, as it has already been made plain that they will set it aside in others. It would be worse than ridiculous, it would be criminal, if trouble between two nations should grow out of so trivial a cause. Yet that appears to be the assured result unless there shall be some speedy compromise, toward which not even a preliminary motion has yet been made. Undoubtedly an arrangement will be made and it is not too early to impress upon the local and Dominion governments that in the arrangement the interests of this province must not be disregarded. British Columbia was excluded from the benefits of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty by an oversight; should she be again excluded her people will know where to lay the blame.

THE "FAMILY HOTEL."

Joey Bagstock was accustomed to describe himself as "sly, de-v-ilish sly;" but it is doubtful if Joey, with all his *finesse*, would have been a match for the cunningness of the Times of this city. A few days ago the Times attacked *The Colonist* for having admitted letters to its columns in condemnation of public gambling, which is notoriously carried on here under the eyes of the police. We naturally retorted that the Times (by its silence) cloaked gambling, and that it advertised a notorious brothel as a "family hotel." To this the local Joe Bagstock "slyly" retorted last evening:

"The Times neither cloaks gambling dens, nor does it advertise brothels as first-class 'family hotels.' We brand the statement as a deliberate falsehood, and uttered by *The Colonist*, as a slander on our hotel-keepers."

Now, *The Colonist* did not say that the Times advertised *brothels* as first-class "family *hotels*." We said that the Times advertises *one* of the most notorious brothels as *a* first-class "family *hotel*." How an attack on *one* hotel-keeper can be construed into an attack on *all* hotel keepers is left for the ingenuity of the Times to explain. What we wish now to deal with is the statement of our esteemed contemporary that it does not advertise a brothel as a first-class "family hotel." On Thursday last, the 18th inst., the Times advertised a notorious suburban brothel as a "pleasant and healthful summer resort FOR FAMILIES." Last evening the same establishment is advertised as a "pleasant and healthful summer resort," the words "*for families*" having been omitted to enable the Times to say last evening that it does not advertise an improper house as a "family hotel." Our contemporary has turned a sharp curve; but he ought to have turned it six months before, and refused to advertise the house at all.

MR. HETT VIRTUALLY REPUDIATES HIS PAPER.

The little Times, declining to be set right on the residence question, quotes legal authority that is dead against its contention, and twists and distorts it to suit its own views. The editor, with a simplicity that does him credit, informs the public that Mr. Hett, one of the principal owners of the paper, did not write any of the articles that have appeared in its columns on this subject. The disclaimer was unnecessary. After Mr. Hett's card, published on Sunday, no one would venture to accuse him of so limited a knowledge of the law. How true it is that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." The foolish Times rushed into a controversy of the merits of which it knew nothing; while the legal mind of the angelic Hett caused him to stand aloof. Mr. Hett declines to endorse the stupidity of his newspaper, and there is nothing more to be said.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted office under circumstances that are at least precarious. The good offices of the Queen had to be invoked before Gladstone and the most influential of his followers would pledge themselves not to give the new government a factious opposition,—but even with that concession the conservatives are not certain of a majority. The thirty-nine Irish votes were used by the conservatives to destroy the liberal ministry; and if they fail to secure important advantages from Salisbury they will cast their votes against the new ministry and destroy that too. This is not a pleasant outlook for the new government; but should the worst befall them they will still have the constituencies to appeal to. In fact, looking at the situation from this side of the world it would seem as if dissolution were the only safe card for the conservatives to play in the existing emergency. Unquestionably, their feet stand in slippery places. If they are too generous to the Irish their own party will go against them; if, on the other hand, they should fail to meet the demands of the Parnellites they will incur their enmity. No development of conservative policy need be looked for during this session. They will simply introduce their budget, secure necessary money votes and then dissolve parliament. This, probably, is the basis on which Gladstone has treated through Her Majesty.

PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION.

We once heard of a scientific genius who essayed to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, and we think he must be a kinsman of the editor of our juvenile evening contemporary, who endeavors to twist the authorities quoted by "Lex" upon the school question into anything favoring the idea that a man's only residence is the place where he passes the night. Why, according to that view the most prominent men of the city would be deprived of votes, and particularly those claiming them in Yates Street Ward, for, as is well known, a large number of business men in that ward have their family abodes outside of the city altogether. Are they, then, on this account to be disenfranchised. If Mr. Hett can legally make an affidavit for the purpose of registering a bill of sale, stating that he resides on Langley street when his family abode is more than a mile from that spot the most refined special pleading would fail to convince anyone that Mr. Hett, making the same statement for some purpose other than filing a bill of sale, would have to suffer the penalties of perjury. Yet this is what the Times, for the purpose of traducing its opponents, has been telling its readers who, fortunately, have better sense than to attach any importance to what it says; else how does it happen that the threatened suits for perjury have not been instituted? If the Times is right the voters are wrong; then why haver instead of commencing an action.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S PRUDENCE.

If ever a soldier earned promotion and a title that soldier is General Middleton. In every instance where he has met the enemy his aim has been to save his men. He occupied four days in capturing Batoche when he might have taken it in one by assault in which probably fifty of his men would have been killed and three times as many wounded. He would rather allow his prestige as a commander to suffer than sacrifice a single life or limb unnecessarily. His every movement has been characterized by wisdom, prudence and humanity. When asked on the first day to permit a charge he said, "These are all private citizens, very different from private soldiers. If I allow them to assault no doubt they will acquit themselves well; but there must be as few Canadian homes as possible plunged in sorrow through any order of mine." As a result of the four days' fighting only twelve of the volunteers were killed and thirty-five wounded. The roll is sombre enough; but had a rash general been in command the dead would have been counted by the hundred instead of being included in one dozen.

Statements that Cannot be Reconciled.

TO THE EDITOR:—Might I ask you to explain the following rather curiously conflicting statements: A fortnight or so ago Senator McInnes was reported to have telegraphed that the contract for round-houses at Port Moody had been let to a Mr. Tomkins, of Montreal, and worded his telegram in such a way as to cause some speculation in Port Moody property. Now, we are positively told by Mr. Homer that Mr. McInnes' telegram was untrue. Is Mr. McInnes intentionally making use of his political position to spread misleading reports, and thereby to unload his Port Moody lots on the unwary? Certainly appearances are against him.

VICTIM.

England's African Colonizing Schemes.

LONDON, June 13.—Earl Derby, colonial minister in the cabinet of Gladstone, in an official communication to the government of Cape Colony, has intimated his approval of the action of Gen. Sir Charles Warren in the annexation of Bechuanaland. This expansion of Cape Colony excites interest in England subordinate only to the resignation of the Gladstone cabinet, and this interest is made even grater by the glowing descriptions being published of the capacity and possibilities of the new territory. The London Times, in an article describing Bechuanaland, says that in territorial extent it is much greater than Spain. It is well provided with wood and contains the best pasture land in South Africa. "It will grow anything," says the enthusiastic writer, "from wheat to oranges and the finest of grapes. It will furnish besides many thousands of farms for settlers."

The Spectator, alarmed apparently at the possible outcome of this annexation of territory, comments at some length on the subject, and says: In the same week England assumes a protectorate over the Lower Niger and annexes the vast province of Bechunana. Can anything be said now about the rapacity of Germany in wanting the territory of the Sultan of Vita, or of France in claiming the Congo country.

The government of the Transvaal republic is incensed at the annexation of Bechuanaland to Cape Colony, and will seek an alliance with tribes in Mashuanaland, just north of Bechuana, and try to foment war with England, in the hope that Bechuana may be reclaimed in the Transvaal territory.

Two Specimens of Russian Justice.

Lisogub was a rich proprietor whose worst offense was aiding with money, the revolutionary cause. Drigo, his steward and confidant, betrayed him, and received as recompense for his treason his benefactor's considerable property. The government, however, hoping to turn the informers services to further account, did not expose him. Drigo neither appeared as a witness against Lisogub, nor was his evidence mentioned in the indictment. The facts were privately communicated to the judges before the trial by Paniutin, who told them, at the same time, that Lisogub must die. The order was obeyed, the capital sentence duly passed, and on the 10th of August, 1879, Lisogub was hanged.

Some five years ago—to be exact, on February 23, 1880—there took place at Kieff, under the rule of Gen. Tchertkov, the trial of a young pupil of the gymnasium named Rosovski. While searching his room the police found a proclamation of the executive committee. "Does this belong to you?" asked one of the searchers. "Yes, it belongs to me." "Who gave it to you?" "That I cannot say; I am not a spy," was the answer. In ordinary times he would have been sent to Siberia by the administrative order, without trial; possibly, as he was a minor—nineteen years old—he might have got off with a term of exile in one of the northern provinces. But on the 5th of the same month, an attempt had been made to blow up the Winter palace. Gen. Tchertkov was in the same truculent mood as Gen. Todleben. An example was needed, and young Rosovski paid with his life the penalty of other men's deeds. His sentence was death, and he died on the scaffold the 5th March, 1880.—*Russia under the Tzars, by Stepniak.*

A PENNSYLVANIA GHOST.

The Scene of a Crime Haunted by a Strange Spirit.

LEBANON (Pa.), June 16.—Several years ago, during the speculative insurance mania, Joseph Reber was found drowned in Indian Town creek, in a desolated portion of this country. It was afterwards developed that he was drowned for the insurance on his life, which was several hundred thousand dollars. Five neighbors were hanged for killing the old man. It is now alleged that the usually quiet people between Swattra and Indian Town gaps are nightly aroused by unearthly screams along the creek, and trustworthy citizens declare that a strange figure is continually pacing up and down the pathway where the crime was committed. It flies when people approach, but just before it disappears, and, as in a mist, shakes its head, points to the quiet waters of the creek, and utters a strange sound, like a death-rattle. Those who claim to have seen it, say it is the figure of a man dressed in gray. Several hundred persons say they have seen the ghost. Some insist that it is the spirit of old man Reber, while others think it is one of the five innocent men who were hanged coming back to earth to trouble his prosecutors and the people who perjured themselves in bringing him to the gallows.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

News of the Past Two Weeks.

A DULL SEASON—BUSINESS AND SOCIETY ALIKE DORMANT DURING THE HOLIDAYS—A CLEVER INVENTION—THE CALIFORNIA COTTON MILLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.

According to all tradition, June should be a dull month in San Francisco, and dull it is—very dull, both commercially and socially. The wholesalers say that very little is doing. The retail trade is apparently as active as ever. It is a well-established fact that during the time city people are away in the country, many country folks come to town for a holiday and compensate, by their liberal purchases, for the loss of the regular shoppers. The dry goods, fancy goods, milliner and other stores are as crowded as usual, and the little tramways overhead are kept in active use, carrying parcels. By the way, as this useful invention is probably unknown to many of my readers, a short explanation may be interesting. Till about a year ago all our large stores employed numbers of

"CASH BOYS,"

as they were called, who might be seen hurrying about in answer to the summons of "cash," (or more latterly of an electric bell), as each salesman satisfied the wants of his customer. The boy would take the purchases with the money and duplicate checks from the salesman's book to the office, where in one department the package was quickly and neatly done up, and in another the money was received, change made and all sent back with a check to the customer. The boys were always active in their movements, and in crowded seasons it was wonderful to see them dodging about among the people. But, as the case is with many another employment, the cash boy has been superceded in most of the stores by an ingenious invention. The wrapping and money desks are placed some distance above the floor level, and, leading to them from above the various counters, are little tramways of brass and wire along which baskets or trays containnig the purchases are sent. In some instances only the money is sent and returned by this means, the packages, as before, being carried by boys. But in every case the principle is the same. By means of a cord or chain the receptacle is drawn down, the articles placed therein, then it is drawn again to the track and like a little freight train it hurries on a down grade to the office. The return track slopes in the opposite direction. The whole apparatus is, of course, a never-failing source of interest to children and strangers. As the dry goods stores naturally suggest

THE FASHIONS,

I must put in a word for the ladies, and remark that the distinguished characteristics of the season are very narrow dresses (almost the old "pull back"), decided but not exaggerated *tournures*, and tall hats and bonnets. The windows are full of lovely summer goods, which, however, are only of use out of town. We never wear thin dresses in San Francisco. In the first place, it is not the fashion; a cotton dress on the street is an anomaly. But, more than that, our climate will not permit. It would be libelous to say that our summers are cold. No; they only *are not warm*. One can be warm anywhere; the whole continent pants and faints through the summer months. We claim the distinction of being the one place where a man can

KEEP PERFECTLY COOL.

If it is heat you want, California can supply the article, from the gentle warmth of the coast counties to the intense heat of the Colorado desert, which extends into the southeastern part of the state. But if you wish to keep cool—why, San Francisco defies competition!

However, when it is summer by the calendar, and act accordingly. All things feel the influence of the summer holidays Society is dull. Since the Thomas concerts the only events which have broken its quiet surface have been weddings. These are unusually numerous just at present. The

CHURCHES

are mostly occupied by visiting ministers, the regular pasters being away on their yearly vacations. Among the strangers now officiating are Rev. David Wells, D. D., chaplain United States army; the distinguished Dr. Eells, of the Lane theological seminary, Cincinnati; Rev. E. E. Jenkins; ex-president of the Wesleyan conference, and Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, D. D (Episcopal).

In the absence of any striking events, a description of a new establishment in the neighborhood of San Francisco may prove of interest. We have long had in operation in this city several woolen mills but until recently there was no manufacture of cotton in the state. A ride across the bay and then a short drive on the railway brings one to Fruit Vale, out beyond East Oakland. Here some enterprising Scotchmen have established large

COTTON MILLS,

which in certain lines of goods are quite driving eastern manufactures out of the market. The cotton used is the product of this state, being growd in Tulare, Merced and Kern counties. The extensive brick buildings contain all the appliances for treating the cotton from the time it enters the establishment in great bales until it goes out in the form of string, rope, fishing twines, colored cotton warp, bags, etc. The local consumption of these articles is enormous and this firm is also shipping them to the Sandwich Islands, Mexico and other parts of the coast.

A great engine situated near the centre of the building works the machinery at either end, six belts, or rather ropes (which are made of cotton) running in one direction and four in the other. The machines are all run by belts coming up through the floor from the basement, instead of whirling around the room where the workmen are, a plan which must insure greater safety from accident.

THE PROCESS

through which the cotton goes is highly interesting. It is first thrown into the "picker," where it is torn into shreds, and then all dirt and stones separated from it. Then by means of a strong draught and suction it is whirled along through tubes into another machine where it is further cleaned and separated. At this stage great precautions are taken, the danger being that should a nail or stone or any substance of the kind enter the machine, the friction would produce fire. The carding is a beautiful process, as also is the uniting of the strands, the twisting of the threads, winding of the spools and the weaving of seamless bags. Jute is also used to some extent, though there are mills in the same neighborhood where jute exclusively is manufactured.

Most of the machines are to a certain extent automatic. That is, they will immediately stop whenever a thread is broken, a spool gives out or there is any demand for attention. For this reason one person can take charge of several machines. A pleasing feature of this establishment is the employment of women. The work is such as they can well perform, and their employers speak highly of their efficiency. Young girls and elderly women work side by side. Men and boys are also employed, but *no Chinese*. The whole is a most flourishing enterprise, and promises amply to repay its projectors.

NOTES.

The death of Mr. Daniel T. Murphy removes another of our great merchants. This is the second death that has occurred in the firm of Murphy, Grant & Co. during the past two months, the former being Mr. John Deane. Several years ago the Pope bestowed on Mr. Murphy the title of marquis, in recognition of his liberality to the Catholic church. One of his daughters is the wife of Sir Charles Wolseley.

Californians are elated over the honors taken by their wives at the New Orleans Exposition, their horses on the eastern turf, and the encomiums on California fruit from different parts of the east.

The police have been blockading some of the alleys of Chinatown for the last few nights in the attempt to detect some of the heathen who are carrying deadly weapons. They are not very successful, however, as the Celestials have sense enough to hide their weapons.

VICTORIA.

Lord Coleridge's Thwarted Ambition.

One of the minor results of the recent overthrow of the liberal government in England will be the disappointment of Lord Coleridge, who has been laying wires for his promotion from the chief justiceship to the lord chancellorship. Lord Selborne, who occupied the latter position under the Gladstone administration, and who has the reputation of being one of the most profound English lawyers living, some time ago expressed his desire for retirement, whereupon Coleridge's ambition came to the front. But the latter gentleman, notwithstanding his pleasant manners and the genial *bonhommie* which made him so welcome during his recent visit to the United States, has fallen into disfavor in English society. In addition to the scandals connected with his daughter's marriage to Mr. Adams and his lordship's consequent appearance in court as a defendant in a libel suit, other unpleasant matters have been connected with his name. One was his more than fatherly interest in Miss Ellen Terry and her children, an interest which was resented by that lady's last husband, Mr. Kelly. The English, besides requiring of their principal law officers some knowledge of law, also seem to regard a certain observance of the proprieties of life necessary, and a powerful element had already set their faces against the desired promotion. It is possible that this might have been sufficient of itself to thwart the noble chief justice's ambition, but the ousting of his party from place settles whatever chance he had for the woolsack, and it would not be surprising if sufficient pressure were brought to bear to compel him to vacate his present position, especially as Justice Stephen, the great jurist who has done so much to codify and simplify the law, is being urged for the chief position on the bench.

POUNDMAKER'S HOME.

How he Got His Name—Treacherous Treatment of Buffaloes.

(Port Arthur Sentinel.)

The Bear Hills pass gradually into the Eagle Hills, and consist of a long chain of broken and well-wooded elevations extending in a crescent shape within a radius of ten to thirty miles of Battleford Before reaching these hills Eagle Creek is crossed, flowing through a valley covered with tall, rich grass, and beyond the hills rise in tumultuous masses without any order. It is the home of the dissatisfied and wily Chief Poundmaker, who, with other troublesome Indians, occupies the most eligible sites for cultivation or grazing.

The bison, or wood buffalo, formerly so numerous in this section, now seldom crosses the boundary, and the result of this is starvation of the Indians, who cannot, or will not, work While on the plains with the half-breeds, says a distinguished traveller, many a spot has been pointed out where they had a splendid "run," and as they related incidents of conflict their eyes would glow and their whole demeanor change, so that they appeared different from what they were a few moments before. All this is fair fighting compared with the treacherous "pounds" designed by the great chief of this district, viz.: Poundmaker, and from which he got his characteristic name.

The entrance to this enclosure is by an inclined plane made of rough logs, leading to a gap through which the buffaloes suddenly jump about six feet into a ring, and from which there is no retreat. In their entrance converge little heaps of brush and buffalo dung for miles into the prairie which surround the clump of wood in which the pound is concealed, and these lines serve to decoy the buffalo to their doom when they have been driven into the neighborhood. When this piece of strategy is effected, the animals run round and round violently, and, the Indians affirm, always with the sun. The scene now becomes a busy and sanguinary one, the work of butchering going on until the last buffalo is killed. Such are the tactics indulged in by the braves under Chief Poundmaker of the Battleford district.

COBDEN CLUB.

Interesting Addresses by Dilke and Chamberlain.

LONDON, June 14.—The annual dinner of the Cobden Club took place Saturday. Among the speakers was Sir Charles Dilke, who said that although England had great interests in Egypt, other European powers were also entitled to a voice in the settlement of the future country. Those powers, however, ought to give a guarantee for the neutrality of Egypt similar to that establishing the neutrality of Belgium. He believed that co-operation of the powers and the Porte would insure tranquility in Egypt. In respect to Ireland he said he desired for that country the same forms of good government as for England. He urged England to give Ireland the same municipal and imperial franchise as enjoyed by themselves. Englishmen, he said, have no conception of the imperfection of municipal government or the meaning of the grand jury system or grievances imposed upon the people of Cork, Limerick, and Belfast. The people are compelled to obtain the sanction of England for every small private bill affecting local idterests. These abuses he contended, were a source of weakness and danger to the English connection.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain agreed with the sentiments expressed by Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Chamberlain said: "We are unable to congratulate ourselves on any great recent conversion to the free trade principles, but that is to be regretted more for protectionist countries than for our own." Continuing he said that despite the exceptional depression in business he ventured to state that England's general trade was more prosperous than that of any country in the world. Comparing the trade of England with that of America, Mr. Chamberlain read extracts from the reports of Mr. McCulloch, recently American Secretary of the Treasury, on American overproduction, and referred to the marked increase of failures in America as compared with the decrease in England, and quoted from a commercial agency report on the reduction of wages to show the disadvantages of the protective system. The shipping trade, he said, was almost entirely in the hands of English shipowners. The American iron trade is most heavily protected, yet there are in that country 80,000 unemployed iron workers. The English boot and shoe trade is also increasing and has driven American and French goods from every neutral market, the American traders being burdened by heavy duties on leather. Even on clocks and watches, which are considered indigenous to America, our exports to the United States nearly equaled the imports to England, while in the British colonies and elsewhere English goods are pushing American goods out of the markets.

In regard to the woolen trade Mr. Chamberlain stated that there was no reason on earth why America should not compete with England except for the high tariff. In America the number of persons employed has decreased and wages have fallen 25 to 30 per cent. American exports had largely decreased, while English exports of textile and woolen fabrics to American have doubled. The tax on corn imposed by France had a baneful effect on farming.

Turning to politics Mr. Chamberlain said he could conceive no nobler nor more genial task of a reformed Parliament than to carry out the legislation expounded by Sir Charles Dilke. It must also deal with the obstructions of Parliamentary business, which resulted in saddling the government with petty details that ought to be referred to other bodies. What was wanted was a deep-rooted discontent which is the natural result of one nation trying to interfere with and control the domestic life and social economy of another, whose genius and requirements are not understood. He looked to the new Parliament to accomplish this great work, which was the only hope to pacify Ireland and maintain the strength and integrity of the Empire.

The speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke will, it is thought, make a great sensation. They are regarded as a direct bid by the Radicals for an Irish alliance against both Whigs and Tories.

THE *Weekly Colonist*, now enlarged to 64 columns; reduced to $2 50 per year. Send for sample copy. 2t

Twelve Tons of Plates.

["Halston" in New York Times.]

I sat in the office of a leading electrotyping and stereotyping firm the other day and enjoyed a conversation with one of the proprietors that proved exceedingly entertaining. His business was the text. In the midst of our chat a messenger brought him a letter from a well-known publisher. It was brief, saying simply that "twelve tons of old plates" were ready to be melted. I asked some questions. This is what he told me: "Since the beginning of this year I have melted over fifty tons of plates for this firm—electrotype plates of books which this firm has been publishing. Some curious things come out in an examination of the plates that are thus destroyed. I have had curiosity enough to look over the larger part of the mass that has gone into the pot.

"The publishing house is an old one, and its publications cover a wide scope from text books to novels. In the list of plates to be melted the biggest share by long odds is composed of novels, and, though the house has been printing novels for years, I find that the books condemned, the plates for which no further use can be found, are almost wholly those of most recent date. You may think this explicable on the theory that plates of previous date are already out of the way; a little investigation shows me that this is not so to such an extent as might be imagined. A plate of a page of the ordinary novel will weigh from a pound to a pound and a half; the entire make up of a whole volume will average 400 pounds, and the fifty tons that have been melted represent over 200 books for which the publisher finds no further use; this additional twelve tons send fifty or sixty more to oblivion. Rather sad, isn't it, for the hopes and dreams of your aspiring scribblers?

"Out of the two hundred and odd volumes already thrown overboard by this house this year fully four-fifths bear imprints of dates since 1876. Now, while destroying these more recent books, this publishing house has stored away over 300 tons of other plates of work precisely similar to this that is put out of the way."

Observations Concerning Gray Hairs.

[Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

Many persons begin to show gray hairs while they are yet in their twenties, and some while in their teens. This does not by any means argue a premature decay of the constitution. It is purely a local phenomenon and may co-exist with unusual bodily vigor. Many feeble persons, and others who have suffered extremely both mentally and physically do not blanch a hair until past middle life; while others, without assignable cause, lose their capillary coloring matter rapidly when about 40 years of age.

Race has a marked influence. The traveler Dr. Orbigny says that in many years he spent in South America he never saw a bald Indian, and scarcely ever a gray haired one. The negroes turn more slowly than the whites. Yet we know a negress of pure blood, about 35 years old, who is quite gray.

In this country, sex appears to make little difference. Men and women grow gray about the same period of life. In men the hair and beard rarely change equally. The one is usually darker than the other for several years, but there seems no general rule as to which whitens the first. The spot where grayness begins differs with the individual. The philosopher Schopenhauer began to turn gray on the temples, and complacently framed a theory that this is an indication of vigorous mental activity.

The correlation of gray hair, as well as its causes, deserve more attentive study than they have received. Such a change is undoubtedly indicative of some deep-seated physiological process, but what this is we can only ascertain by a much wider series of observations than have yet been submitted to scientific analysis.

The Violinist of the Future.

[Demorest's Monthly.]

Of course the human voice is the best interpreter of music, for no instrument or the combination of instruments known as an orchestra will ever equal the vocal organs of man or woman in expressing the melodies, harmonies, and emotions of that most precious and inspiring of all the arts. The one instrument that comes nearest the voice in its ability to interpret musical expression is not the piano but the violin. The piano after all is only an improved harp, while the violin more nearly imitates the sounds produced by the vocal chords. Heretofore young girls have spent laborious years in learning how to play the piano, an accomplishment difficult to acquire and requiring incessant practice to retain proficiency.

But there has been a change lately that threatens to make the violin as popular among women as the piano has been. Tens of thousands of girls are now learning how to finger the bow. The mastery of the violin is easier to acquire than that of the piano and does not require so much strength of hand and wrist. The delicate fingering it involves is just what girls can easily learn. It is no novelty for women to play on instruments of this kind, for the painters of the middle ages represented the angels as playing on viols as well as harps.

Aristocratic Custom Doesn't Pay.

[New York Cor. Buffalo Express.]

"It may surprise you to be told," said an old hotel clerk, to whom I had remarked that probably Garmoyle's presence as guest was a good thing for the Brunswick, "that the patronage of foreign aristocrats is a damage. Fifteen years ago nearly every titled foreigner who came here put up at the Clarendon—now demolished. That house had for awhile the exclusive favor of such tourists. It bankrupted its keepers. Ten years ago the Brevoort got this run of business and held it until lately; and the proprietor is a bankrupt. The Hotel Brunswick succeeded to the business of feeding and lodging the aristocrats, and the concern has been in the hands of a receiver for a month. The reason is quite simple. The guests demand the very best but are not willing to spend money freely enough to make a profit for the landlord. In short, they want the fare of Americans without paying as Americans do. Their presence has ruined every hotel which has had it in this city."

Fire-Trap Hotels.

Fire-trap hotels are discussed in The American Architect, which suggests that "it might not be a wholly bad plan to authorize building inspectors to advertise such places in the daily papers continuously as notoriously unsafe. Almost anything would be better than the cruel destruction of life and property that goes on year af year almost unchecked."

Garlic.

Garlic among the Greeks was held in such abhorrence that any person who partook of it were regarded as profane. The Romans, on the contrary, gave it to their soldiers, with the idea that it excited their courage, and to laborers to strengthen them.

Stored Electricity.

[The Current.]

One may now buy for $5 a flask which will contain enough stored electricity to supply a four-candled lamp for four hours, and which may be recharged for only 12 cents.

CUSTOM AND MYTH.

A POTATO FOR RHEUMATISM—MOLY AND MANDRAGORA.

Tracing Back the Superstitious Idea of Magical Healing Herbs—The Landlady's Potato—Digging the Mandrake—The Moly.

[Andrew Lang, M. A.]

"I have found out a new cure for rheumatism," said the lady beside whom it was my privilege to sit at dinner. "You carry a potato about in your pocket."

Some one has written an amusing account of a man who was finishing a book. He takes his ideas everywhere with him, and broods over them even at dinner in the pauses of conversation. But here was a lady who kindly contributed to my studies and offered me folklore and survivals in cultivated Kensington.

"My mind had strayed from the potato cure to the New Zealand habit of carrying a baked yam at night to frighten away ghosts, and to the old English belief that a bit of bread kept in the pocket was sovereign against evil spirits. The human mind works very rapidly, and all this had passed through my brain while I replied in tones of curiosity: "A potato?"

"Yes; but it is not every potato that will do. I heard of the cure in the country, and when I came up to town and my husband was complaining of rheumatism I told one of the servants to get me a potato for Mr. Johnson's rheumatism. 'Yes, ma'am,' said the man, 'but it must be a stolen potato.' I had forgotten that. Well, one can't ask one's servants to steal potatoes. It is easy in the country, where you can pick one out of anybody's field!"

"And what did you do?" I asked.

"Oh, I drove to Covent Garden and ordered a lot of fruit and flowers. While the man was not looking I stole a potato—a very little one. I don't think there was any harm in it."

"And did Mr. Johnson try the potato cure?"

"Yes, he carried it in his pocket and now he is quite well. I told the doctor and he says he knows of the cure, but dare not recommend it."

How oddly superstitions survive! The central idea of this modern folly about the potato is that you must pilfer the root. Let us work the idea of the healing or magical herb backwards from Kensington to European folk-lore and thence to classical times to Homer and to the Hottentots. Turning first to Germany we note the beliefs, not about the potato, but about another vegetable, the mandrake. Of all roots in German superstition the aeraun or mandrake is the most famous. The herb was conceived of in the savage fashion as a living human person, a kind of old witch-wife.

Again, the root has a human shape. If a hereditary thief who has preserved his chastity gets hung the broad-leaved, yellow-flowered mandrake grows up in his likeness beneath the gallows from which he is suspended. The mandrake, like the moly, the magical herb of the Odyssey, is hard for men to dig. He who desires to possess a mandrake must stop his ears with wax, so that he may not hear the deathly yells which the giant utters as it is being dragged out of the earth. Then before sunrise on a Friday the amateur goes out with a dog "all black," makes three crosses about the root, ties the root to the dog's tail and offers the beast a piece of bread. The dog runs at the bread, drags out the mandrake root and falls dead, killed by the horrible yell of the plant.

So much for mandragora, which, like the healing potato, has to be acquired stealthily and with peril. Now let us examine the Homeric herb moly. The plant is described by Homer with some minuteness. "Moly," the gods call it, but it is hard for mortal men to dig, howbeit with the gods all things are possible. The etymologies even of moly are almost as numerous as the etymologists. The black root and white flower of moly are quite unlike the yellow flower and white fleshy root ascribed by Pliny to mandrake. Only confusion is caused by regarding the two magical herbs as identical.

Physical Beauty for the Stage.

[Exchange.]

John Hollingshead, the London theatrical manager, in an interview printed in The Pall Mall Gazette, says: "I contend that no person, man or woman, has a right to enter the profession unless he, and particularly she, has physical beauty. I want in a woman a pretty face, a sympathetic voice, a lissome figure, a good presence. With a man it is the same. He should be handsome to succeed. A jeune premier has a much larger income than one of Mr. Gladstone's secretaries, and a much livelier time, too. A Grecian nose, a well cut mouth, a nicely-curled mustache, a pair of soft eyes (hazel for choice), small feet and hands, hair, color indifferent (red barred), but carefully brushed, five feet eight, unexceptionable tailor, and there you are. A fashionable jeune premier may rise to 30 pounds sterling a week. Brains? No consequence; none whatever. Good manners much more valuable."

Melted Lead in the Eye.

[Cassell's Magazine.]

A jet of melted lead recently lodged in the eye of a French workman without doing any damage to the organ, and the case was investigated by Dr. Perrier, who ascertained that the immunity was due to the lead entering into the "spheroidal state" in presence of the moisture on the surface of the eyeball. The temperature of the lead was found to be higher than 170 degrees centigrade, which is the point at which the "spheroidal state" takes place, and hence the moisture was evaporated and formed a cushion round the leads keeping the latter out of contact with the flesh. The phenomenon is a case similar to that of a person plunging his moist arm into melted lead with impunity.

Bank Failures for 1884.

[Chicago Journal.]

The total number of banking institutions that failed in 1884 was 121, of which 11 were national banks, 22 state banks, 11 saving banks, and 77 private banking institutions. Nineteen of these failures are traceable to the fraud of bank officers; 25 of them resulted from unfortunate operations in stocks, disconnected from the element of fraud, and 67, or more than one-half of them, were due, either directly or indirectly, to some form of speculation.

Don't Write.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

A Toledo man is undecided whether to marry a Boston girl or write a book. Bless your vacillating soul, man, marry the Boston girl, by all means. What's one critic to 500? And, then, you see, she could write a better book for you, ten times over, than you can, and you come out winner on all sides.

A Converted Gambler.

[Louisville (Ky.) Letter.]

On Jefferson street, in the heart of the gambling quarter, is an old house where the great naturalist, Audubon, lived during his residence in this city. In its basement is the scene of another remarkable man's lifework. He is the Rev. Stephen Holcombe, once one of the gambling princes of the south, and the only man who is said to have known a certain method of winning at poker. For years and years he traveled over America and he even went to Europe, making a fortune and spending it with the prodigality of such men.

He came back to this city and went to hear a Methodist preacher, who converted him. He became a missionary among his former associates, and they listen to him when they would to no one else, for they cannot doubt his sincerity. The pale-faced, shabbily-dressed man with the slight stoop in his shoulders is known and loved by them all, But the secret of his success at the game he has never told, and it will die when the reformed gamble goes to the reward of his Christian work.

A London Society.

[Foreign Letter.]

London is noted for being prolific in societies having all sorts of good objects. The latest proposal in this direction is a "Society of Conciliation and Reconciliation." It aims at the formation of "home dwellings of associated homes," and its committees will be charged with the duties of peacemaking and the promotion of sociability between families.

Keenness.

[A. M. Arnould.]

Keenness in a man is not always to be taken as a sign of capacity, for it is generally observed most in those who are selfish and over-reaching; and his keenness generally ends in that kind of penetration into other people's interest which will tend to benefit his own

A MODEL-MAKER'S VIEWS.

A Business Which Is Nearly at a Standstill—Patterns for Inventors.

[New York Mail and Express.]

"There are not more than twenty shops in the city of New York devoted to the making of patterns or the building of models," said a pattern-maker to a reporter, as he stood at his lathe turning a piece of wood. "The business does not seem to grow like other trades, and I must confess I am somewhat at a loss to discover the reason. You certainly would suppose that in a great metropolis like this inventors would be so plenty that hundreds of pattern and model-makers would be kept busy all the time working out their ideas in wood. Inventors are, however, not quite so plenty as that. There are plenty of men who are always on the point of making a great invention, but somehow they never reach the successful issue.

"I have been in this shop thirteen years and during that time have employed a great many different workmen. My experience has convinced me that there has been no improvement whatever in the machinery used in my business over that of a quarter of a century ago. We use exactly the same tools as we did then, and do our work in the same manner. This, I suppose, sounds somewhat strange to you, but it is nevertheless an undisputed fact."

"Do you have any trouble in getting good apprentices?"

"Yes, we do. The young men who come to learn the trade are usually ignorant fellows who have received but little or no education. They are faithful in their work and seem to want to learn, but their ignorance of the slightest mechanical principles is a serious drawback to their advancement. I have often wondered why it is that more of the bright boys who graduate from our public schools do not take up the skilled trades. There is a good field here for such workmen as they would make. Somehow the boys all prefer to become clerks in dry goods stores or horse-car conductors instead. The period of apprenticeship, while nominally three years, is really unlimited. A workman is learning something new all the time. There is no limit to the variety of work we are called upon to perform.

"A man comes in here and explains to me what he desires to construct. He has, perhaps, made no drawings or measurements, but he expects me, after listening to his descriptions, to go to work and make the pattern, or model, whichever it may be, without any further assistance from him. If we were called upon to construct the same pattern quite often, why, then we might be able to improve our machines and tools. As it is now, we can never tell what we will make during the next twenty-four hours. Of course, a great many of our orders come from manufacturers. These are accompanied by the drawings and measurements, and are therefore more easily filled. Occasionally a crank comes in with a queer machine which he desires me to model. I usually tell such individuals that I have no time to do their work, and recommend them to some one whom I think will perhaps humor the crank's whims. Do we get good prices for our work? I have received as high as $100 for a model. It depends in a great measure upon the intricacy of the machine to be constructed. We pay our workmen from $3 to $5 a day.

The True Inwardness of Wagner's Music.

[Chicago Times.]

Wagner is representative of German imperialism, of united Germany. In the "Jarbuecher fuer die Deutsche Armee und Marine" is an article by Lieut. Remak, in which he discusses humanity and war. He announces that the end of war is victory; and to secure this, humanity must become extinct, the tender feelings must be unheeded; the charging squadron and the flying battery must not hesitate to trample and grind the wounded who lie in their path; and concludes by saying: "Upon the subject of our next war, our descendants must read in history the summary judgment: The German people gained the victory, thanks to their reckless warfare, annihilating, exterminating, subjugating everything in their way."

It is precisely this ignoring of the delicate sensibilities, this disregard of sentiment, this hoarse resounding trumpet blast of defiance and destruction that are developed by Wagner. He reverses the system which makes the theme subservient to the music; he does not select sunny, pastoral subjects for treatment. There are no nimble courtiers, "lascivious lutes," nor enervated carpet knights in his creations. He deals only with the powers of war and death. His heroes are demi-gods, mighty in stature, unrelenting in hate, incessant in combat, brutal and overpowering in love. His women are never shrinking, rouged, bedizened sentimentalists; but robust creations, who hover delightedly among the dead, the wounded, the clamor, the terrific shock of the battle-field. They have no rose-tinted boudoirs to which they invite their lovers, but meet them beneath the awful crags of the spirit-haunted mountains when the storm shakes the very foundations of the earth; they stand in the presence of gods, and are fierce, virile, robust, without a trace of human alloy. All this is in accord with the spirit of the new empire; and the harsh dissonances, the occasional grand harmonics, the forceful volcanic explosions of Wagner are its exponents.

Marriage and Health.

[Demorest's Monthly.]

It has been proved beyond all peradventure that married people suffer less from sickness—have fewer diseases and live longer lives than the unmarried; this is true of both sexes. When cholera rages it takes away more single than married people, and so of all contagions. Professor Richard A. Proctor while admitting these facts warns sickly people against marriage. He says they have no right to burden wholesome partners with invalid companions for life, nor should they run the risk of bringing children into the world, that they may inherit their chronic ailments.

The greater mortality of the single may be due to the fact that invalids of both sexes often abstain from marriage. The question has been raised whether any one should be permitted to marry without a doctor's permit. Certainly it is a mockery of a divine ordinance, for clergymen to unite persons who cannot be true companions, and who are unsuited to each other by difference of age or an inherited tendency to insanity or disease.

Two Arkansaw Acquaintances.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

"Captain, what was the matter with your son when he died?"

"Nothing the matter with him when he died except that he was dead."

"Pretty sick though before he died, wasn't he.

"Well' he wasn't as peart as he had been."

"Died a natural death, I suppose."

"Yes."

"Whisky?"

"Whisk-"

Difficult Railroading Feat.

[Chicago Herald.]

The construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad through British Columbia is one of the most difficult feats ever attempted. The average cost of construction between Emory and Boston bar, a distance of twenty-nine miles, is over $80,000 per mile. Twenty miles of this has been hewn out of the solid granite, and is carried through thirteen tunnels, and over eight large and fourteen small bridges.

For all you can hold in your cold, dead hand
Is what you have given away.
—Joaquin Miller.

Switzerland's Mail Facilities.

[Chicago Journal.]

In Switzerland you can send almost anything through the mail. Trunk, gripsack, hat, box, bag of potatoes—it is all one to the Swiss postal authorities, as long as you pay the postage. And it is a very rare thing for anything to be tampered with or to miscarry.

The Time-Lock.

The time-lock is not, as is generally supposed, an American invention. The first time-lock was made in England in 1831, but American mechanics have brought the device to its present state of perfection.

The Largest Mat.

[Exchange.]

The largest mat in the world covers the circus ring of the Covent Garden theatre. It is made of unbleached cocoanut fiber, and has a soft pile four inches thick, thus making an excellent substitute for sawdust. The weight of this enormous mat is over two tons.

Hypnotism.

[The Current.]

Hypnotism appears to repay study. There is much reason to believe that Mesmer will have a very conspicuous monument some day.

AN ENGLISH JAM FARM.

The Fruit Plantation—How the Jam Is Made—Bottling Up.

[Forestry.]

Lord Sudeley's home farm, near Teddington, Gloucestershire, was four years ago an ordinary arable farm, for which nobody would offer the previous rent of 1 pound sterling per acre. But previous successes in the neighborhood incited the proprietor to convert it into a large fruit-growing establishment. After training, leveling, burning clay, planting hedges, designed, on growing up, to shelter the plantations, plum trees (six-feet standards) three years old, from a nursery started in advance of the experiment, were planted in rows of fifteen feet apart. These were interspersed with rows of raspberries, gooseberries, or currant bushes in the quincunx arrangement. Thus straight and interminable vistas now open in every direction of the plantation.

Very careful staking is required. As the stakes are all creosoted for the eighteen inches that is below the ground, and as there were no fewer than 40,000 plum-trees to be staked, a creosote tank and furnace were built. Fixed in the ground eight inches from the tree, and tied to it at its top simply by a wisp of straw, the stake is thus prevented rubbing the bark. Of course, there is endless weeding, picking, and carrying. Sometimes over 300 workers are thus employed. Some 8,000 Canadian poplars surround the farm. They are planted one yard apart, and will ultimately make an impervious wall, the trunks meeting and pallarded at eighteen feet above the ground, as in Kent.

In the jam-factory, situated in the old farm-buildings, some forty hands are employed. In one of the eleven copper cans, just cleaned, is poured a jug of water, and into the water twenty-eight pounds of white sugar, best Dutch crushed, as it is called, being a mixture of half-and-half cane and beet root. When the sugar is dissolved, twenty-four pounds of raspberries—some of them, perhaps gathered only an hour or two since—are thrown in, and then the crimson mixture, foaming and bubbling under the heat of steam (fifty pounds pressure to to the square inch) from the great boiler in the adjoining stable, is for about eighty minutes stirred and critically examined with the aid of a long wooden ladle till being pronounced ready, it is run off into another copper and carried into the old cattle-shed, now fitted up with dressers and shelves, where it is adroitly transferred to thirty-six bottles, each now containing one and one-fourth pounds of the most brilliant raspberry jam.

As soon as the air-tight covers are tied on, these bottles are ready to be dispatched to the four corners of the globe, or, as the case may be, to take their places on the well-laden shelves among the gooseberries, currants, and strawberries, to await their turn to go. Some idea of the extent of Mr. Beach's business may be obtained from the fact that the bottles used in a year cost about 1,000 pounds sterling. The setting of the fruits is assisted by the visits of bees to the flower, and there is here an apiary consisting of 105 hives, under the care of an experienced beemaster.

Racing in the Air.

[New York Sun.]

Balloon races are about to be started in Paris. The start will take place at some point within the fortifications, and the church spire of one of the neighboring villages will be fixed upon as the winning post. It will then be for the jockeys, or rather the captains, to explore the different strata of the atmosphere till they meet with a favorable wind, and the more readily and skilfully a balloon is maneuvered in this preliminary search the better chance, of course, it will stand of reaching the appointed destination first. Other experiments in ballooning are to take place in February. Great things are expected of an "aerial velocipede" just invented by an amateur. The motive power is supplied by wheels worked by pedals, as in an ordinary bicycle or tricycle.

M. Godard will make a trial trip about the same time with his new "aerial torpedo," a species of military balloon designed to accompany an army on a campaign. M. Godard says that with this balloon it will be possible for him to poise over a besieged city and drop into it 2,000 pounds' weight of bombs.

DISINFECTANTS AND DELUSIONS.

Little Value of Various Articles Used to Destroy Disease Germs.

[Baltimore Sun.]

A close study by eminent investigators of micro-organisms, and the effect upon them of various alleged disinfectants would seem to show that some delusions prevail in regard to the value of articles used to destroy the germs of disease. Among the rest carbolic acid, according to authorities quoted by The Medical Record, "is fast losing its once great reputation." A 1 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in water has no influence on anthrax spores, microscopic organisms found in sheep, not even delaying their growth. "Even after soaking for twenty-four hours in a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, anthrax spores inoculated into a guinea pig killed it in two days." A 25 per cent solution of carbolic acid in alcohol was not fatal to these diseased germs. "The sulphates of iron, copper and zinc, reputed disinfectants, in no case exercised any destructive influence on the life of anthrax spores.

Dr. Koch has a very poor opinion of chloride of zinc as a disinfectant, and as a germicide Dr. Blythe thinks it inefficient. According to Dr. Sternberg, who has collected nearly all the published information to be had regarding germicides, and has added much by his own special investigations, "sulphate of iron, or copperas, even in saturated solution, does not kill any germs or spores. To use this agent as a disinfectant would evidently be a serious error. It and carbolic acid have failed again and again to prevent the spread of yellow and typhoid fevers, cholera, filth, dysentery, etc. They are still largely used for privy vault disinfection, the smells of which they cover up for a few days, but the germs in which they do not destroy." Muriated tincture of iron, so much used in the treatment of diptheria, is inert, even in a 4 per cent solution, for the destruction of bacteria.

Sulphate of copper, or bluestone, is vastly more useful than copperas, which is so largely depended upon by health officers. It is efficient in very weak solutions in destroying the virulence of septicemic blood, and ranks high among metallic salts that have been used for purposes of disinfection. Ammonia does not destroy virus or germs or spores, and all its salts are useless as germicides. But after all is said against the various disinfectants mentioned, it is well to remember that opinions vary, and isolated experiments are not always to be accepted as conclusive, even from such distinguished investigators as have been named.

Serious Trouble Ahead.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"I tell you," said one man with a great deal of extra heat, "he is a man who will take any advantage of you! I wouldn't trust him to carry a pint of molasses half a block for me."

"And the most disagreeable person I ever met," added a second. "If I had his personal ways I should pray to be hit with a sand-club and shoved under the ice!"

"Oh, he'll go down, and dont' you forget it!" put in the third. "I've heard hints already of his being financially embarrassed, and I expect to live to see the day when he'll saw wood for me at 50 cents per cord!"

The fourth and fifth men walked away together, and the fourth whispered:

"Too bad—too bad I ought to have known how it would operate."

"Why, what has the man done?" asked the other.

"Done! Why, he's gone and bought a pacing horse which can clean 'em all out! D'ye suppose a man who is beaten on the show is ever going to forgive the party who does it!"

AFTERGLOW.

[Arthur C. Canfield.]

When Day has shut his prying eye
Within his chamber of the west,
And neither moon nor stars are nigh,
And listening winds are laid to rest,
And tell-tale birds brood on the nest,
Glad earth looks up to happy Sky
To tell his love ere it be night.
He whispers low beneath his breath,
And sweet and secret things he saith,
Till—lo! she blushes with delight.

Emerson's Rules.

Ralph Waldo Emerson had these rules for reading:

1. Never read any book that is not a year old.
2. Never read any but famous books.
3. Never read any book but what you like.

It is probable that the last rule was formed when the writer had acquired critical tastes. It would hardly be safe for all readers to follow.

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

TO PUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ORDERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS. MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS:

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year	$2.50
For six months	1.50
For three months	75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, June 23.

Locations of Methodist Ministers.

The annual conference of the Methodist Church of Canada has recently been in session in Toronto, and among other business the following locations were made in this province:

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Victoria—W. W. Percival; W. J. Dowler, B. A.; William Pollard, superannuated. Chinese Mission—One wanted. Maple Bay—R. B. Hemlaw; one wanted. Nanaimo—Ebenezer Robson. Wellington—Thomas Hadden.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

New Westminster—Coverdale Watson. Burrard Inlet—Joseph Hall. Maple Ridge and Yale—Wm. B. Secombe. Delta and Alma—J. A. Wood. Mount Lehman—One wanted, to reside at Centerville, who shall exchange with the minister at Sumas and Chilliwhack. Sumas and Chilliwack—Cornelius Bryant. Indian Tribes—Charles M. Tate. Clinton—Thomas W. Hall. Nicola—J. B. Bowell. Nicola Indians—To be supplied. Kamloops—One wanted. Spallumcheen and Okanagan—J. W. Patterson.

FORT SIMPSON DISTRICT.

Port Simpson—Thomas Crosby. Port Essington—D. Jennings, under superintendent of Port Simpson. Kit-a-Mat—To be supplied, under superintendent of Port Simpson. Queen Charlotte Islands—G. F. Hopkins. Naas—Alfred E. Green. Kit-wan-Silth—Native assistant, under the superintendent of Naas. Kit-lach-tamux—Native assistant, under the superintendent of Naas. Bella Bella—W. B. Cuyler. Hy-hies—Native assistant, under the superintendent of Bella Bella. Hee-ka-lis—Native assistant, under the superintendent of Bella Bella. Bella Coola—William H. Pierce.

U. S. Senator Miller.

Senator John F. Miller, of California, arrived yesterday by the Queen of the Pacific, accompanied by his wife and daughter, intending to proceed to the Sound and thoroughly explore Washington Territory for pleasure and with a view of informing himself in reference to the territory's claim for admission as a state. This accomplished he will return and proceed on the S. S. Ancon on her next trip to Alaska and inform himself thoroughly of the needs and possibilities of that territory. Senator Miller was a major-general of the volunteers during the American war, having been promoted for distinguished bravery at the battle of Nashville. One eye was lost in the war, being struck by a minie ball. He declined position in the general army and accepted the collectorship of the port of San Francisco for four years and is now serving a second term as U. S. senator. He was the original promoter of one Alaska Commercial Co., and is still one of its chief stockholders.

Marine.

Steamship Queen of the Pacific, with a large passenger list and 921 tons of freight, arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning, and sailed for Puget Sound in the afternoon.

Bark W. H. Besse, Capt. Gibb, from Hongkong, arrived in the Royal roads yesterday morning.

Ship Martha, Capt. McPherson, arrived in Royal roads yesterday, 42 days from Hongkong.

Bark Alden Besse, Capt. O'Brien, arrived yesterday in Royal roads, 54 days from Hongkong.

THOROUGHBRED.—The farmers of the Seattle district being alive to the necessity of improving their stock are importing thoroughbreds. The Queen of the Pacific yesterday had on board a fine two-year-old, prize shorthorn bull, for that port.

FROM THE SEALING GROUNDS.—The schooner Onward, Captain Nels Moos, arrived from the sealing grounds yesterday with 1200 seals, being the balance of 2000, which constitute the season's catch of the Onward. Mr. Chas. Spring, Mr. Andrew Laing and Mrs. Francis and family were passengers by the Onward. The sealers have all left the coast for the season.

DEATH.—On the 11th instant, at San Francisco, Rosa B. Goetz, a native of Victoria, B. C., the beloved daughter of Mrs. J. J. Southern and the late Martin Goetz, aged 21 years 6 months and 5 days. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

NEW WORK.—Captain N. H. Chittenden will start this evening on a trip over the Canadian Pacific railway as far east as Manitoba. Upon his return he will issue a book on the overland route.

VISITING THE QUEEN.—A number of ladies yesterday morning took advantage of the fine weather and drove down to the outer wharf to visit the Queen of the Pacific.

SOUTH SAANICH.—Trinity church, at Cordova Bay, North Saanich, will be consecrated on Saturday by the lord bishop of Columbia.

ARRIVAL.—H. M. S. Satellite touched at San Francisco on the 17th instant, on her way to Acapulco from Esquimalt.

WATER-PIPES.—A number of water-pipes were yesterday landed from the Queen of the Pacific for the city waterworks.

JOHNSON STREET WARD SCHOOL.

Midsummer Examination and Distribution of Prizes.

A large attendance of visitors and scholars took place at the Johnson street school yesterday afternoon, of which Miss Jackson is the teacher; it being the occasion of the midsummer examination and distribution of prizes.

Amongst those present were Mr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education; Messrs. Harris, Higgins and McMicking, of the trustee board; High Sheriff McMillan, Mr. Heisterman, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. Morison, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Bachelder, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Pope, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Penketh, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Gray, Miss M. Higgins, Misses Storey, Miss Speed, Miss Sylvester, Miss Baker, Miss Muldrum, Miss Leigh, Miss Elery, Miss Jackson and many others.

This school has a large attendance, there being 108 names on the roll; and it would be difficult to conceive a more healthy, pleasant and interesting gathering than these children presented. That they reflected credit upon their teacher and parents was conceded on all sides.

The exercises commenced by Miss Jackson examining the first class in geography, in which subject they were re-examined by Mr. Pope, and their ready answers to the questions propounded showed them to be well versed in this science. They were then examined by Mr. Pope in mental arithmetic, and their ready and correct answers showed them to be possessed of clear faculties.

A dialogue followed in which eight girls and two boys took part. It was entitled "The Hours," and was very creditably rendered.

Recitation by J. Catterall, "Somebody," was applauded.

Chorus, "The Pilot," was very heartily sung.

Recitation, "Please," by Lillie Beck.

Recitation, "Lost Child," Willie Johnson.

Duet, "Tell Him to Halt," by J. Catterall and W. Jackson.

Recitation, by Florence Catterall.

Dialogue, "What each would Have," by six boys.

This was well appreciated by the visitors.

Chorus, "Cheer Boys Cheer," by the school.

Recitation, "She was Somebody's Mother," by W. Jackson.

The singing of the choruses was very correct as to time and tune and the children and visitors heartily enjoyed them.

After these exercises a spelling match in which twelve boys of the first class took part. These boys gradually fell out until J. Catterall, W. Jackson and R. Penketh alone remained, so these boys must be considered equal as none of them spelt the last word correctly.

Mr. Pope then proceeded to read over the roll of honor, and explained that the highest number of marks obtainable was 500. He complimented Miss Jackson upon the attendance of her school which had averaged nearly 60 for the last term. He knew her to have been most assiduous in her duties and concluded by hoping that teacher and scholars would enjoy their vacation.

Mr. Higgins was then called upon to deliver the roll of honor to the successful scholars which were as follows:

1. Deportment, E. W. Gray.
2. Punctuality and Regularity, Florence Catterall.
3. Proficiency, Francis A. T. Marrion.

Mr. Higgins said he was pleased to have the duty of presenting the honor rolls conferred upon him, and there was every evidence from the appearance of the scholars that they would emerge into useful members of society. A person without education in this life reminded him of a ship at sea without a compass or rudder; he advised the scholars to give every attention to their studies and they would reap the benefit of it hereafter.

Mr. Harris proceeded to deliver the prizes and remarked that he observed a marked improvement in this school since the last examination and thought it a large number of scholars for one teacher to have in charge, and she (Miss Jackson) had done wondrously well with them.

The prizes awarded were: Roy Creighan, for writing; Wm. Jackson, arithmetic and geography; Herbert Heathorn, general proficiency; Miss M. Gilchrist and Lillie Warner, general proficiency; Emil Erb, head of 2nd class; Leo. Cousin, head of 3rd class.

Pupils promoted from first-class to Central school with number of marks obtained out of possible, 500: J. Catterall, 465; W. Jackson, 421; H. Wraight, 376; R. Croghan, 332; R. Penketh, 322.

Pupils promoted from second to first-class: Emil Erb, L. Beck, S. Baker, F. Catterall, G. Baker, D. McLean, D. Selleck, F. Revely, G. Penketh, E. Walsh, L. Warner, Jas. Cook, H. Heisterman, H. Heathorn and F. Norris.

Pupils promoted from third to second class: L. Cousin, E. Madden, M. Harris, P. Kenny and Rose Selleck.

Pupils promoted from fourth to third class—C. Revely, Herman Erb, E. Gray, F. Theck, Bertha Wraight, F. Reynolds and F. Whitley.

Mr. McMicking said it gave him great pleasure to be present. The exercises that had been gone through showed that the teachers and scholars had not been idle, and it was a great advantage to the scholars to have such a good principal. He concluded by hoping the scholars would commence their studies next term with renewed vigor and fresh energy after the rest during vacation.

Sheriff McMillan then addressed the scholars, and impressed upon them the necessity of diligence, punctuality and attention, and advised them not to "play hooky." There was not a position in the land but what any boy now attending that school could attain. He thought this province should have a university. Mail-tobas, a younger province than this, had one, and he thought our right to one should be brought before the government. He concluded by complimenting the scholars upon their kind teacher, and again asked them to always pay her every respect and attention.

Mr. Heisterman was glad to see the improvement that had taken place in this school. He thought Miss Jackson had been overworked and that an assistant should be appointed to that school.

Mr. Harris then called upon the children to give Miss Jackson "three cheers and one cheer more," which was heartily approved of by the scholars.

Miss Jackson returned the compliment by calling upon the children to give three cheers for the trustees and visitors, which they again responded to in a hearty manner. After which all present joined in singing the first verse of "God Save the Queen," and the scholars marched out of the school singing a nation song as they went. The visitors then dispersed, all being well pleased with the afternoon's exercises.

From the Daily Colonist, June 24.

Rails and Locomotives for the Island Railway.

The steamship Barnard Castle will bring next trip 1,500 tons of steel rails, which will be landed at Chemainus. Ship Nagpore, now due from Hull, Eng., has a cargo of steel rails for Esquimalt. On the next trip of the steamship Wellington two locomotives—one for Esquimalt and the other for Chemainus—will be brought up.

Marine.

Bark Majestic for Nanaimo sailed from San Francisco on the 22nd June.

Ship Nagpore, with a cargo of rails for the Island railway, is out 161 days from Hull, Eng.

The ship W. H. Besse, Capt. Gibbs, 50 days from Hongkong, in long. 144° E. 55° N. was struck by a squall on May 21st, which carried away the jib-boom and fore top gallant yard and a number of sails.

ASSAULT.—A case of assault occurred yesterday in a store, when the proprietor knocked a customer down and tore his coat from his back. The dispute was about the payment for mending a pipe, and in the racket the pipe was again taken from the customer.

What Some People Say

That American Indians have crossed the border to help the Canadian rebels.

That the Times has made a discovery in natural history. It describes the editor of *The Colonist* as having burned his wings, and in the next paragraph refers to him as a "tiger." The world is familiar with the dying fish and the poet refers to the "winged winds." But a tiger with wings!

That California is being ravaged by grasshoppers.

That the conservative candidate in East Kent has retired from the contest.

That it is said that Lord Dufferin will remain in India, notwithstanding the change in the government.

That Alexander Finkle, barrister of Woodstock, has been appointed county judge of Oxford county.

That Edwin Paxton Hood, author of many religious, historical and other works, is dead, aged 65.

That Mr. Hett has issued an edict, and the Times is not to discuss the residence question any further, hence its inglorious backdown last night. It is understood that in future the powers of the editor of the Times are to be circumscribed and that no articles are to appear on any subject until after Mr. Hett has perused and approved of them. This is a wise provision and will keep our juvenile evening contemporary from making a constant laughingstock of itself. What the Times don't know about "lex" would fill a big-sized lex-icon.

That Dennis Kearney announces himself a candidate for governor of California.

That Gen. Gordon is reported to be still alive and in the hands of El Mahdi.

That passenger rates will be lowered upon completion of the Canadian Pacific railroad. The Canadian company proposes to carry immigrants for fifteen dollars from Halifax to Port Moody, and twenty-five dollars from Liverpool to the Pacific ocean. The company is expected to prove an active competitor for both east and west bound business. It has unquestioned designs upon Northern Pacific territory, and therein is great comfort to the people.—*Seattle Intelligencer.*

That the Cheyenne Indians are on the war-path, and have committed outrages on American settlers.

That the largest torpedo ever used in an oil well was exploded in the Hortine & Crary well in the Tiona oil field, near Titusville, Pa., Thursday. It contained 1,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine. Though the shot was down in the earth over one-quarter of a mile, the force of the explosion was felt at the surface. The well will be of the average size of wells in the Tiona district.

That a new torpedo has just been perfected by Mr. Brennan, an Australian, which can be directed and discharged either from a shore battery or a ship. Separate propellers are actuated by means of wires coiled on reels in the torpedo. The motive power is a steam engine within the fort or ship, from which the torpedo can be steered with great accuracy.

That two of the late Senator George Brown's daughters have graduated from the Toronto University.

That the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., met at Des Moines, Iowa. The total number of beneficiary certificates in the United States was 143,122. The total deaths during the year 1884 was 1,074, and the amount paid in death losses was $11,430,294, the membership in the jurisdiction of Oregon and Washington was 2,873.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1885.

To Mr. Louis Grunewald, New Orleans, (agent of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York):

Dear Sir—In making our official report as jurors of group 3, class 808, on musical instruments, we deeply regretted the fact of being debarred to express our opinion on the acquisition by Jay of several magnificent Steinway Pianos at your beautiful exhibit at our exposition; but as they were not entered for competition, and *only for exhibition*, we had to abide by our instructions and ignore them as well as other makers for above reasons.

As professional artists, however, we feel it our sacred duty to express to you, unsolicited, our great admiration for the Steinway Pianos, which we consider the "Beau Ideal" of a perfect instrument, combining in its great mechanical construction all those eminent qualities of touch, sympathetic and singing qualities of tone, brilliancy, power, etc., which render them more than dear to any artist or amateur who loves music as produced on any of these wonderful and, we think, unsurpassed pianos.

Had "Steinways" been entered for competition, our work, in place of being anything but easy and pleasant, would have become a labor of love, and instantaneously resulted in our conferring the "highest awards" possible to the Steinways. We write this after having individually expressed ourselves in mutual conversation, and tender this as a tribute to a firm which has done so much to elevate true musical art in this country, and which has the good fortune to be represented in our section by you, Mr. Grunewald, to whom we beg to tender our assurances of personal esteem and best wishes for future success.

Very respectfully and fraternally,

E. RICHARD,
H. JOUBERT,
G. D'AQUIN,
WM. H. PILCHER.

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At the recent preliminary examination at Portsmouth, in May last, for R. N. cadetships, Mr. Hector L. Jones, second son of W. Watts Jones, Esq., of this city, obtained the *second* place out of 150 candidates. Mr. Jones was a pupil for two years of the Rev. C. H. Badgley, of the College school, and from his hands went, in October last, to Mr. Foster's well-known R. N. training school at Fareham, Hants. Mr. Foster reported of him, when he entered, "that he had been exceedingly well taught and thoroughly grounded at his previous school;" a fact of which Mr. Jones' recent success must be a very gratifying assurance to his former master. It may be added that the candidate who obtained the first place had been up for examination on a previous occasion (two chances being allowed), while this was, of course, Mr. Jones' *first* essay.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.—Mr. Samuel Roberts, of North Saanich, has a cow that on Saturday presented him with a litter of calves—three in number. The mother and infants were found in the bush on Sunday, and were driven home, a distance of half a mile. Yesterday the cow and calves were strong and healthy, and appeared to have long and useful lives before them.

NO MAILS.—The Olympian came minus the mails again yesterday. This is the third time there has been a failure in ten days. It is said that the boat and the trains do not connect at Tacoma. This is a bad business, and if repeated may cause the dominion government to break the contract with the O. R. & N. Co.

RECOVERING.—Mr. H. Randell who fell off a scaffold on Monday afternoon is not so seriously injured as at first anticipated; and is progressing favorably under the care of Dr. Ash.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.—Victoria is about to enjoy another treat. Mr. G. K. Beede has engaged Miss Laura Dainty, who will produce "A Mountain Pink" with a strong and efficient company in a few days, at Philharmonic Hall. The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that Miss Dainty is the Lotta of the day.

CONCERT.—The concert in aid of the school prize funds takes place this evening in Philharmonic hall. A fine programme has been arranged, good talent has kindly volunteered, and as the object is a laudable and necessary one it should receive good patronage.

MIDNIGHT AT NOON.

The Terrible Experience of the Bark W. H. Besse.

Almost Submerged by the Ashes of Java.

The ship W. H. Besse, Capt. Gibbs, which is tied alongside Welch, Rithet & Co.'s wharf passed through a terrible experience during the earthquake and eruption that visited the Island of Java on August 27th, 1883. Capt. Gibbs allowed a reporter of *The Colonist* to abstract a few notes from his log in reference to the matter. The vessel was on a voyage from Manilla to Boston, and was under sail between the islands of Balavia and Java at the time of the terrible disaster. Suddenly there was a quick succession of heavy reports similar to the broadside of a man-of-war only deeper, occurring at intervals during the night. When off St. Nicholas point, most terrific reports were heard and a heavy black bank was observed to rise up from the direction of Riakato island. The barometer fell an inch at a jump, rising and falling quickly in this extraordinary manner, such was the action of the atmosphere. All hands were called on deck, and sail secured just before the squall struck the vessel with terrific force. The anchors were let go, the wind increasing to a hurricane, the day becoming darker, until at noon it was blacker than the darkest midnight. A heavy shower of ashes came with the squall, making the air so thick that it was difficult to breathe, while a strong smell of sulphur prevailed, all hands expecting to be suffocated. The scene was an awful one, forked lightning ran along the sky making the darkness more intense, the wind howling madly through the rigging, and the sailors thought the last day had surely come. The water was running through the straits at 18 miles an hour towards the volcano.

At 4 p. m. the wind moderated, the explosions only occurred at long intervals, and the horrid shower of ashes, similar to pumice stone, and fine as flour, lessened. Tons of it covered the ship, sails and rigging were coated with it, it sticking so hard that weeks were consumed in removing it. A little still adheres to the backstays.

All day Tuesday the men were employed in shovelling the ashes from the decks, cleaning cables and rigging, and on Wednesday afternoon the vessel got underweigh, sailing cautiously along, with reefed sails, and seeing no lights or sign of life on shore. A fair wind prevailed, but it was not known to what extent the upheavals of nature had interfered with the passage through the straits.

The water was covered with trees, dead bodies, fish and thousands of green cocoa nuts. Open sea was at last reached and for 600 miles was covered with the ashes from the volcano. A number of the sailors were taken ill with Java fever and one died, leaving only five to man the vessel. The patients did not recover when port was reached, and were sent to hospital where another died.

During the progress of the event a sailor walked off the forward house and was so severely injured that he died shortly after reaching Boston.

The experience was an awful one and officers and men were stricken with fear at the terrible sight, and glad they were that they had been spared from the sad fate that overtook so many thousands during the Java disaster.

Three Chinn Ships.

The 3 vessels from Hongkong, two consigned to Welch, Rithet & Co., and one to Kwong On Lung & Co., were brought in by the Alexander yesterday, the sister barks W. H. Besse and Alden Besse in the early morning and the ship Martha at 8:30 last evening. These vessels were 48, 50 and 52 days each in the passage and all three arrived in the roads within a couple of hours of one another. They are moored close to the other at the inner wharves and give a busy appearance. The Besses brought 1200 tons of Chinamen were landed, the time taken to accomplish this being from 10:20 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon. During the landing the custom house officers were rushed in their efforts to examine the Celestials effects, they jabbering away and rushing around, making a regular babel. As the truck of each was examined, it was grabbed and the Mongol rushed into the friendly shed. Here he was again stopped to pay wharfage and getting into the open air he made tracks for Chinatown which always seems to have room for more. Half a dozen police and specials were detailed to keep the crowd back of a cordon, and much amusement was caused to the onlookers, many of whom had never witnessed the sight before. About 800 were landed from the two vessels, the Martha having 35 more to present to B. O. tomorrow. They were a motley looking crowd, dressed in great variety of costumes, though cleanly in appearance.

Where do they go to! is often asked, and we presume many of those on the inside track could tell of midnight cargoes taken to the neighboring territory. There is certainly no room or work for them here.

Personal.

Mr. Orr, M. P. P., is at the Oriental.

Mr. W. Norman Bole is at the Driard.

Rev. Father Jonckau and Sheriff Sutton were passengers by the Amelia yesterday.

Mrs. A. P. Hender, Pavilion, N. Y., and A. P. Corbett, Belleville, are at the Occidental.

Mr. Wm. Pinchbeck, of Pinchbeck & Lynn, Duncan, arrived yesterday by the Yosemite, accompanied by his wife, and are at the Oriental.

H. Brackman, Saanich, and J. Cunningham, M. P. P., are at the Oriental.

Rev. Coverdale Watson was a passenger from the mainland yesterday, and will remain till Friday.

Municipal Police Court.

[Before Mr. Edwin Johnson, S. M.]

Geo. Stelly, charged with an infraction of the Sanitary Amendment of 1881, was dismissed, as he had notified all scavengers to cease depositing rubbish of any kind on his lands.

Lam Yip was up on remand charged with an aggravated assault on Ah Quong, and as his counsel was not prepared to proceed, the case was adjourned until today.

J. L. Patnoub, F. Carmichael and C. Smith were fined the costs of the court for not attending compulsory drills.

HIDE AND SEEK.—Monday evening as a Chinaman was walking along Church Hill, he was accosted by a boy who commenced tormenting him. The Chinaman gave chase, but his speed was nowhere beside the boy's; he then conceived the idea of laying in ambush and getting even with his tormentor, so he gathered some stones and sauntered into a neighboring garden, where he had no sooner entrenched himself to take observations of his enemy than the owner came out, caught him by the ear, showed him the front gate and invited him to the other side of it, where he paced up and down the sidewalk swearing a deep and sonorous Celestial swear; but as it was not understood it was not half appreciated. A policeman appearing on the scene about this time the small boy took himself off in one direction and the infuriated Celestial made tracks for Chinatown.

VICTORIA THEATRE BUILDING.—Messrs. Redon & Hartnagel have leased the hotel portion and two of the stores of the new Victoria Theatre building for a term of five years, for $225 a month, from date of completion.

METHODIST MISSIONS.—Rev. Dr. Sutherland, former president of the Toronto conference and present missionary secretary of the Methodist church, will arrive in Victoria in about two weeks. The rev. gentleman will come on a visit of inspection in the interest of the church of which he is an eminent member.

Supreme Court.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Gray.)

TUESDAY, June 23.

Rex Wing Chong—This case was one where the said Wing Chong, otherwise Loo Chay, appealed from the decision of Mr. E. Johnson, police magistrate, from conviction under the "Chinese Regulation Act, 1884." Mr. Theo. Davie appeared for Mr. E. Johnson, P. M., instructed by Mr. Jay. Messrs. M. W. T. Drake, Q. C., Hon. Mr. Richards, Q. C., and D. M. Eberts, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Davie said the question was one which, in his opinion, should have come before a full bench, as there was no appeal from a rule *certiorari*. Before going any further into the matter he would move that the appeal be adjourned and heard before a full court.

Mr. Justice Gray said without hearing the learned counsel on the other side, it would give him great pleasure to have the matter brought before a full bench, so that a most fair hearing could be had. He had already given judgment in a similar case and still held strongly the conviction that in that decision he was right. Therefore he felt it his duty to give every means to Mr. Davie to have the question heard before a full bench and their decision learned. He had no personal feeling in the matter. He approved of the motion, as he had great reluctance in adjudicating singly on this question. He believed that it was one that should be carried to the supreme court of Canada, which ought to be the final court of appeal, though of course the privy council could be appealed to; but he thought that if their local courts could not decide on Canadian points of law, the sooner they did away with the courts altogether the better. He believed the action of the police magistrate was perfectly right in convicting, as he knew that the matter could be appealed to the supreme court of the province and from that to the supreme court of Dominion. He entertained the strongest conviction of the judgment that he had previously given, but he wished it distinctly understood that he desired that the question should be given the most impartial hearing, and he would be gratified if it could be arranged to be heard before a full bench of supreme court judges.

Mr. Richards asked if an adjournment was made, would the provincial government stay proceedings to enforce the act, as he understood the act was being put in force in the upper country?

His lordship asked Mr. Davie if an adjournment was made, would the government stay proceedings in the matter?

Mr. Davie said he could not give any undertaking to do so, and the government determined to proceed with enforcing the act, as they had allowed one year to pass before putting it in operation, in order that any objection to its constitutionality might be settled. This had not been done, and as the machinery for carrying out its provisions had been prepared they would not consent to any further delay in enforcing it. Such were his instructions.

Mr. Richards said that in that case he would ask that the case be at once proceeded with.

His lordship said that Mr. Davie had spoken unmistakably, neither he nor the government would undertake to stay proceedings. He would gladly meet the request of Mr. Davie, if it was possible to do so, as he greatly desired that the question should be heard before a full court, since there was no appeal from his (Justice Gray's) decision.

Mr. Drake contended that his lordship was a full court, and fully competent to hear the case and decide it. The postponement of the hearing would create much hardship in the interior, where the act was being enforced, and many Chinese who could not pay were imprisoned for not paying. It might bring disturbance.

His lordship said the bench had nothing to do with that. If it was at all possible for him to adjourn the matter to a full court he would do so, as he felt that to a certain extent Mr. Davie was handicapped, as he had not only to contend against counsel, but also against his strongly expressed conviction. He did not take it personally, and would not if another judge was asked to sit on the matter.

After considerable further argument, Mr. Davie said that if the matter was now proceeded with the government would proceed with the prosecution. He would be willing that a writ of *certiorari* be issued returnable before the full court in July.

His lordship was willing that this should be done, if possible, as it would then give a decision by the various judges and not his individual opinion. If not he would have to ask one of his brother judges to take the case and proceed with it, as he was unwilling to go on.

After a private consultation among appellants' counsel, Mr. Richards announced to his lordship that in the interest of their clients they must ask that the case at once be proceeded with.

His lordship then said that he would have to ask Judge Crease to take charge of the case, as he felt that the opinion of the other judges should be expressed in the matter.

His lordship then requested Mr. Justice Crease to assume charge, and thanked Mr. Davie for the opportunity offered him for taking a holiday.

Mr. Justice Crease took his seat, and said he did not even know the name of the case to be tried.

Mr. Davie proceeded to lay his objection before his lordship, when Mr. Richards took exception to his so doing. Mr. Gray retired from the bench.

Mr. Davie then objected that the court had no jurisdiction as the necessary six days notice had not been given, nor the necessary security.

This was found not to be the case, as the entry was in Justice Gray's book that the notice had been furnished.

Mr. Justice Crease said that in a matter of this kind which really affected the whole Dominion, a technical point should not delay decision, but in his opinion it should be heard before a full bench. Should he decide in favor of the government, it would be merely one judge against another as Mr. Justice Gray had decided oppositely in another similar case. His lordship said he had no objection to go on with the case, but he would rather that it appear before the full bench.

After further argument it was finally agreed that the argument of the case on its merits should come up on Monday next, and the court adjourned until that date.

SHEEP.—Mr. J. Parker has purchased from a Dalles, Or., firm nearly 4,000 sheep; 738 of which arrived on the Olympian yesterday and the remainder will be forwarded as required.

THE REV. MR. BARBE, the esteemed pastor of the Baptist denomination, left this morning for Centralia, W. T., where he will attend the annual meeting of the Puget Sound Baptist association. Services will be held on Sunday next, he having arranged with others to occupy his pulpit.

A $20 BITE.—Johnny Davis, a Fort Rupert Indian, was fined $20 in the police court yesterday for biting the thumb of another.

DOWN AGAIN.—The wires went down again last evening. The festive mosquito must be on the rampage again.

JOHNSON STREET WARD.—Capt. Devereaux, Mr. H. B. W. Ackman and Mr. A. R. Milne are mentioned in connection with the vacant seat in the trustee board.

THE steamer San Pablo, with 115 Chinese on board for Victoria, has arrived at San Francisco.

THE Hope yesterday towed a raft of out lumber to Esquimalt, for use on the dry-dock there.

SEALS.—Ninety casks of sealskins were shipped for London via the Northern Pacific railway, by Mr. T. Lubbe yesterday.

AVOID by all means the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills compounded entirely of vegetable ingredients, have been tested for forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever devised for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and all derangements of the digestive apparatus. dw

THE FUGITIVE POSTMASTER.

I. N. Hibb's Statement of His Position.

Seeing the statement in an evening paper that I. N. Hibbs, the alleged forging postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, had telegraphed the American authorities that he would compromise for $8000, a reporter of *The Colonist* sought an interview with Hibbs at the police barracks last evening. Gaining admittance to the gaol yard, through the kindness of the officials the prisoner was allowed to converse with the scribe.

Referring to the statement of compromise that had been made, Hibbs said that he had made no such offer, though his attorney might have done so without his knowledge. He had not instructed them or seen them since Wednesday last. He had made the statement to friends that he never wanted to make anything out of the government and that no individual would lose a dollar by him except the government's expenses in prosecuting him. His bondsmen would not lose anything by him, as they had paid nothing and probably would not be required to do so. The statement that one of his bondsmen was following him endeavoring to make him disgorge was untrue. He only wished to gain Hibb's assurance that in event of their being compelled to pay, he would make amends.

The facts of the affair were these: Last Christmas he had been robbed of his own money to the extent of $600, and government money to the amount of about $2,000. This he telegraphed the morning of the robbery to the inspectors, but they did not arrive to investigate until six weeks afterwards. Prior to this robbery there had also been another which he had likewise telegraphed at the time of its occurrence. He had supposed that inspectors were in town unknown to him hunting up the case, so he did not bother about it. However, they had apparently neglected coming. They found a clue and asked Hibbs to swear to certain information which he agreed to, but it was never done. After the 4th March these inspectors were given formal notice of their dismissal, and thinking to retain office they made the charge against Hibbs of robbery of mails, but he was not arrested.

The whole amount of his offence was that he left without squaring up with the government. The charge of forgery so far as he was concerned, was groundless, and was only made by the department to bring it within extraditable offences. He had not forged anyone's name to any document, having in the cases of the money orders used his own. The money found on his person at the time of his arrest was not now and never was the money of the United States, but was money that had been given him to start a bank at Farwell, and as there was no other way of getting there he had carried it on his person in the way that it was found. He had made little effort to avoid arrest, having reached Victoria on May 25th, his wife having arrived on the 23rd. The latter had been visiting friends at his departure from Lewiston was a surprise to her. He had written to address her letters to Victoria, and instead she had proceeded here personally. They remained here for some time and left for the interior. While in Victoria the detectives arrived but made no attempt to arrest him, though they knew of his presence here. He had been in the same room with one of them at Yale, and had heard him state that he was hunting for Hibbs. The detective went out one door and he the other. Procuring an Indian and canoe, he got down the river as far as Harrison, where he was arrested, having arrived there about the same time as the detectives. Hibbs stated that he had little fear of the result of the trial, and when released would settle down in British Columbia.

Hibbs stated that he had been postmaster at Lewiston for over a year prior to his departure for Victoria, and had at one time been a member of the Idaho legislature. His relatives lived in Oregon, where they were well known throughout the state.

Hibbs is a man of about 5 ft. 11 in. in height, thin face and dark eyes, with a certain nonchalance of manner, perhaps assumed. While apparently not suffering from the confinement in the barracks, he has a nervous and rather anxious appearance.

His statement that it was not his intention to defraud anyone is rather adverse to what he admits of having done—that of defrauding the United States authorities out of sums of money by means of bogus money orders.

The prisoner will come up for a second hearing to-day, but he stated he understood they would further adjourn the case.

Yale District.

(Sentinel.)

Chief Justice Begbie and J. C. Hughes, Esq., of New Westminster, arrived by yesterday's boat and proceeded to Farwell, where a sitting of the Supreme Court is to be held. Mr. Hughes goes up as deputy registrar. The young man W. Brown will be tried for the murder of Mary Purcell.

Five cases of illegal liquor selling were disposed of by Mr. Todd. One offender, a Chinaman, got six months.

A strike among Chinese workmen on the railway at Shuswap lake was quieted by Mr. Haney.

The rainstorm that passed over St. Cloud station, fourteen miles below Savona, washed away the railway for a length of 250 feet and a depth of 70 feet. No lives were lost, and only a little inconvenience to the chief justice and other passengers, which caused them to stage it from Ashcroft to Savona, and kept them a little behind time.

The track will be laid to Kamloops by July 1st.

Angus McDonald was engaged in the erection of a stable for the B. C. X Co. and while raising a log the rope broke, when the log fell back and struck poor McDonald in the head. He lived some three hours, but was unconscious. Deceased had been in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan districts for over a year engaged in building. He was formerly employed at the building of the Skuzzy. His home, we believe, was in Charlotte, P. E. I., where his parents still reside. Deep symathy is felt for the untimely death of one who was recently in possession of health and strength, and only aged about forty years. The funeral was largely attended, the settlers turning out from different directions. The burial service was by Rev. Mr. Shaldrick, and made a deep impression upon all present.

BECAUSE Charles Purvis, a farm servant insisted on visiting the maid servants at their request after he was forbidden by David Martin, son of a farmer, the latter seized Purvis one night, put on a pair of handcuffs on one wrist, struck him on the mouth with a stick or switch, forcibly took him to a henhouse, put his arms around a beam about five feet from the ground, fastened on the other handcuff to the other wrist, tied his two legs together with a rope, threw a pailful of dirty water in his face, and left him standing in the position described for eight hours. Purvis had no boots on, and the floor was of earth and the night wet. In the morning Martin visited him and gave him some bread and butter and water, and then at the request of his (Martin's) father released the complainant. The court said that many a young man would have succumbed to such treatment, and people could not be allowed to take the law into their own hands. The accused was evidently a person in a very respectable position in society, and imprisonment would be very severe on him, but the court could not pass a less sentence than imprisonment for twenty one days with hard labor.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla operates radically upon and through the blood, and is a safe, reliable and absolute cure for the various diseases, complaints, and disorders, due to debility, or to any constitutional taint or infection. dw

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Trouble Among Irish Nationalists.

The Queen Brings About An Understanding.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 22.—A mob at Tralee yesterday wrecked the office of the Kerry Sentinel, a paper conducted by Mr. Harrington, M. P. The attack was made because of an alleged defection from national principles.

The Tralee branch of the national league has expelled Harrington, its president.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 22.—A meeting of Irish dynamiters was held at Mons yesterday, at which it was resolved to call a convention at Antwerp. The speakers made the usual violent attacks upon England.

PARIS, June 22.—A dispatch from Turcoing states that the wool scouring works were destroyed by an explosion of the boiler to day. Honore Prosper was the owner. He is among the killed. A detachment of troops was dispatched from Lille as soon as news of the explosion reached the city. The soldiers are now at work on the ruined building, searching for workmen who are missing and who may have been killed.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 22.—As a result of the Queen's efforts the Marquis of Salisbury has resolved to accept Gladstone's promise to use his influence with the liberals to prevent factious opposition. It is expected that Salisbury will announce the formation of his cabinet to-morrow, with Mr. Bourke probably as chief secretary of state for Ireland. A writ will then be issued for the re-election of the cabinet members.

ITALY.

ROME, June 22.—In reply to the manifesto of Cardinal Pitra, supporting the Intransiheant, the Catholic press in various countries are stating that the church is going to wreck and ruin under the present pope's direction as compared with that of the former pope. Leo has written to Cardinal Guibert, strongly asserting his right to enforce uncompromising adherence to the

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

MR. HETT'S PAPER AND HIS RESIDENCE.

Mr. J. R. Hett hastens to set himself right on the "residence" controversy. He denies having written or in any way countenanced the stupid article of the Times on the residential qualification of voters as school trustees. This is a right and proper thing for Mr. Hett to do, and in attributing to that gentleman the expression of the nonsensical ideas which found space in our evening contemporary we did him grave injustice. Mr. Hett is unfortunate in being found in silly company. He is one of the owners of the Times and, of course, is responsible in the eyes of the public for the vagaries and monkeyshines in which it constantly indulges. Let us examine the matter for a moment. Mr. Hett is a member of the legal profession and as such frequently subscribes to affidavits in which he describes himself as "*residing* on Langley street." Now, anyone who knows Mr. Hett is aware that he does not dwell on Langley street; but who would dream (to follow the contention of Mr. Hett's newspaper to its absurd sequence) of charging that Mr. Hett has been guilty of perjury at least one hundred times? Distinguished English judges decided, long ago, that a man's "residence" is where "he is most to be found." Mr. Hett, in common with a large number of business men who voted in Yates street ward at the recent election, is "most to be found" at his office; and he therefore swears that he "resides" there—a perfectly legal and proper designation. How is Mr. Hett's paper going to get around this fact? It has charged a large number of Victoria's most influential and reputable citizens with the crime of perjury; and yet there are on record at least five score instances wherein Mr. Hett has done the very thing the Times condemns Yates street voters for doing. In concluding an article on this subject yesterday our young contemporary uttered this astounding sentence:

"The Times further informs *The Colonist* that Mr. Hett's residence as a lawyer and as a man of business is quite different to his residence as a voter for school trustees."

Did Mr. Hett see the above sentence before it went into print? The only inference the Times' remark admits is that Mr. Hett as a lawyer may swear to a thing which, as a voter for school trustees, he may not swear to under pain of prosecution for perjury! Is a lawyer a privileged person? and is a fact, whether it is sworn to by a lawyer, a merchant or a mechanic any the less a fact? If Mr. Hett is a resident of Langley street for legal purposes he is a resident of that street for all other purposes. Mr. Hett's irresponsibility for the Times' bad law and worse logic is admitted; but why does not Mr. Hett edit the "legal" articles that appear in that journal from time to time and save it in future from the confusion and shame that have fallen upon it in this instance?

SEWERAGE.

Coun. Teague's plan of laying wooden gutters through the streets and carrying the surface drainage into the harbor seems to be affording much satisfaction, although it is as yet too soon to pronounce it an unqualified success. Several heretofore offensive localities of which we wot have been made sweet and wholesome by the adoption of the new system. In a few weeks the value of the improvement will be better understood than at present and meanwhile it is hoped that the mayor and councillors will energetically push the good work of city purification which they have so energetically commenced. A Victorian now resident at Santa Barbara, California, sends the editor a copy of a late number of a local newspaper which contains a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held in that place and from which the following is extracted:

"Hon. Charles Fernald was chosen president of the meeting, and explained in a concise, informal talk, the purposes for which the assemblage was called. The report of G. F. Allardt, civil engineer, who had been engaged to investigate the matter and to draw up plans and specifications for a sewer, was read. The plan contemplates a sewer made from glazed earthen pipes, six, eight, and ten inches in diameter and sunk in the earth to a depth of about five feet. The discharge is to be had into the ocean, the sewer being carried out under the wharf a distance of about 1700 feet from shore. Captain Greenwell, who from his long official connection with the coast survey, is probably better acquainted with the movement of the ocean, in, and about the channel, than any other person, being requested to give his opinion in regard to feasibility of depositing sewage into the ocean, stated that he believed there would be no unpleasant or injurious results if the sewage matter was deposited 2,000 feet from shore. He stated there was no appreciable current in the waters along the shore, and that the movement of the floating articles along the coast was due to wind and wave action, which was generally to the eastward. Dr. Winchester concurred in the opinion. Mayor Coffin suggested a subscription to lighten the burden of constructing the sewer, which would fall on parties on the lower end of State street, who owing to the fact that the sewer would be too high to properly drain their lots, would not be much benefited thereby. A subscription headed by Mr. Alexander for $100 was promptly started, and about $300 subscribed at once. Messrs. Eells, Fisher and Storke, were named a committee to circulate the subscription. It is hoped to raise about $1,500 of the $8,000 necessary for the enterprise in this manner. A petition was pretty generally signed by property owners on State street, requesting the city government to proceed with the necessary legislation to begin the work. The meeting was quite numerously attended, was unanimous in feeling and all went away feeling that a good beginning had been made."

SUPPLY OF WATER FOR THE PENITENTIARY.

At the last meeting of the city council a discussion arose upon an application for a supply of water for the penitentiary to be erected on Topaze avenue just beyond the city limits. It goes without talking that unless the government can be assured of a constant supply of water they would be foolish to build the gaol on the selected site. It is absolutely necessary that the quantity of water for such an institution should be practically unlimited; and perhaps the chief reason why the lots on Topaze avenue were chosen was that they are not far from the mains through which the city receives its supply of water and can be easily tapped. The fear was expressed at the council meeting that some ratepayer within the city limits who did not receive a sufficient supply might apply for an injunction to prevent water being delivered to the penitentiary until every city consumer had been supplied with the fluid. This fear may be put aside since clause 27 of the Victoria Water Works Act, 1873, expressly conveys to the city corporation the power to sell the water to parties without the limits of the city, in the following unequivocal language:—

The water commissioner, subject as aforesaid, (to the approval of the corporation) shall have power and authority to supply any corporation, person, or persons with water, *although not being resident within the City of Victoria*, and may exercise all other powers necessary to the carrying out of their agreements with such corporation or persons as well within the district of Victoria, Lake, Saanich, or other districts, as within the City of Victoria; and he may also, from time to time, make and carry out any agreement, which he may deem expedient, for the supply of water to any railway or manufactory; provided that no power or authority shall be exercised under this clause without the consent and approbation of the corporation of the City of Victoria.

By the adoption of a liberal policy towards the government—which the Water Works Act will permit—the city corporation will secure a steady cash customer for water which can be spared and the sale of which will add considerably to the revenue.

THE WEAKLY DECEPTION OF THE TIMES.

A few days ago in referring to the weekly edition of *The Colonist*, a writer remarked that it contained from one to three days' later news than any other Victoria weekly. The statement was based on the following facts: The Standard weekly is issued on *Tuesday*, but begins its travels towards the setting sun on the mainland on *Friday*, the day on which *The Colonist* weekly is published. The Weekly Times is printed on *Thursday* afternoon, and leaves Victoria on *Friday* morning for the mainland in the same mail with *The Colonist*, which is printed on *Friday* morning at four o'clock, and contains one day's later news than the Times and three days' later news than the Standard. The Times has been in the habit of dating its weekly issue on *Friday*, although it is printed on *Thursday*, with the evident intention of deceiving its mainland readers, who naturally buy the paper in the expectation that it will contain news down to the date on which it purports to have been printed. To show how the deception has been systemized the following is quoted from the Times of Friday:

"The Weekly Times *is issued this morning*. It is a large, eight-page paper, filled with all the foreign and provincial news of the week, *brought down to the latest hour before publication*."

This is a palpable untruth, of course. Every postoffice clerk and every mainland agent are aware that the Times is issued on Thursday and not on Friday; and if additional evidence were required here it is from last evening's contemporary:

"It is quite correct that our weekly edition is printed on *Thursday evening and dated Friday*."

And only on Friday the same paper claimed that it was "issued on Friday!" The public are left to say whether the falsehood *lies* with the Times, which confesses that it is issued on Thursday and dated Friday, or with *The Colonist*, which is printed on Friday, the day of its sale, and contains one day's later news than the Times and three days' later news than the Standard. Our young friend should not have provoked this controversy, since through it it has lost even the little prestige it enjoyed on the mainland of supplying the latest news when, in reality, it was giving a very stale budget indeed.

THE DOMINION'S BORROWING POWERS.

In the house on the 13th inst Mr. Bowell proposed a resolution in favor of authorizing the borrowing of $30,000,000. He gave a table of how the amounts were to be spent, which, with the explanations given in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, may be put as follows: $10,776,000 on C. P. R. account, which includes the $5,000,000 loan to the Canadian Pacific; 5,000,000 to be given as a new loan and the balance on the subsidy and loan of last session; $10,579,663 public works to be paid out of capital; $8,775,805 miscellaneous railway subsidies; $2,250,000 subsidy to the Montreal, St. John and Halifax short line; $4,000,000 cost of the rebellion, including sums to be paid as claims for damages. Total, $36,381,464. He explained that the government already had power to borrow $4,895,000 leaving $31,486,466 to be raised. The sums he had given as the items necessary to be provided for covered the floating indebtedness, the money having been spent on these items, and a long loan had to be raised to make the amounts good. This statement shows that the borrowing powers of the country are not as yet overtaxed and that the recuperative resources of the revenue are such as to inspire with confidence English and other investors.

Gambling.

To the Editor:—Startling and revealing as my assertions of the 17th may be, and more startling still the denials of the Post of the 18th, the fact of open and unchecked gambling existing in our midst undoubtedly is the truth and can be proved any day without trouble. The Post goes too far in expecting, and almost exacting, at the hands of a private and disinterested person, a public exposure of names, places and amounts involved, when the police are the paid servants of the people and in duty bound to stop such foul and degenerating practices. As I am well known in Victoria I do not desire to become the actual exposer of saloon-keepers and some equally familiar gentlemen who both aid and play in the nefarious games referred to. I leave such unpleasant work for those in authority and for those having charge of the press. Surely the press is an element for the protection of public morals and for the fair and just criticism of all public wrongs. However, as the Post goes on to say that neither "Observer" or I can prove our statements, all I can say is, the Post and the public are teetotally blind if they have not seen public gaming going on quite openly in the busiest centres of business and population. What is a game of draw poker, when played at a small round table within twenty feet of the sidewalk, where five or six men (amateur sports and greenies), play for $2.50 limit and have each a stack of money in front of them, ranging from $5 to $100, with many lookers-on? Is not this public enough? Again, what does the Post call a game of faro, carried on in a so-called private room at the rear of the building, with open doors and men and boys passing in and out from 9 p. m. till 3 or 4 a. m. the following day, totally unfitting them for work and with many an empty pocket and aching heart, wending their way home at the peep o' day? Stud-horse is also carried on, sometimes among players alone and sometimes with a dealer whose duty is to rake in the larger share of the profits, to allow of frequent calls on the maddening and poisonous supplies of the bar. I would respectfully ask the Post, if gambling is not public in Victoria, by what means are at least six of the leading drinking places of the city kept open and maintained all night long. Is it for drinking alone? Surely not!

Unfortunately for the Post's arguments, viz.: the impossibility of prohibiting public gaming because of the nature of the men engaged in it, being restless, migratory and miners, etc., for this class are greatly in the minority; there are some such no doubt, but the major portion of the players are men of all ages, and citizens who, were it not for the seductive influences of the various games, would be at home with those they love and respect, instead of being the victims of such lecherous pastimes carried on in many instances by well dressed, well fed, professional men, too lazy to work, and dexterious in the extreme in the tricks and manipulations of cards.

Mr. Editor, I would like to know whether "all-night licenses" are granted in Victoria? If so, is there any extra charge for such? These questions are pertinent, because pool, billiards and card playing for whiskey and for money are carried on quite vigorously without check during the livelong night, and in my humble opinion, morality and prosperity would be greatly furthered were a more wholesome and rigid surveillance of these public places of resort established.

Finally, as before stated, I am not an abstainer, nor am I entirely free from the baneful influences which surround me, and it is for this reason, knowing the weakness of human nature, I would hope for considerable improvement in the moral and social atmosphere of Victoria. I do not wish to become very personal in my remarks; but I really do hope a word to the wise will prove sufficient, after the severe admonition of the past, to do away with "public gambling and professionals" forever. The Post, surely, does not think for a moment that private citizens have other than humans motives and would publish deliberate lies when they have nothing to gain. Seeing is believing, and if the Post, police and proprietors goad us on too far, they may find that "Observer" and I have proof more than enough to discomfit the "lovers of Sodom and Gomorah."

A Sufferer.

The Pro-Chinese Organ.

To the Editor.—Your disesteemed contemporary, the Standard, since the introduction into its composing room of exiled "rats" from the Sound, is fast revealing its true colours. In its issue of this morning its sends out to its 193 subscribers an assumed report of the amalgamated meeting of the various labour unions of Victoria, held in Harmony hall on Saturday evening, in which the participants were dubbed "tom-cats."

From whence does the Standard seek its patronage, when a convention of the executive committees of the various labour organizations was but "a meeting of tom-cats?" Those "tom-cats" represented alike the producers and consumers of this city, and among the speakers was a gentleman holding a seat in the city council through their suffrage.

In another part of the same issue the Standard informs a querist that as no special seat was arranged for its reporter, it therefore gave no report of the anti-Chinese meeting of the 15th. All the other dailies of Victoria, with no special provisions for the comfort of their reporters, managed to give quite lengthy reports of the proceedings. Since white workingmen are "tom-cats" and anti-Chinese meetings are held in disfavor, the Standard thus openly avows itself a pro-Chinese organ.

Mechanic.

Victoria, June 22nd.

Mr. J. R. Hett Denies the Soft Impeachment.

To the Editor:—Please be good enough to state in your paper the following facts, namely, that I have not written anything respecting the school trustee election; have not read the letters published on the subject and referred to in your leading article, and have not formed any legal opinion upon the construction of the act.

J. Roland Hett.

First Meeting of the School Trustees.

The inaugural meeting of the Victora board of school trustees took place last evening at the city hall.

Present—Messrs. D. R. Harris, Jno. Braden, C. Hayward, R. B. McMicking and D. W. Higgins.

Mr. D. R. Harris, occupied the chair, and the minutes of the last meeting of the old board were read and approved.

Mr. McMicking moved that Mr. D. R. Harris be appointed chairman, and Mr. C. Hayward, secretary, since they had already filled those positions so satisfactorially. Seconded by Mr. Braden and carried.

A communication was read from Mr. C. M. Chambers, asking that his resignation as school trustee be accepted.

Mr. Higgins enquired if the letter was addressed to the chairman, and was informed that it was addressed to the board of trustees.

Mr. McMicking was sorry that Mr. Chambers should have seen fit to tender his resignation as it would incur the expense of another election; but he saw nothing else for the board to do but accept it.

Mr. Braden also felt sorry; but since Mr. Chambers had made up his mind to retire he thought his resignation must be accepted.

Mr. McMicking moved that the resignation of Mr. Chambers be filed and that the chairman be authorised to announce another election. Carried.

A communication was read by the secretary from Miss Annie Pollard, applying for position as school teacher, which was filed.

The secretary then read a letter he had received from a teacher of the central school requesting permission to attend the examination at James Bay school, which request he had not granted, and read his answer to said application.

Moved by Mr. Braden that the secretary's action in this matter be endorsed.

Mr. Higgins asked what would be the effect if the request had been granted, and was answered that her class would have to be closed.

Mr. Higgins thought it a laudable request that teachers should attend examinations, but under existing circumstances would gladly vote for the motion to endorse the secretary's action. Carried.

The secretary called the attention of the present board to the fact that $55 was voted for prizes by the former board, and was still unpaid. The principals had waited on him yesterday to ascertain if they could fix upon a stated amount for prizes and he wished to know the board's idea on that matter.

Moved by Mr. Braden that the secretary be authorized to spend $100 in prizes, being $30 each for the boys, girls and high schools and $5 each for the ward schools.

Seconded by Mr. McMicking and carried.

Mr. Higgins enquired if there were any rules governing the order of the board? and being answered in the negative, moved that the chairman name three members of the board to prepre a set of rules for the government of the board. Carried.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Higgins, Braden and McMicking to prepare the new rules; and the chairman mentioned that he had a good English authority on that subject which the committee said they would be glad to be governed by.

Mr. Braden moved that notice of election for trustee, to take the place of Mr. Chambers, be advertised to take place on Monday, July 6th. Seconded by Mr. McMicking, and carried.

Mr. McMicking enquired what certificates from Eastern Canada would be accepted by the board of examiners in this province?

Mr. Hayward replied that the only exception to provincial certificates were graduates of British universities.

Mr. Hayward called the attention of the board to the sanitary condition of the schools, and proposed that they visit them.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Chinese Will Come.

Yesterday morning 907 Chinese arrived in this port by sailing vessel direct and by mail steamer from San Francisco. They represent 907 individual reasons why the Chinese restriction act should be passed by the Commons, and also why the present Chinese restriction act should be strictly enforced. The following are the names of vessels with number of Chinese brought by them:

Alden Besse (Capt. O'Brien)	366
W. H. Besse (Capt. Gibb)	436
Martha (Capt. McPherson)	35
Queen of the Pacific	80
	907

To whom this large lot of Celestials is consigned is not known, though it is believed that Tai Chong & Co. have a considerable number of them. The vessels are lying in Royal roads but will be towed over this morning to Welch Rithet & Co.'s inner wharf where the unwelcome living freight will be landed. The ships are consigned to Welch, Rithet & Co., and each brings about 500 tons of general cargo.

How the Chinese are to be disposed of is hard to imagine, considering the fact that this fall will see work on the C. P. R. finished, and Island railway construction will also be completed in another nine months. We have altogether too many Chinese in this country now, and this late consignment is like adding the last straw.

Colonel King Harman having stated that he knew the sentence, "No Irish need apply" to have been written up over the doors of Mr. Bright's manufactory at Rochdale, a correspondent sent Mr. Bright the extract, and received the following reply: "Llandudno, May 26, 1885.—Dear Sir,—There is not a word of truth in King Harman's statement, if he is correctly reported. The story is said to have originated with an ignorant or foolish Tory in our neighborhood. We have always employed many of Irish birth, and have been well satisfied with their conduct. Yours very truly, John Bright.

The southern and eastern mails failed to arrive again yesterday.

Eastern Canada Mail.

Per Northern Pacific Railway.

Montreal, June 11.—The remains of the late Archbishop Bourget were brought in from his late residence at Back River this afternoon in a hearse and placed in Notre Dame church, being accompanied by the clergy of the diocese, deputations of all the Catholic societies, schools and colleges, as well as the private citizens belonging to this city, and many of the inhabitants from the surrounding villages. There was very little display or ostentation so far as the hearse was concerned. The face of the late archprelate was elevated above the coffin, and looked as calm and peaceful as in life. Deceased's head was covered with a mitre. Fifty Zouaves acted as a guard of honor around the hearse on foot. The body was placed on a dais in the center of the church and will remain there until Saturday morning, when it will be taken with the remains of his predecessor, who died forty-five years ago, to a vault in St. Peter's cathedral. Such crowds as lined the sidewalks have never been seen here before. The Montreal college boys had their band and there was another band besides in the procession.

Mr. Justice Mousseau and Mr. L. H. Demois, the proprietor of Le Canadian Quebec, were occupying rooms with a bathroom between in St. Lawrence hall here last night when some sharp-fingered scoundrel entered while they were asleep and stole their valuable gold watches and what money they had in their pockets. It is only about a week since Mr. Lemieux, M. P. P., for Levis, was served in a similar manner. There is a mystery connected with the robbery, as two watchmen are employed nightly in parading the corridors.

Rev. Mr. Casey, of Taylor's Presbyterian church, died to-day of small-pox. Before entering the Presbyterian Church he was a member of the Jesuit order.

The bogus cheque business seems to be epidemic here now. To-day a bogus cheque on the Merchant's Bank, signed C. Rhodier, for one hundred dollars, was tendered in payment at the desk, but the clerk refused it. Another was offered for a ticket in the railway ticket office, but was unsuccessful.

Returns of traffic on the Canadian Pacific railway were posted to-day as follows: 1885—$160,000; for corresponding week of 1884, $147,000 showing an increase this year of $22,000.

Senator Chaffee's house and outbuildings, at St. Cesaier, with sixteen other houses and stores were destroyed by fire on Thursday night, causing a total loss of between $150,000 and $200,000.

Cobourgd, June 11.—Last night the body of Thomas Powell was found in the factory creek in this town. The deceased came from Kendall, Ont., where he has a large family. It is supposed he was drowned about a week ago as he has been missing that length of time.

Brantford, June 11.—A little girl about 11, named Wheeler, while playing to-day in the third story of the cotton factory fell through a trap hole to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet and was so badly injured that little hopes of recovery are entertained.

Ottawa, June 11.—Dr. Orton, M. P., Assistant Surgeon-General, returned to-day from the front, and took his seat in the Commons. On his entrance he received quite an ovation.

Lieut-Col. Bond, Prince of Wales Rifles, has issued a general order in which he expresses his hearty appreciation of the manner in which the regiment performed its duties during the time they were on active service. The cost of keeping the regiment on duty was $7,500 for four weeks.

St. Thomas, June 10.—Mrs. A. Hutson, wife of the Dominion License Inspector was struck blind this morning. She recovered sufficiently this afternoon to distinguish daylight from darkness.

Kingston, June 11.—A barn owned by J. Hall, near Bath, was struck by lightning on Sunday morning and 700 bushels of grain and a number of agricultural implements were destroyed.

Port Arthur, June 10.—The town is still infested with large numbers of the roughest characters and worst kind of tramps. Last night three different persons were "held up." In the first case the roughs only got a plug of tobacco and a jack knife. In the second case a young man named McKay, while proceeding home, was pounced on by three men. A revolver was placed to his head, and his watch and a small amount of money and other articles taken. While relieving McKay another young man named McKnight came along and got the command, "Hands up." Instead of doing so he whipped out a revolver and opened fire. Seven shots were fired, McKay, the man robbed, being shot in the thigh. The robbers made off after firing a couple of shots. It is thought one of McKnight's bullets hit McKay.

Montreal, June 12.—Several more attempts to pass bogus cheques came to light to-day.

Toronto, June 12.—Writs have been issued in civil actions for libel against the Mail and the Irish Canadian, at the instance of Warden Massie of the Central Prison. It is understood that both the investigation by the Government Commission and the libel suits will be brought on immediately.

William Tuttle, who killed Alfred Tenbroeck, his employer, in a quarrel Grantham, near St. Catharines, last March, was yesterday sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary.

York County Council yesterday passed a resolution expressing the general feeling of the county that the Dominion Government should grant another term of office to Lieut.-Governor Robinson.

Ottawa, June 12.—H. V. Noel, manager of the Quebec Bank here, has just received a telegram stating that seven lumbermen were drowned on the drive at Quinze rapids. These rapids are about 350 miles up the Ottawa river. No particulars have yet been received of the names of the unfortunate men, or as to how the accident occurred.

Bella Graham, a young girl residing in this city, was walking last evening in the vicinity of Theodore street along with her young man. Three men named McHugh, Brock and Gooden overtook the couple, and two of the latter seized the girl while the third attempted to assault her. The young man who was with Miss Graham gave warning to the police, and the three scoundrels were arrested. They appeared in the police court to-day, when the case was remanded. This evening the condition of Miss Graham is somewhat precarious.

An order in Council is published in to-day's Gazette daclaring the Scott Act in force in the county of Wellington on the expiry of the present licenses.

Prescott, June 11.—The funeral of the late W. T. Benson, M. P., took place from his late home at Cardinal to-day, the body being followed to the railway station by over five hundred people. Never in this section of the country has so much widespread sorrow been expressed. The village church was not large enough to accommodate one-third of those who assembled to pay tribute to his memory.

Cobourg, June 12.—Thomas Powell was found drowned in Factory Creek Wednesday night. He has been missing for a week.

Montreal, June 12.—The statement of the Merchants' Bank to be presented to the shareholders at the meeting next week shows the net profits of the year, after paying of interest and charges, and deducting the appropriations for bad and doubtful debts, to be $523,799, which, added to the balance from last year, $9,501, makes a total of $533,300. This has been disposed of as follows: Dividend of 7 per cent. $400,733.69; added to rest, $125,000; carried forward to profit and loss account next year, $7,566.71.

London, June 13.—Last evening B. Johnson, of the Grand Trunk railway, was working in his garden, in London East, and his daughter May was playing with some other children and watering the flowers. After the children had left the yard Mr. Johnson suddenly missed his little girl, and thinking she had gone into the house, went in to look for her. Not finding her there, however, he thought of the cistern, as she had the watering can when watering her flowers, and going there he saw her long hair floating on the water. The father got her body out and sent for Drs. Davis and Belfry, who arrived and tried for over an hour to bring the young girl back to life, but to no avail. Deceased was between seven and eight years of age.

Smithville, June 14.—Two sons of Lorenzo Heltemen were drowned here this morning while bathing.

Hamilton, June 14.—A fire took place to-day in a stable near A. Swayzey's feed store, King street east. Loss about $1,500. Fearman's pork packing establishment, on King William street, caught in two places from this fire, and the firemen had a terrible time fighting it. Fearman says his loss will be $100,000 over insurance. The property was insured in many companies. A fireman named Brewster was injured by the roof falling in with him, and a boy named Peebles was hurt at the same time, but not badly.

London, June 13.—A week ago Mrs. John Beattie, of Elmhurst, while journeying in a pullman car from Hamilton to London, lost her hand bag containing diamond jewelry valued at over $2,000. She placed the bag beside her, but on reaching her destination it was missing.

Montreal, June 13.—The sudden death of Joseph Lecomte, the first settler in St. Evoriste de Forsyth, Beauce county is announced.

Ottawa, June 14.—Col. Houghton, D. A. G., Winnipeg, is in the city on business connected with the government.

English Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

Seven tenants on the property of Mr. Gabbete M. P., was evicted at Cahirconlish, in Limerick, for non-payment of rent. The evictions took place in the presence of the sheriff, Mr. Hobson, who was accompanied by bailiffs and a force of constabulary. There was a good deal of excitement in the locality while the process of clearing out the premises went on, but no breach of the peace occured. Several years' rent was due.

A boy, aged about ten years, threw himself on the railway line when the train from Currie was approaching Juniper Green, and placed his neck on the rail. He was noticed by Mrs. M'Milligan, the wife of the foreman of the paper mills, who called to the boy to come away. Seeing he did not move she put the child she was carrying upon the ground, and running to the boy, with great difficulty dragged him clear, a minute before the train ran past. The reason given by the boy for his extraordinary action is that he had been subjected to some ill-treatment.

A note appears in the latest Pall Mall Gazette which may be taken as another sign of the times as to the decay of landlordism, in Ireland. Under the heading of "A Use for Irish Mansions," it is stated that, failing to get a private tenant, Lord Castletown, who will be remembered as having, with Lord Donoughmore, passed some months here in two successive seasons, has offered his beautiful mansion, Grandstown Manor, in the Queen's county, with a fine garden and sixteen acres of demesne land attached, at merely nominal rent (to keep the roof on it) for the purpose of a hospital or convalescent home.

The Coleridge Libel Suit.

London, June 9.—No judgment has yet been given in the appeal suit of Adams v. Coleridge, and it is thought the delay is intentional, to afford an opportunity of a compromise. Rumour to-night has it that such a compromise has been arrived at. It is stated that Mr. Adams will withdraw his libel suit against the Chief Justice, and in the case of his son Bernard proceedings will be abandoned upon the condition that Lord Coleridge settles £600 a year on his daughter on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Adams. It is stated to-night that the Chief Justice has accepted these terms, and promises to restore Miss Mildred to the position in his household, which she is entitled to occupy and not to allow the law-suit to make any difference in her domestic relations. The entire proceedings, however, are being conducted with such extreme secrecy that any rumours respecting arrangments are accepted with more than the customary grain of salt.

CANADA.

The C.P.R. Resolutions Passed.

Ottawa, June 20.—At 2:30 this morning a vote was taken on the government resolutions granting relief to the Canadian Pacific railway. The government measure was sustained by a vote of 100 to 51. The result of the division was hailed by the house and those in the galleries with demonstrations of approbation. The vote was a strict party one. The prominent officials of the company were in the gallery during the debate. The speeches of the leaders of the opposition were exceedingly hostile to the management of the company. The company will now, it is understood, push forward rapidly the completion of the work and the thorough equipment of the line.

Business is now being rushed through rapidly, and the hope is entertained that the house will be prorogued next week. Many members have already left for their homes and others are leaving daily.

The first meeting of the new board of Victoria school trustees will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the city hall.

THE NEW CABINET.

Randolph Churchill Triumphs.

Now Let the Russian Bear Growl.

London, June 17.—The composition of the new Cabinet has been partially settled as follows: Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of Exchequer; Lorn Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India; Sir Richard Asshelton Cross, Secretary of State for Home Department; Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Chancellor for Ireland; Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, will probably be Secretary of State for war; Col. Frederick Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies; Earl of Carnarvon or Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord President of the Council; Sir Harding Gifford, Lord High Chancellor.

The Times, in an editorial, says the new Cabinet is a compromise between the rebuilding of the D'Israeli Ministry and the infusion of new blood demanded by Lord Randolph Churchill. It is not a complete triumph for Lord Randolph Churchill, although his principal demands have been conceded. Misgivings are widely entertained that the cost of his rashness and interference will inflict injury in India at the critical moment, but he must work in harmony with Earl Dufferin and the council of India. Lord Randolph Churchill probably insisted that the renewal of the coercion act be abandoned. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's charge that 30,000 soldiers are maintained in Ireland to support the British rule, the Times asks him if he will be ready to acquiesce if Ireland wishes to separate when the restraining force is removed, and warns him against trifling for party purposes with the gravest imperial interests.

At a conference of Conservatives yesterday it is said that Lord Randolph Churchill made it a condition of his acceptance of office that Sir Stafford Northcote should not be made leader of the Conservatives in the Commons. Sir Henry Drummond Wolf will have a position in the Cabinet. The conference of Conservative leaders to-day lasted an hour. It is said that all obstacles to the formation of the Cabinet have been surmounted. At the conclusion of the conference Lord Randolph Churchill remained in private conference with the Marquis of Salisbury.

Public Meeting at Clinton.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Clinton, June 13.

Clinton has again settled into its usual quiet, after rather an exciting time consequent on the holding of the supreme and county courts within a few days of each other, thereby causing a much larger assemblage of persons than is usually the case, and giving the attorney general an excellent opportunity to explain the whys and wherefores of ministerial action during his retention of office and Mr. Allen an opportunity of explaining his very questionable conduct of antagonism to the government.

A meeting was called on Monday last. Mr. Mitchell, an old-timer and one of the most influential farmers in the district, was called to the chair, a position he filled with credit.

Mr. Davie, amid general applause, arose, and, disclaiming all intention of resorting to personalities, reviewed with great candor every measure brought forward by the government and the settlements effected. These questions at the time caused considerable public comment. Among them were the Kootenay bill, squatters' claims, Coal Harbor, etc. His resumé, judging by the frequent applause by which he was interrupted, gave entire satisfaction to all present. Then came the rebutting of the calumnies and asperions cast upon him, when absent from the district by those from whom, by virtue of their public position, a more honest course is expected. I need scarcely add that these cowardly assaults were dealt with and disposed of with that quiet demeanor so fitting to one in Mr. Davies position. Referring to local affairs he disposed of several misrepresentations finally resuming his seat amidst greater applause, leaving the impression that if he did not possess the character of an astute politician, he is at all events an honest man striving to do that what is right and therefore deserving the support of fair thriving men.

On Mr. Allen taking the floor a sickly silence prevailed. He launched forth in unmeasured terms condemnatory of every act of the government from the beginning of the last session; several of these acts which Mr. Allen had himself up-held, as he said, "but I am sorry to confess, gentlemen, with shame." Failing to make any impression on the audience on this line, he resorted to his more favorable weapons, personal accusations; but even with these he failed.

Poor fellow! there he stood—

> "As in a theatre, the eyes of men
> After a well graced actor leaves the stage
> Are idly bent on him that enters next,
> Thinking his prattle to be tedious."

Resuming his seat, his address eliciting neither comment nor applause, I could but repeat to myself the well-known lines, so applicable did they appear:

> "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note
> As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
> Not a soldier discharged his farwell shot
> O'er the grave where our hero we buried."

Mr. Semlin, M. P. P., in response to several calls, addressed the meeting in his usual happy and gentlemanly style adversely criticising the government. The address Mr. Allen acknowledged alone saved him (Mr. A.) from total annihilation. The contrast of this with the previous speaker was very noticeable.

Mr. Reid, our genial and respected member for Ottawa, having arrived that evening, was next called and spoke but a few words, being evidently not in the humor for a lengthy speech after so long and tedious a journey from the east, but, no doubt, we shall hear further from this gentleman anon.

Thanks having been tendered the chairman the meeting separated in perfect accord, Mr. Davie receiving the hearty congratulations of his numerous friends and supporters.

X.

"The Shadows."

Long before the curtain rose upon "The Shadows of a Great City" last evening the entrance to Philharmonic hall was thronged with people endeavoring to procure seats, and at about 8:15 o'clock many were turned away. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this grand play, and as our readers have doubtless read the synopsis given in the San Francisco papers, we will not attempt to describe it. The acting throughout was highly commendable, the parts being played in a manner that drew from the audience frequent rounds of applause. Lewis Morrison, as Tom Cooper, deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he presented his character, and Mr. E. J. Holden, as George Benson, played the part of a villain to perfection. George Osbourne, as Abe Nathans, gave a highly realistic piece of acting as a Jewish pawnbroker. L. R. Stockwell, as Jim Farrier, a sneak thief, created much amusement in that *role* by his quaint sayings. Miss Adams' impersonation of Mrs. Standish received tremendous applause by her artistic acting. Miss Ada Deaves, as Biddy Ronan, proved the life of the play, her "take off" of a good-hearted Irish woman being the best ever seen here. All the other characters were well sustained, and when the curtain fell upon the last act the cheers were deafening. Mr. G. K. Beede has shown himself to be a competent manager, for since the Sound route came into his hands there have been none but first-class performances at the hall. The company go to Port Townsend to-day.

China.

The Chinese authorities, having laid torpedoes off some of the ports, are now in a quandary, as they cannot find them again.

The N. C. D. News hears from Foochow that Tso Tsung-Pang is on his last legs. His memory is so bad that he cannot remember one day what was told him the day before, and all the business of the camps has to be transacted by trusty subordinates. It is said that when news of the impending peace was conveyed to him the old man rose from his couch in delight. "That is well!" he said; "now I shall be able to go home and rest."

As one of the signs of the stagnation of trade, it may be mentioned, says the News, that out of some 21,000 Chinese houses in the English settlement at Shanghai and Hongkong, there are about 3,600 empty.

More blood has been shed in Corea, a body servant of the Chinese Minister having been bayoneted by a Japanese soldier in Seoul.

An imperial decree has been issued, announcing that the captains of the gunboats Yu-yuen and Cheng-ching, which were sunk at Shelpeo last December, are to be sent to the military postyards as soon as the arms and ammunition have been fished up from the submerged vessels; and that the first officer of the Cheng-ching, who is now at large, is to be strictly searched for by the various Viceroys and Governors, and decapitated immediately upon his capture.

HIBBS.

The Crime for which He is Wanted.

About a year ago Isaac N. Hibbs (who is now confined in the Victoria gaol) managed to raise himself above the dead level of obscurity by reporting to the authorities the loss of $400, which he alleged he had forwarded from his office to Dayton. He charged that the pouch which contained the money had been rifled in transit, and he requested credits for the loss. The Washington authorities notified Inspector Seybolt of Hibbs's claim and Inspector Murphy was detailed to investigate the circumstances. Murphy promptly arrived at the conclusion that if the money had ever been placed in the pouch Hibbs knew who extracted it. The Inspector was so strongly of opinion that Hibbs himself had appropriated the money that credit for the alleged loss was refused Hibbs, and on the strength of Murphy's report, the removal of the tricky postmaster was ordered. It is estimated that Hibbs has embezzled nearly $20,000 by the issuance of bogus money orders. His plan of operations was carefully arranged, and proved more successful than would have been possible had he been nearer Washington. Much of the money which he obtained by forged money orders he ordered to be sent to the postmaster at Pierce City, Idaho, knowing that the letters containing the currency and drafts would pass through his own office, and thus surely fall into his hands. After completing his swindling operations, Hibbs left Lewiston and crossed to British Columbia. His wife and child had gone a week before, and were stopping at McMinnville, Oregon. As soon as Hibbs started for British Columbia to pick up such money en route as he had ordered to be sent forward to him, Mrs. Hibbs left by the Canadian Pacific railroad to join him at Farwell, which was to be his ultimate destination. Hibbs, traveling under the alias of J. G. Wilson, reached Victoria safely, though several of his laid plans miscarried, and a considerable sum of money that he should have gathered in his flight reverted to his swindled government. From Victoria the fugitive postmaster proceeded to Yale, where, becoming alarmed by the telegraphic dispatches from Washington relative to his escapade, he became more cautious in his movements and covered his tracks so completely that for some time the pursuing officers were at fault, but finally scooped him at Harrison river.

California.

Sacramento, June 18.—A dispatch received from Courtland announces the drowning of E. H. Filter and his two sons, in the Sacramento river, about a mile above that place yesterday. The boys, while playing in the water, were carried beyond their depth. The father went to their rescue, but all three perished in sight of the wife and mother. Mr. Filter only arrived at Courtland from San Francisco with his family on Monday, intending to spend a few weeks in the vicinity. He was an old resident of San Francisco. The boys were aged respectively 12 and 14 years. There remain to mourn the sad loss a wife and three daughters.

W. F. Morrison, recently convicted of grand larceny for obtaining $3,000 on fraudulent mortuary certificates from the order of Chosen Friends, of which he was grand chancellor at the time, was, to-day sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Folsom. This is the full penalty. It is stated that the case will be appealed.

AN IOWA ZEPHYR.

A Cyclone Blows a Railway Train from the Track.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 14.—Two men have arrived from nine miles north of Sioux City. They were passengers on the Sioux Falls train on the C., M. & St. P. Road. The train was struck by a cyclone, and every car thrown from the track and smashed to pieces. There were between 60 and 70 passengers in the cars, and most of them miraculously escaped with slight injuries. The storm was a very severe one, and the telegraph wires are prostrated in all directions except along the St. Paul road. Along the Pacific road six miles of wires are flat. So far as learned there was no serious damage to crops or buildings. No hail accompanied the storm.

Newfoundland.

Halifax, June 20.—Mail advices from Newfoundland give the details of a terrible storm on the coast last Sunday week, which show it to be more disastrous than at first reported. An enormous amount of shipping was destroyed and many lives were lost. At Old Perlican all the shipping stages and other waterside property were destroyed and upward of forty vessels were totally wrecked. Seventy-five vessels were driven ashore at Bona Vista, and some of them were smashed. Reports from many points give accounts of vessels, from one to a dozen in number, being smashed, and the coast is strewn with wreckage. The storm is considered the worst that has visited Newfoundland in forty years. It is rumored that three bait skiffs, each with six men on board, left Holyrood on Saturday and have not since been heard of.

A Female M. P.

London, June 9.—Amongst the curiosities of the November elections will be a female candidate for Parliamentary honors. Miss Helen Taylor, the prominent advocate of women's rights, who is a step daughter of the late John Stuart Mill, the political economist, will run for the Camberwell district of London, and it is considered probable that she will poll a majority of votes. Parliamentary jurists say that there is no law to prevent a woman sitting in the House of Commons, so that this candidature piques public curiosity.

Another Club.—A new club is being started here. It will be conducted upon the same principles as the Union, and will be called the Commercial.

A CONVICTED FINANCIER.

What Ex-President Fish Says of the Collapse of the Marine Bank.

New York, June 9.—Ex-banker Fish of the firm of Grant, Ward & Co., writes to the World certain facts which, in his opinion, show that others were as guilty or as silly as he. He says: "I not only do not charge Grant with any guilty knowledge of what was going on in Ward's office, but on the contrary, I am satisfied that he did not know anything about it. His letter, however, did, at the time, lead me to suppose that he knew about the business, and that it was just satisfactory to him. No one expresses any surprise that Grant should be humbugged, and he is let out on the ground of not being a business man. The General and his sons spent a considerable portion of their time in Grant & Ward's office, while I was very seldom there, probably not more than one hour in the aggregate. Now, while Ward deceived all of the Grant family as well as many other acknowledged capable business men, is it very surprising that I also should have been deceived? Up to the day the Marine Bank failed I had no doubt whatever of the genuineness of the alleged Government contracts. Ward has admitted upon examination before a referee, and also told several parties, that I never knew anything of the fraudulent nature of the contracts. As to the wrecking of the bank, does it look as though it would have been intentional or premediated, when I and my family owned one fifth part of the capital stock, and which, instead of selling at 175, which could readily have been done, my family and myself are called upon to pay an assessment of $80,000? And does it look probable that I doubted the genuineness of the contracts when I allowed my brother to invest in them, thereby losing all that he was worth, some $80,000? My son's means were also invested in them besides those of many others of my relatives and friends, and all at my suggestion. And finally, would it not have been the height of folly for me to have every doller of my property in such a shape as to be liable to seizure? Even the balance of about $20,000 in the bank on the day of its failure and every dollar that I was worth is gone, and I am obliged to depend on my children for $15 per week to pay my board here. I made an assignment of all the property I had in the world.

"UP TO SNUFF."

London's Latest Diamonds Robbers.

On Saturday it became known that a man had robbed Mr. James Alexander, of the firm of Alexander Brothers, carrying on business at 16, Hatton-garden, and attempted to murder him by shooting him with a five-chambered revolver.

It appears that Mr. Alexander's custom is, on ordinary occasions, after having transacted the business of the day, to leave the offices, which are upon the ground floor, to be securely fastened up by the clerk. On Friday evening having a mass of correspondence to get through, he stayed later than usual, and soon after six o'clock he sent the clerk away, informing him that he would lock up himself, after which he went on with his letters. A few minutes afterwards the door was opened, a respectably-dressed man entered, and, before Mr. Alexander had time to speak to him, he snatched up a pocket-book from the side of the table. It contained a quantity of diamonds and precious stones, valued at £1,500, and some bank notes. He then threw a quantity of snuff into the face of Mr. Alexander, depriving him of his sight for a few moments. On Mr. Alexander regaining his sight he seized the thief, who had a revolver. The weapon exploded, and its contents went through Mr. Alexander's right hand. The thief then ran out of the house and down Hatton-garden, got into a hansom cab and drove quickly away. As it was not known by the persons who saw him what he had done, he was allowed to go. The cries of Mr. Alexander, as well as the report of the revolver, soon brought assistance to him, and he was found in a prostrate condition. Information of the occurrence was given at once at the King's-cross-road Police Station, and the matter placed in the hands of the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department under the control of Detective-Inspector William Peel. Upon examination of the officers being made, the police found upon the floor a quantity of snuff and a five-chambered revolver, and in the wall a bullet was found embeded. The officers obtained a description of the man who committed the outrage, but it is feared to be of such a nature that it cannot be much relied upon. The injuries that Mr. Alexander has received are not thought to be of a serious character. The man is still at large.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to *a walking skeleton*. Got a free bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 pounds." Call at Langley & Co.'s drug store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles, $1. 3dw

Unclaimed.—Letters for the ship Sir Jamesetjee Family are at the office of U. S. Consul Stevens.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in Cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall-st., N.Y. my22-d&w-6m

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

IN O..DERING THE WEEKLY COLONIST, TO INSURE DELIVERY, YOU SHOULD ENCLOSE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION IN POSTAGE STAMPS, MONEY ORDERS, COIN OR BANK BILLS. NO PAPERS LEAVE THIS OFFICE UNLESS THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN FIRST PAID, AND NO NOTICE IS TAKEN OF ANY ORDER THAT IS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY THE MONEY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice TWO DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE OSTOFFICE.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the announcement in another column. The weekly edition of this paper is now permanently enlarged to Eight Pages or 64 columns of solid reading matter. While making this announcement we are also enabled to state that the subscription rates are reduced to the following scale:

For one year.......................$2.50
For six months.........................1.50
For three months.............................75

Postage to any part of the Dominion, the United States and the United Kingdom will be FREE. Remittances may be made in money order, draft, postage stamps or cash.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, June 25.

THE ENGLISH COMMONS.

The Gladstone-Salisbury Correspondence.

No Specific Pledges Given of Liberal Support.

(Exclusive to The Colonist.)

LONDON, June 24.—The correspondence which Gladstone read comprised a series of letters to date, ranging from June 17th to June 21st. Lord Salisbury demanded the pledges of liberal support to enable the conservatives to finish the absolutely necessary business of the session by giving the new government precedence on the days fixed for supply or appropriation bills, and if there was no other way of meeting the deficit if it were feasible to let the income tax remain at 8d. for the remainder of the year, leaving the deficit to be met by an issue of exchequer bonds on a temporary basis.

Lord Salisbury explained that it would be useless to take office without the support of the liberal leaders because an appeal to the country under the seats bill would be impossible before November.

Gladstone in reply gave the assurance that he had no wish to embarrass the government. After consulting his colleagues he informed the Queen that he conceived it would be contrary to public duty to compromise the liberty of the house of commons by giving pledges not to oppose the remaining business of the session before possessing all the facts bearing upon such business. He concluded by assurring the Queen that facilities for expediting supply might reasonably be provided, and there would be no attempt to withhold ways and means for the public service; but he could give no specific pledges in regard to undefined questions.

What Some People Say

That the Congregational Union has resolved to commence a work in British Columbia.

That the prices realized at the sale of Sir Henry Allsopp's Shorthorns serve to illustrate the general depression of agriculture in England. The total of the sale was 9,166 guineas, which represented a very heavy loss on the original outlay. One cow, for instance, for which Sir Henry paid 3,200 guineas, only fetched 430, and the highest price of the day was 660 guineas.

That a scheme is on foot pointing to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

That the attention of debtors is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Spencer & Yates in another column.

That "have you," asked the judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the court before sentence is passed?" "No, your honor," replied the prisoner, "my lawyer took my last cent."—*Scranton Truth.*

That a Vermont constable who had been selected as Memorial Day orator is reported to have addressed his audience thus: "Fellow citizens, we are met here to-day to desecrate the graves of them air soldiers who died in defiance of their country. Forward, march!"

That fires have been discovered on two different British war vessels at Bermuda, recently, and the authorities are said to ascribe them both to the agency of dynamiters.

That a Hartford, Conn., couple who, thirty years ago, were engaged to be married, but quarreled and separated before the arrival of the appointed time, were united in matrimony the week before last. The bride had remained single ever since. The groom married, but lost his wife three years ago.

That the Canadian losses in the North-west rebellion, as figured by the Toronto Globe, have been 67 killed and 119 wounded.

That a church in Jersey City, N. J., has been deeded to trustees on condition that instrumental music shall not be allowed in the services.

That the failure of the Hatton Garden firm of diamond merchants for $500,000 has caused a semi-panic in the London diamond trade, in which other serious failures are now looked for. The market in diamonds has for many months been extremely depressed.

The Hibbs Extradition Case.

I. H. Hibbs was brought before Mr. Justice Crease yesterday morning in the supreme court.

Counsel for the prosecution read a telegram from Washington, stating that the solicitor-general of the United States would arrive in about twelve days and would assist in the prosecution. Fuller evidence would then be produced against the prisoner.

Counsel for the prisoner asked that the evidence be taken in shorthand, so that it might be recorded in full.

His lordship instructed the prosecution to that effect, and remanded the prisoner for twenty days.

ACCIDENT.—While driving in Tacoma on Monday evening Mrs. J. C. Prevost was thrown from a carriage, the horses running away. She was severely bruised, but otherwise uninjured, and arrived by the Olympian yesterday.

ANTI-CHINESE.—There will be a meeting of the anti-Chinese league at Harmony hall on Friday evening, 26th instant. All friends of the movement are invited to attend.

THE Saanich farmers' picnic will be held on the 1st inst., Wednesday next, at McMillan's farm. Visitors from the city are cordially invited.

Municipal Council.

WEDNESDAY, June 24th.

The regular meeting of the council was held last evening at 8:10 o'clock.

Present—His Worship the Mayor in the chair, and Couns. McKillican, Smith, Earle, Braden, Grant, Ward and Warner.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. K. Bull, suggesting that Chinese peddlers be required to have numbers attached to wagons used in peddling so that they could be identified for the purpose of collecting licenses.

After discussion this matter and that of requiring hotel runners to wear a badge, was referred to the tax collector for report at next meeting.

From McPhee & Innes, asking permission to use a portion of Yates street for building purposes. Granted, subject to usual restrictions.

From W. Rocket, asking use of street corner of Cook and View for building purposes. Granted.

From Allsop & Mason, agents of owners, asking for street lines along certain portions of Beckley farm, James Bay.

The request was granted on the usual terms.

From C. P. Burgess and others, asking that the rock be removed which obstructs Pandora avenue north of the Royal Hospital. Referred to street committee for report.

From Alfred Fox, stating that the water was shut off from his brick yard and not from the others. This had caused him loss and inconvenience, and he wished to know why he had been treated differently from others.

Coun. Smith said that Mr. Fox had not complied with the by-law, which requires brick yards to draw off water into tanks during the night. If he complied with the rules, he would have the water; if not it would have to remain shut off.

The matter was referred to the water committee.

SANITARY.

The deferred portion of the sanitary report referring to the deposit in front of Judge Gray's residence on Moss street, from the bank of British Columbia building was taken up. A letter from Judge Gray was read, which complained that the nuisance was increased, and the offensive matter piled in heaps on the road.

Coun. Braden stated that the deposit was only that prevailing in all portions of the city, which the drain cleaners piled at the road side. There was no cause for Judge Gray's complaint, and probably the worst of the deposit came from his own sink.

The deferred item of the committee's report, which stated that there was no communication with drain from cesspool was on motion received.

TENDERS.

Tenders for blasting rock on Humbolt street were read as follows: John Dargen & Co., north and south side, $2 47½; Argyle & Burgoyne, north and south side, $2 75; H. W. Cox north side, $1 35; south side, $1 37½; James Baker, north and south side, $2.35; John Berryman, south side, $2.45, north side, $2.60.

On motion the contract was ordered to be awarded to the lowest tenderer, provided the usual security was given.

For blasting rock on Yates street the following tenders were read: John Berryman, $2.75; Charles Rowe, $3; James Baker, $2 75.

On motion of Coun. Earle the contract was awarded to Jas. Baker, as he had previously given satisfaction.

For grubbing and grading Blanchard street the following were read: James Baker, $518; E. Wylde, $700; John C. McLeod, $475; Noel Leclaire, $375.

The contract was awarded to Noel Leclaire, the lowest tenderer.

SANITARY REPORT.

Officer Flewin reported that pigs were kept in two places within the city, and were a nuisance; also, that a drain on Richardson street, near Mr. Brown's property, was in a very unsanitary condition.

Notices were ordered to be served on the two first, and the latter referred to the street committee with power to act.

FIRE WARDENS' REPORT.

The fire wardens reported that a wooden building was at present in course of erection within the fire limits, by Messrs. McKillican and Anderson.

Coun. Ward moved that the report be adopted.

Coun. McKillican said that the fire wardens were peculiar in the discharge of their duty. The building they had erected was allowed by the bylaw. This was complained of while a wooden building in the rear of the Boomerang, which had been erected for some weeks and was used for kitchen purposes, was allowed to remain.

The bylaw was read to show that a shed for the storage of fuel, 10x12 feet, was allowable.

Coun. Ward said they could not make fish of one and flesh of another.

Coun. McKillican said if the council wished they would confine the building to the legal size, but all should be treated alike.

Coun. Smith suggested that if the building in the rear of the Boomerang was as Coun. McKillican stated, the fire wardens should report upon the question. He would move that the report be referred back to the fire wardens, with power to act, and also to examine the Boomerang addition.

This was seconded and carried.

STREET REPORT.

The street committee recommended that the box drain on Superior street be continued for 300 feet eastward; that Cook street be graded from Belcher street to Fairfield road, and macadamized before the rainy season sets in; that the application of E. B. Morgan for the removal of rock on Herald street—it would be crushed and removed as soon as the rock-crusher was available; that the cesspool on Pandora street complained of was not in the city limits; that Boyd street be graded 40 feet wide from Morgan street to Dallas road, to cost $80.

The report was received and adopted.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

The bylaw for the purpose of arranging for the borrowing of a sum not to exceed $35,000, including present overdraft, was read a second time and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Coun. Smith the grading of Boyd and Cook streets was left in the hands of the street committee to have carried out as they see fit.

On the suggestion of his worship a motion was carried that a notice be inserted in the papers that all thistles be required to be removed from within the city limits; and that the street committee be empowered to employ men to remove them from the streets.

Coun. Braden called attention to the bad state of the drain on View street running to Blanchard, and thought the street committee should attend to it before the rainy season.

Coun. Earle said it was the intention of the street committee to have the matter carried out in a proper manner.

GAOL WATER.

Coun. Smith referred to the application of the government for water for the new gaol.

The water commissioner read the letter sent to Mr. Gore, surveyor-general.

Coun. Smith thought that the letter was in accordance with the water committee's instructions. If the council compelled owners of brick yards to draw water into tanks at night by meter, they should also do the same by the government. These brick yards gave employment to many workmen.

Coun. Braden said it was only a matter of transferring the water. With reference to Coun. Smith's contention that the brick yards employed a large number of men, they were altogether Chinese and he would like to see them all inside the gaol, and the city pay for the water.

Coun. Smith said as a fact the water had been granted the government, but without stating conditions or price.

His worship said the government had agreed to draw water in tanks, but what they required was what they would be charged.

Coun. Smith moved that the same rate per month as at present, $25, be charged, the water to be drawn from tanks during hours to be named by the water committee and commissioner.

Seconded and carried.

NUISANCE.

Coun. Smith referred to the nuisance on Pandora street near Mr. Crossen's residence. He would move that the sanitary officer report on the nuisance.

Seconded and carried.

Council adjourned for two weeks.

The School Concert.

Last evening a crowded audience attended the Philharmonic Hall to judge of the musical, elocutionary and dramatic capabilities of some of our talented scholars. The programme opened with:

PART I.

1. Song of Peace, Pupils of Miss Williams' class.
2. Vocal solo, Miss A. Munsie, well rendered.
3. Recitation, Master Short, applauded rapturously.
4. Piano solo, Miss Becker.
5. Trio, the Misses Hicks and Stannard, sopranos; the Misses Humber, and Horton, alto; Master Haynes and Mr. Offerhous, basso. This trio was well rendered.
6. Recitation, Miss Lee; wonderfully well delivered.
7. Piano duet, the Misses Christie.
8. Dialogue, "Quarrel of the Flowers," little girls in costume, who were trained by Mrs. Reid and Miss Cameron; one of the gems of the evening.
9. Instrumental quartette, two violins, one violo and one violincello; two Master Chambers, Mr. Chambers and Prof. Lintott. The audience persisted on an encore of this piece.
10. Chorus, High school pupils of the first part.

PART II.

1. Opening chorus, "The Echo." Pupils of girls' department.
2. The Court Scene of the Merchant of Venice, Boys department, in costume, under the careful training of Mrs. Caldwell and Mr. Thain. This was well presented and much appreciated.
3. Piano solo, Miss Hicks; showing exquisite touch.
4. Reading, Miss Robertson; well rendered.
5. Scotch song, Miss Anna Bella Russell, called forth rapturous applause.
6. Violin solo, Mr. Gore. This was the gem of the evening.
7. Recitation, Miss Edith Richardson; good.
8. Piano solo, Miss Broderick. Whose rendition showed her to be master of the instrument.
9. Vocal solo, Miss Esther Johnson. Sweetly sung.
10. Piano solo, Miss Hutcheson. Shows that not only is she an able accompanyist but also a talented solo player.
11. Closing chorus, "Where the warbling waters flow."

The performance, as a whole, was quite successful and the teachers are to be complimented on the success of their training and are deserving of much praise for the time and attention bestowed.

The grand piano used on this occasion was a superb instrument and was kindly lent by Mrs. R. Broderick.

One of the school trustees announced that an excursion would take place next Saturday afternoon on the Yosemite between the hours of 2.30 and 6 30. A refreshment stand will be provided, and the trip will be free to all teachers and pupils of the Victoria public schools; but the accommodation being limited to 1200 will not extend to parents or friends.

Beautiful Pictures.

Mr. F. Schaefer, of New York, an American artist of note, arrived in Victoria several weeks ago and has since been diligently engaged in painting in oil a number of views in and around Victoria. He was visited yesterday at his studio in the syndicate block, and showed to a reporter a number of his choice works in landscape. A number of these are local, taken from different points on Victoria arm, two of which are glimpses of Indian life. The canoes are hauled on shore with the usual appurtenances strewn about and gathered around the tents are the owners, preparing the evening meal. The charming surroundings are faithfully pictured and the picture as a whole presents the subject in a most realistic way.

Besides the few local pictures were a number of large paintings of eastern and western American scenery, the choicest of which perhaps were those of a stream and fall in White Mountains of New Hampshire, the beach at Monterey, Cal., in rough weather, and one from a bit of the Yosemite. These are true to nature, the rocks, water, firs and mountain scenery being so naturally depicted on the canvas that one can almost imagine the pleasing or rugged landscape stretching out before him. There are numerous others all painted with a finish and fine effect which proves that the true artist has been at work.

It is Mr. Schaefer's intention in a couple of weeks to give an exhibition of his paintings and we feel sure that all will be delighted at having a chance to view his masterly works.

Personal.

Mr. J. L. Forrester, Hongkong; Mrs. Shelton, Winnipeg, and Mrs. Devlin, Great Clifton, Eng., are at the Occidental.

Dr. E. Paddock, who lately arrived from New York, specialist of diseases of the eye and ear, will shortly open an office in Victoria.

Miss A. J. Evans, niece of Mrs. Alex. Cowan, arrived by the Olympian yesterday from Boston, Mass., and will remain for some time in Victoria with Mr. and Mrs. Cowan.

Mr. E. Vigor returned from Kootenay yesterday.

B. B. Beckman and A. C. Woodcock, of Eugene City, are at the Driard.

A. Gérard, Péan St. Gilles, of Paris, France, and C. J. Mitchell, London, Eng., are registered at the Driard.

Mr. J. C. Prevost, registrar of the supreme court, and wife, returned home yesterday by the Olympian.

Marine.

British ship Narwhal, from Nanaimo, arrived at San Francisco on the 22d inst.

Ship Cambrian Prince left last night for Port Townsend in tow of the Alexander.

The ship Royal Sovereign sailed up Tuesday night with a Nanaimo pilot aboard, bound for Moodyville. At 11:30 yesterday she was seen off Discovery Island, at the entrance of Haro straits, and the Alexander left at noon to pick her up and tow her to port.

Steamship Idaho, from Alaska, arrived at Vancouver yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Cleared—Ship Wm. H. Macy, Nanaimo.

Sailed—Ship Sumatra, Port Townsend: ship Dashing Wave, Tacoma.

ASSAULT.—A young lad named Frank Robinson, son of Mr. C. Robinson, butcher at Goodacre & Dooley's, was amusing himself by reflecting the sun from a piece of looking-glass into various people's faces. He did this to the proprietor of a Government street fish market, and the latter made after him. The boy ran away and the man shoved him with all his might, sending the lad with force to the sidewalk, striking on his shoulder and head, cutting a gash behind his ear and dislocating the shoulder. The little fellow was picked up and taken to Dr. Jackson's, who examined him to see if any bones had been injured. People who saw the occurrence state that the man acted brutally, and that it was not the first time he had attacked those who were too weak to defend themselves. The matter will likely come up in the police court to-morrow.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM.—The Methodist church choir give a strawberry and cream social to-morrow evening in aid of the choir funds.

ANNUAL VISIT.—This morning at 9 o'clock carriages will be in waiting to convey His Worship Mayor Rithet, the city fathers, city officials and members of the fourth estate to the waterworks at Elk lake. We wish them all a pleasant time, and would request them not to drink too much water.

FROM CARIBOO.

Favorable Condition of Crops and Stock.

Mr. Wm. Pinchbeck, of Pinchbeck & Lyne, owners of the splendid ranche known as the "Williams Lake farm," Cariboo, who came down on Tuesday, states that crops from the Quesnelle down were never in better condition than this season. Throughout the whole upper country the rainfall has been very favorable and grass for cattle more plentiful than usual. Of the Williams lake farm, 300 acres are under crop, 200 of which are in wheat, and the balance in various cereals and roots. The farm consists of 2000 acres, and next year a larger quantity of this will be put in wheat.

Mr. Pinchbeck is down for the purpose of arranging for the purchase of a flouring mill of one run of stone. This will be put in next fall, and a number of storehouses and other buildings will be erected. At the present time a Waterous portable engine and saw mill is at work sawing lumber for the use of the firm, turning out about 4000 feet of lumber daily.

The wagon road to Yale is in first class order, and Mr. Pinchbeck drove his team as far as Yale, where steamer was taken for Victoria. At Yale four ox-teams and a number of pack trains were starting with goods for the forks and mouth of the Quesnelle.

Gold mining in the district will be about the same as last year, with probably a falling off in the returns from the Quesnelle. All are looking forward to the development of the quartz industry in Cariboo. There is little doubt that the ledge on Hickson creek would pay a company from the start to mill it. There are no defined ledges of large extent, but capital would undoubtedly soon discover claims that would pay to mill.

LATEST FROM SITKA.

School Mission Trouble.

A Great Quartz Mill Starts Work.

SITKA, VIA NANAIMO, June 24.—At Sitka it has been a busy month. The court has been in session and several cases were disposed of. The Indian Kahi, who killed his wife at Juneau last fall, was tried and verdict of manslaughter was brought in. The judge gave him ten years in the states prison.

The grand jury found four indictments against the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, one of them being for writing a letter to the grand jury while it was in session. This indictment would have sent the Rev. Sheldon to states prison had not the district attorney made a mistake in drawing it up. A meeting of citizens was held to arrange school matters. The Rev. Sheldon Jackson and J. Brady tried to capture the meeting, when finally it broke up in a free fight, with several knock downs, and the Rev. Sheldon took to the woods for safety.

The 19th of June was a great day for Alaska, the occasion being the starting of the large quartz mill on Douglas Island. The mill began operation that day and all the stamps, 120 in number, started at one time, and is now running in full blast and works beautifully. There is great rejoicing among all the miners over the great success. There was a salute fired of 120 guns in honor of the occasion.

From the Daily Colonist June 26.

Accident to G. B. Wright and Party.

(Special to The Colonist.)

KAMLOOPS, June 25.

While Mr. G. B. Wright was conveying Mr. J. C. Ainsworth and party from Farwell to Eagle Pass in his buggy on Wednesday some portion of the harness broke when the horses became frightened and ran away, upsetting the buggy, slightly injuring G. B. Wright, J. C. Ainsworth and wife. They are to arrive at Eagle Pass to-day and are all doing well. Fortunately all escaped without any bones being broken.

The Raymond Whitcomb Excursion.

The excursions across the continent gotten up under the direction of Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb of Boston, Mass., are now an established luxury. The first of the season was that which arrived yesterday by the Olympian, Mr. W. F. Carson, traveling passenger agent of the N. P., (without whom no party would be complete), accompanying them from Portland. The party have visited many of the interesting points all along the trans-continental line of the Southern Pacific railway, and in California and Oregon and will return via the Oregon Short line, visiting Salt Lake city, and thence by the Union Pacific home.

The freedom from all the petty annoyances that individual tourists are subject to are fortunately lacking in these parties, for the managers assume all care of securing baggage, sleeping car and steamer accommodation, and generally look after the comfort of excursionists, thus enhancing greatly the pleasure of the trip. Arrived in Victoria after the delightful Sound experience the eastern holidayers registered at the Driard as follows:—C. C. Harding, Boston; Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. L. S. Anderson, San Francisco; S. M. Blake, Winsted, Conn.; A. H. Blanchard, New York; A. W. Butler, Philadelphia; A. W. Chaffee, Moodus, Conn.; Mrs. H. A. Curtiss, New York; Joseph Dyer, Weymouth, Mass.; Mrs. H. A. Fuller, Milford, N. H; D. W. C. Gaskell, San Francisco; Mrs. N. O. Hart, Miss E. L. Hart, Miss Daisy Hart, Rosebury, Mass; A. F. Huston, Coatesville, Penn.; Miss Helen Lewis, Waltham, Mass; F. A. Preston and wife, Auburndale, Mass.; David Prouty, Spencer, Mass.; Cyrus Woodman, Miss Mary Woodman, Cambridge; C. C. Williams, Jersey, City; John Heath, Bay City.

After the incomparable lunch of the Driard the party were in better trim to enjoy a drive among the beauties of Victoria, with all of which they expressed themselves as being delighted. So many stars and stripes were flying in town that they still imagined themselves on republican soil.

To-morrow morning they will go around on their own responsibility, and leave by the Olympian in the afternoon.

AT THE BAR.—On Saturday night at 9 o'clock a cow walked into the Colonial Hotel and went straight up to the bar. She was sober and by no means in a hurry. She looked all round the place, and seemed to think the place entirely too fine for an ignorant cow. As she walked towards the door on the way out she lifted her head again over the polished bar, and with her large, calm eyes looked at the decorated bottles. She did not ask for a drink; but there was eloquence in her eyes, and if she could speak, it is quite possible she would go off with seven tails—her own and six good cocktails.—*Guardian.*

THE "AMITIES" AND "REDS."—It is very unfortunate that an item which appeared in a local newspaper should have caused a little unpleasantness to arise between the Seattle "Reds" and the nine who represented this city in the recent baseball game at Seattle. The "Amities" were thoroughly satisfied with their reception at Seattle, and our friends across the line should not hold them responsible for what may appear in a newspaper. The whole trouble seems to have arisen through a misconception of an invitation from the "Reds" to attend a dinner after the last game. These little bickerings are doubtless the fruits of the discontent of someone who may have lost a bet on the game.

CONFIRMED.—Mr. John Morley, V. S., yesterday received letters from Messrs. E. C. Baker and N. Shakespeare, M. Ps., now at Ottawa, and also documents from the department of agriculture, confirming his recent appointment as inspector of horses entering British Columbia at this port. Mr. Morley's ability as a veterinary surgeon is well known, and no doubt he will fill the requirements of the office in a satisfactory manner.

BOYS CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Mid-Summer Examination and Exercises.

The mid-summer examination and exercises of the boys central school took place yesterday. There was a fair attendance of parents and visitors, but not as many as attended the same proceedings at the girls examination. Among those present were Messrs. McMicking, Harris, Hayward and Higgins of the board of trustees. Hon. John Robson, minister of education, Mr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education, Rev. Mr. Percival, Rev. D. Fraser, Sheriff McMillan, Messrs. Heisterman, Tuck, the Misses Cameron, Gardiner, Williams, Barron and several others.

The boys presented a creditable appearance, but did not appear to use their abilities to as good an advantage as the girls, neither were they as attentive, and it is questionable if many of them were sorry when the examination terminated and they obtained their liberty. The examination commenced in divisions six and seven of which Miss L. Horton and Miss C. Forrest are the teachers, who exercised their scholars in spelling words of one syllable, easy readings, and writings; and the little fellows did remarkably well considering their young years, and many showed unusual brightness.

Mr. Harris addressed these classes and apologized for being late. He impressed upon the pupils the necessity of diligence, and complimented them on the marked improvement since last term, hoped they would enjoy their holidays and come back still better prepared to prosecute their studies. He also presented two prizes to deserving boys who had not succeeded in gaining any; these prizes were the gift of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Halliday presented the class prizes.

DIVISION SIX—ROLLS OF HONOR.

General proficiency—C. H. E. Waller.
Punctuality and regularity—E. J. Ure.
Deportment—R. Lane.

CLASS PRIZES.

H L Collier, P W Francis, C T Haddock, T H Wilson, Geo Tyson, J D Christie, F Elvin, W C Linder, A W Esnouf, H W Northcott, and first in recitation. A W Brown, W Galer, A P Mansell, J E Tyson, T Nicholl, and S Skitch.

Prizes given deserving boys—C Carter and A Mansell.

Promotions from sixth to fifth divisions—C E Waller, H L Collier, W Francis, C T Haddock, G Tyson, T H Wilson, J D Christie, Frederick Elwin, A W Esnouf, H W Northcott, G Brown, W Gaylor, E J Ure, T Nicholls, J E Tyson, J D Hepworth, R Lane, A P Mansell, W C Linder, and H Peters.

SEVENTH DIVISION—ROLLS OF HONOR.

General proficiency—Allan Whittit.
Deportment—Fred McConnell.
Regularity and punctuality—Geo. Van Horst.

The following were awarded prizes in general proficiency, names being in order of merit:—

PRIZES.

William Frank Fraser, Herbert John Elford, George Herbert Corder, Albert Edmund Whittaker, Richard Drake, William Coates, Walter Adams, Percy Bradley, Charles Banfield, Charles Blake, John Morley, Ivan George, Marquis Ellis, Dougald McCloud, Walter Ashew, Robert Charles Smith, 1st prize for spelling.

Promotions from seventh to sixth divisions—Allan J C Whittet, W T Fraser, George H Corder, Herbert J Elford, Albert E Whittaker, Richard Drake, William H Coates, Walter E Adams, Percy Bradley, Charles F Banfield, Charles F H Blake, John A Morley, Ivan George, Marquis A V Ellis, George Van Horst, Dougald McLeod, Walter F Askew, Richard Hall, Robert C Smith, Ernest Whitworth, Marcus Bailey, Spencer A Huson, Henry D Smith, Frederick A McConnell, Charles D Coates, Ambrose Reid, Daniel Saunders.

DIVISION FIVE.

This division was examined by its teacher, Miss E. J. Gardiner, assisted by Miss Cameron, the exercises consisting of dialogues, recitations, simultaneous reading, mental arithmetic, geography and spelling, at all of which studies the pupils appeared to be apt.

Mr. McMicking addressed this class, and told the boys that no doubt they were anxious to be turned loose; he noticed some boys noisy, but hoped they would return from their vacation quieter. He hoped they would not be troublesome to their parents during the holidays; knew it was the nature of boys to be restless, but they should curb it and enjoy themselves in as rational a manner as possible. He then proceeded to read the rolls of honor and distribute the prizes.

ROLLS OF HONOR.

Deportment—Stanley Humphreys.
Regular attendance and punctuality—Henry G. Dalby.
General proficiency—George Askew.

PRIZES.

General proficiency—Ernest Elphinstone, Kenneth Finlayson, Donald A. Fraser, Amet Steger.
Arithmetic—John Kermode, Frederick Blackbourn, Craig Millar.
General improvement—Chris. Becker, Henry McKillican.
Writing—Henry Warner.
Diligence—Wm. King.
Spelling and dictation—Richard Short.

SPECIAL PRIZES AWARDED BY TEACHER.

Reading and recitation—Bertram Millar.
Greatest improvement in writing—Richard Burnett.
Diligence—Charles R. Esnouf.
Spelling and dictation—Frederick George.
Good conduct—Alfred Collier.
General improvement—Purcell Johnston.
Diligence—Sewell Moody.
Mental arithmetic—Edward Braden.

Promotions from fifth to fourth standards—George Askew, Ernest Elphinstone, Kenneth Finlayson, Fred. Blackbourn, Alfred Collier, Robert Creech, Charles Carter, Alfred Dodds, Henry Dalby, Fred. Dewsnap, Charles Esnouf, Andrew Fraser, Stanley Humphreys, Charles Janes, John Kermode, Craig Millar, Wm. Sullivan, Henry McKillican, Sewell Moody, Albert Morris, Frank Penwell, Amet Steiger.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The examination of this division was conducted by its teacher, Miss Gowan, ably assisted by Miss Cameron, and comprised mental arithmetic, spelling, reading and slate arithmetic, all of which were gone through creditably and the latter subject was above the average.

Mr. Harris noticed a decided improvement this year in this class, and had received a better account from their teacher. He did not expect them to be perfect, but wished them to be as perfect as they could, and concluded by stating their present proficiency showed great credit to their teacher. He then distributed the rolls of honor and prizes.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Proficiency—William Russell.
Regularity—Francis Edgar W. Smith.
Deportment—Arthur V. Davey.

PRIZE LIST.

Eugene P. Miller—Geography and spelling.
David T. Hudson—Arithmetic and writing.
Ernest W. Bradley—Reading and grammar.
Fred. G. Maynard—Grammar and spelling.
Alex. J. Blackbourn—Diligence.
Francis Kermode—Spelling and arithmetic.
Alex. Holmes Finlayson—Geography and arithmetic.
George Winter—General improvement.
Joseph L. Madden—1st prize, 2nd class.
Charles J. F. Castleton—Spelling.
Richard J. Bowles—Writing.
William S. B. Lowe—Greatest improvement.

Promotions from Fourth to Third division—William Russell, Eugene P. Miller, David T. Huson, Ernest M. Bradley, Chas. Whittet, Alexander H. Finlayson, Alfred G. Janes, Francis Kermode, Alexander J. Blackbourn, Arthur V. Davey, Frederick G. Maynard, Harry G. Ross, Frederick S. Clanton, George Winter, George Janes, Thos A. Spencer, Samuel D. Pierce.

This closed the morning's exercises. After recess the pupils of divisions one, two and three were put through squad drill and extension motions by Mr. Thain, one of the boys beating time on a drum. Collectively they did well, but there was not sufficient space in the building to do the exercises justice, and the instructor could not see all the squad at once, which some of the boys took advantage of.

The examination of standard three was then proceeded with under the management of Mr. Dodds, the master. It comprised history, geography, spelling, mental arithmetic and reading. In all of which subjects the pupils gave a good account of themselves. They were addressed by Mr. Higgins, who delivered the rolls of honor, and Mr. Hayward, who presented the prizes.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Proficiency—Henry Dibben.
Deportment—Albert G. Franklin.
Punctuality and Regularity—Frank Hepworth.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Reading—Harry Dodd.
Spelling—Frank Hutcheson.
Arithmetic—Robert Wm. Fish.
Writing—Walter Jesse.
Proficiency and Conduct—Frank Higgins.

Special prize by Mrs. Wonacott for regularity—James Hepworth.

Promotions from Third to Second divisions—Henry Dibben, Henry Dodd, Frank Higgins, Frank Armstrong, James A. Porter, James Hepworth, Percival R. Brown, Frederick Wilson, W. S. McDonald, Richard Bittencourt, Charles Savage, William H. Finlayson, Frank Hutchinson, George A. Fletcher, Robert W. Fish, Thomas McConnell, Arthur Wolacott, James Winacott.

The examinations of divisions one and two were conducted in the one room by their teachers, Mr. Halliday and Mr. Thain, and consisted of exercises in mental arithmetic, English history, reading and a spelling match.

The general proficiency of these classes is fully up to the average, and in spelling and arithmetic above it.

Mr. Pope was sorry to see the boys not making as good progress as might be desired in grammer and writing, and persuaded them upon their return to give these necessary subjects more attention.

Mr. Higgins addressed these classes, and informed them that there would soon be a request laid before the department of education to establish a night school in this city for the benefit of those anxious to learn, but who were debarred from attending day schools. He likewise mentioned that a request would be laid before the provincial government for a land endowment to be applied to founding a provincial university. He also referred to certain unkind reflections that had been cast upon the present school board, which insinuated that they contemplated displacing certain teachers. This was a calumny. If teachers were competent they would receive the protection and assistance of the present board. Had the chairman been present he would have alluded to this subject, but in his absence he thought it best to eradicate any such impression, and to say that the board had neither enemies to punish nor friends to reward. All they sought to do was their duty.

Hon. John Robson remarked that it was always a gratifying pleasure to him to attend school examinations; he observed a marked improvement in the different departments of this school, and was glad to observe that the percentages of marks in the examinations were higher than for a number of years past, which was gratifying to parents, teachers and scholars alike. He impressed upon them the necessity of education and renewed diligence; past opportunities could never be recovered. Do not put off education until a future time, or you will then probably find yourselves unable to obtain it. Improve all your chances, so that you may be better able to go through the world. Education commenced to-day goes on forever. Therefore you must have a good foundation: you are laying the most important of all foundations in receiving a good education; you are deserving of great praise for past conduct, but teachers and scholars, never be satisfied; let your motto be excelsior and always go forward. Go home with the determination that you will be obedient and useful to your parents during the holidays, for he considered obedience, faithfulness, love, and reverence to parents of even more importance than education. He was aware it was natural for boys to indulge in mischief, but curtail it as much as possible and you will be more satisfied with yourselves afterwards. He concluded by avowing that to be good was to be happy.

After he had concluded this wholesome advice the boys gave him three rousing cheers.

Rev. Percival then delivered the rolls of honor, and Rev. D. Fraser presented the prizes to the second division.

SECOND DIVISION—ROLL OF HONOR.

Proficiency—Jas. Alex. McDowell.
Deportment—Chas. Searle Askew.
Regularity and punctuality — Henry Becker.

CLASS PRIZES.

Spelling—Jos. West Wilson.
Writing and most improvement—Edward S. Ellis.
Arithmetic—Allen Francis.
Geography—Ed. King Brown.
Grammar—Richard Jackson.
History—Arthur Richard Wolfenden.
1st in rank in 2nd class, II Division—S. S. Oppenheimer.
Special prize for good conduct awarded by Mr. Lewis to Max. Dauphin.
Special for spelling by D. W. Higgins.

Promotion from second to first division.—Joseph Alex McDowell, Kenneth Monroe, William Janes, James McGier, Richard Jackson, Joseph W Wilson, Henry Becker, Allan Francis, Albert R Baker, Richard A Wolfenden, Henry Catteral, William Kettle, William Lenfesty, George Holloway.

The rolls of honor for the first division were presented by Mr. Higgins and the prizes by Mr. Hayward.

After which at Mr. Higgins instigation the boys gave their teacher three cheers which was lustily repeated on behalf of the trustees, and if these young men are deficient in anything, it certainly is not in lung power.

FIRST DIVISION—ROLL OF HONOR.

Deportment, William Robert Savage; punctuality and regularity, George William Aikman; proficiency, Randolph Murray Collier.

PRIZE LIST.

George Allan Gardiner, highest marks in grammar and history; William Robert Savage, highest marks in geography; Joseph Robt. Pierce, highest marks in reading; James Allan Aikman (given by Mrs. Hibben), highest marks in spelling; William Alex. Lawson, highest marks in mental and written arithmetic; special prize for proficiency, awarded by Mr. Lewis, to A. A. Humber; Percy Oliver Dickinson (given by Mrs. Humber), second class; Stanley Reg. Engelhardt, ranks second in second class.

Promotion List of Boys from First Division to High School—Randolph Murray Collier, George Allan Gardiner, William Alexander Lorimer, Joseph Robert Pierce, Arthur Albert Humber, James Allan Aikman, William Alexander Lawson, William Robert Savage.

This concluded the day's proceedings, and the visitors left, many being so well pleased with the examinations that they mentioned their intention of visiting the high school to-day, which will terminate the midsummer examinations.

Strange Pre-Emptor.

We hear that Mr. Bunster has pre-empted the fine rocky site on the south-east corner of James Bay bridge overlooking the bridge. Mr. B. insists that this parcel of land was never aliented by the Hudson Bay Co., but was re-conveyed to the Crown and is now open to pre-emption. The lot is worth $6000 or $7000 and it is the intention of the pre-emptor to erect a store there. It is possible, however, that the government or courts will have something to say about it.

INCORRECT.—The statement that Hugh Keefer, C.E., was dangerously ill fortunately proves incorrect. He was afflicted with an attack of severe neuralgia, but has recovered and is now finishing his contract.

LARGE MAPS OF MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORY AT T. N. HIBBEN & CO'S.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

CABLE NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 24.—The geological society is mapping out another African expedition to be under the direction of Mr. Last. It is intended that this new expedition shall start in August next from Zanzibar and proceed thence to Linday. From this point a southwesterly direction will be taken and the expedition will endeavor to reach Lake Shiway, whence it will proceed either to Quilimane or Angozpa on the east coast and about 700 miles from the starting point.

The Duke of Marlborough is organizing an opposition to the re-election of his brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, for Woodstock. Mr. John Bennett is mentioned as the liberal candidate.

A meeting was held to-day at the London chamber of commerce for the purpose of forming a Canadian trade section of members interested in the commerce and shipping of Canada. Sir Charles Tupper, who presided, delivered a lengthy speech, which was much applauded. He dwelt upon the tide of emigration now directed to Canada rather than to the United States, and said the approaching completion of the Canadian Pacific railway would be of vast importance to Great Britain in the event of war in the East or of stoppages in the Suez canal. (Cheers.) The natural resources of Canada were second to none. He defended the system of modified protection, which was absolutely necessary in view of the fiscal policy of the United States. He concluded by urging a special fiscal agreement between England and the colonies, and the devotion of £1,000,000 to state and aid emigration to British colonies. The meeting unanimously resolved to form a committee to arrange the Canadian section.

LONDON, June 25.—Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir Evelyn Baring and Mr. John Morley will be raised to the peerage.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times, in an editorial referring to the correspondence between Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury, says it wonders why so much solemn diplomacy should be necessary to accomplish the end in view. It says Salisbury is doing what he began by protesting he would never think of doing. The Times commends Salisbury, however, for finally acting on the grounds of practical wisdom.

LONDON, June 25.—Rev. Luigi Bonomi, Italian missionary priest, and for a long time a captive in the camp of El Mahdi, made his escape and arrived at Dongola. Father Bonomi reports that all the priests made prisoners during the rising of Soudan and march of El Mahdi, are in good health. The magnitude of the revolt in Kordofan has been very much overrated, says Father Bonomi, but he confirmed the truth of reports that the forces of El Mahdi have been repeatedly defeated by General Senaar. Father Bonomi states, however, that famine and disease are raging and making a waste of Kordofan.

LONDON, June 25.—In the house of lords this afternoon the new lord high chancellor, Sir Harding Gifford, took his seat upon the wool sack. It was announced that the bill providing an annuity of £6000 for the Princess Beatrice upon her marriage with Prince Henry of Battenburg had received the royal consent. The redistribution bill and several other bills have also received royal assent.

The conservatives occupied the government benches. Salisbury, as he entered the house, was received with cheers. In the course of a short address the marquis said it was necessary for him to repeat the statement made by Gladstone last evening in the house of commons. He explained that the Queen had informed him that it was her opinion that he might reasonably accept office upon the assurances given by Gladstone, Her Majesty at the same time pointing out the serious injury to public service if a settlement was longer delayed or new complications should arise. The marquis said that he then, with the unanimous consent of his colleagues, thought it his duty to assume office, and he said the next four or five weeks would show that he had taken the proper course. The marquis, in concluding his address, made an appeal for the support of all good men.

The house will adjourn until the 6th of July

In the house of commons to-day only business of a formal nature was transacted and the house adjourned until 3rd July.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the new secretary of state for India, arrived early this morning in the India office. He is the first member of the ministry of the Marquis of Salisbury to enter upon the duties of his office.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 25.—France and Russia are exchanging views in regard to the policy to be adopted by the new cabinet of the Marquis of Salisbury. Waddington, French ambassador to London, has already "sounded" Salisbury upon the course the British government will take in Egypt.

All accounts received from Tonquin show that the ravages of disease among French troops there are simply appalling. Three thousand invalid soldiers have been sent home. Three hundred soldiers are down with disease and await transportation. Deaths among troops are from 15 to 20 daily.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25. — Turkey and Russia have amicably settled the difference growing out of a demand made upon the porte by the Russian ambassador for the removal of the governor of Salonica, who had ordered domiciliatory to a former dragoman of the Russian consulate, who was still under Russian protection.

ITALY.

ROME, June 24.—Signor De Pretis announced in the chamber of deputies today that he had been charged by King Humbert to form a cabinet. He stated that Count Cadorna would be foreign minister.

CAIRO, June 25.—Another letter has been received from Tahadi, in which he says he will shortly arrive at Wady Halfa.

El Mahdi has issued twelve commandments. One enjoins the killing of all foreigners unless they become Musselmen.

The garrison at Kassala continues to receive supplies by raiding.

AMERICAN NEWS.

EASTERN STATES.

BOSTON, June 24.—The journals of General Gordon at Khartoum will make a volume of over 500 pages and will be published on Tuesday next, June 30th.

OMAHA, June 24.—The passenger and ticket departments of the trans-continental lines began the session here to-day to discuss a revision of rates from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. No action was reached.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mr. Phelps, minister to Peru, died at Lima to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—McNulty, an old counterfeiter, and Mary Brady, a well-known "shover" of spurious coins, was arrested to day by the United States secret service officers. They had a bogus mint in full operation. The outfit was captured, together with a large quantity of dollars, half dollars and quarters in various stages of manufacture. McNulty was released from the penitentiary for passing counterfeit money.

NEW LONDON (Conn.), June 25.—The Harvard-Columbia boat race was won by Harvard.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Solicitor-General Goode of the department of justice, will leave to-morrow for Lewiston, Idaho, to collect papers and other evidence in the extradition case against Hibbs, the defaulting postmaster of Lewiston. British Columbia authorities have agreed to hold Hibbs under arrest for twenty days at Victoria. The collection of evidence is likely to consume all of the time, and when it is concluded Goode will proceed at once to Victoria to represent the United States in the extradition proceedings.

OUNALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The steamer St. Paul, which arrived last evening from Ounalaska, reports that the ice about the Seal islands was thicker than has been known for years. This news confirms the belief that the present season will be a hard one for the Arctic whalers.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, June 24.—The new regimé at Panama does not seem to share a happier fate than many of its predecessors. Local opinion, both native and foreign, condemn it as arbitrary and oppressive, and nothing less than a dictatorship. The forced loan means the confiscation of all the properties of the revolutionary sympathizers or participants.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The British corvette Constance is expected to arrive here soon with torpedo boats purchased in Peru for the defence of the harbor at Victoria, B C.

CANADIAN NEWS.

HALIFAX, June 24.—The steamer St. Pierre arrived here to-day from St. Pierre. She brought 65 officers and crew of the steamer Lake Manitoba wrecked at Langley Island on the 14th inst. The captain and several officers remain by the wreck to save materials, etc. The Lake Manitoba's passengers are at St. Pierre awaiting the arrival of the steamer Lake Nepigon to take them to Liverpool.

TORONTO, June 25.—A reception and banquet was tendered Edward Hanlan last night. In replying to a toast, Hanlan said he had always rowed honest races, and had accepted his defeat by Beach as a true Canadian sportsman should. He intended again to visit New South Wales, where he was always royally treated, and although he knew that Beach was probably the finest specimen of an oarsman he had ever seen, he also knew that his Australian friends would back him again to row Beach for any amount of money.

OTTAWA, June 25.—In the house of commons yesterday the bill providing for increasing the number of the Northwest mounted police to one thousand was read a third time and passed.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

AFGHANISTAN.

BOMBAY, June 24. — Fortifications around Herat, designed primarily to protect that city against assault by the Russians, are being rapidly pushed to completion.

The Afghan boundary commission will move in a short time near the line of delimitation.

Ten lacs of rupees are to be sent immediately to the Ameer of Afghanistan. This sum is intended to aid the Ameer in placing the country in a better state of defense.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, June 24.—A rumor has reached here that Kassala has not fallen. The garrison, it is asserted, still refuse to surrender to the forces of the Mahdi.

TUNIS.

PARIS, June 24.—President Grevy has issued a decree which makes the French minister to Tunis a president general, with command of the whole land and sea forces and having entire administration of the regency.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—The government has issued an order forbidding the newspapers from making any reference whatever to the action of Russia in the Afghan affair.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch received here says that an American who recently passed through Batoum, a town in Asiatic Russia, on the Black Sea coast, states that there are many gun factories in full operation there, and that they are being worked secretly, and under such disguising names as hospitals, asylums, etc.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 24.—F. L. Thorpe, of Chicago, arrived at Rideau Lake recently to enjoy some fishing. He noticed two men watching him closely. He subsequently got acquainted with them, and they went fishing together. Landing on an island to partake of refreshments, Thorp was drugged and spirited away. When he came to his senses he was told that he was Scott, the Manhattan bank embezzler, who decamped with $160,000. The strangers were detectives, who were after the $500 reward offered for Scott. Thorpe soon proved his identity and was released, the detectives bearing all his expenses.

Nanaimo Notes.

(Free Press.)

A man rejoicing in some such name as Finnegan, on Friday indulged rather freely in the ardent, and in the evening seated himself on the rail of the Long Bridge. The whisky was too heavy and he balanced backward, falling a distance of twelve feet to the ground below. Rev. E. Robson and Dr. Walkem went to his assistance, but he was in a drunken stupor and nothing could be made of him. He was taken to the hospital. About four o'clock Saturday morning he awoke from his drunken sleep and raised "merry Cain" in the hospital, and commenced to take charge, for Finnegan was himself again. Mr. Jeffery, the steward, told him to go to bed and be quiet or leave the hospital. He accepted the latter, and at once made a bee line for Chemainus, where he was working on the railway. The Victoria Standard says he fell sixty feet, was taken to the Victoria hospital, and will die. Even the editor of the Standard will be compelled to do the latter some time or other, but Finnegan says he is good for the next twenty years at least.

The natural resources of this city and vicinity are only partially known as yet. It now turns out that we have underneath our feet large reservoirs of water highly impregnated with sulphur. Mr. John Beaven some time ago leased from the Vancouver Coal Company a tract of land at the Big Swamp, just behind the new cemetery, and about two miles from the business centre of the city. On this tract the Vancouver Coal Company sank a deep bore a few years ago. Now strong sulphur water is bubbling up to a height of several inches above the top of the bore hole. Experts state that the water is equal to the famous sulphur springs of California. The water flows from the pipe like from an artesian well, and no doubt the supply is inexhaustible. Mr. Beaven will at once submit some of the water to a practical chemist for analysis, and if it should be near as good as expected, will erect a bathhouse there for the use of invalids and others.

Mr. John Dick, who has had charge of the driving for coal at the new Alexandria mine of Dunsmuir & Sons, a few days ago discovered the outcrop of a seam of fine hard coal at least six feet thick. Mr. Dick traced the outcrop for over one hundred yards. The seam is situated in the Island railway lands about four miles back from where the Island railway crosses the Nanaimo river. From the indications it is expected that a large workable seam will be the result of Mr. Dick's recent discovery.

Rev. E. Robson, the newly appointed district superintendent, left for Qualicum and Alberni on Monday morning. The reverend gentleman proceeds officially to Alberni for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the people in regard to the establishment of a Methodist Mission for Alberni and Qualicum.

AVOID by all means the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Catharic Pills compounded entirely of vegetable ingredients, have been tested for forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever devised for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and all derangements of the digestive apparatus. dw

Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1885

MIDDLETON AND HIS "LITTLE BLACK DEVILS."

General satisfaction is expressed throughout the Dominion at the energy and ability displayed by the Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, during the recent rebellion. The facts of the case have also made a deep impression on the public mind in the United States. The St. Louis Republican, a leading Democratic organ, says:—"Viewed in a military light, Riel's rebellion discloses the fact that in 15 days the Canadian minister of militia called into the field a thousand organized volunteer troops, with 400 horses, furnished them with transport to the seat of war 2,000 miles distant, and pushed forward three columns, widely separated, to points hundreds of miles from the railway. The minister, moreover, kept the troops supplied, and covered an immense frontier, so that from the time they began to arrive the rebels were able to strike scattered families only. The most important thing connected with the whole affair is that the campaign has been made under the directions of the minister of militia, and practically without the aid of any regular army organization." The Journal concludes its article on the subject as follows: "When it is remembered that the movement was begun promptly in the inclement season, and when the great distances traversed and the short time wasted in equipment and marching are considered, and when due weight is given to the fact that since 1870 there has not been a call to arms in Canada, or any border trouble that could foreshadow the necessity for keeping troops in readiness—bearing all these things in mind, we think that great credit is due to the Canadian minister." The Detroit News remarks that the result of the rebellion will not only attract settlers to the fertile region where the Dominion has thus manifested its power, but will enormously enhance the credit and prestige of Canada in the eyes of the world. It adds: "The feat performed by the Canadian troops is one of which the army of any power on earth might well be proud. These few boys, gathered from the shops, offices, and farms of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, traversed a country much more difficult than the British would have been compelled to cover between Pishin and Herat. They met and conquered an enemy, not so numerous, but braver and better armed than the Afghans and Turcomans. It is a great feather in the cap of our neighbor, and may indeed be called the baptism of blood of a young nation growing up on our own border."

"AN OPINION AS IS AN OPINION."

"Lex's" trenchant letter of yesterday has inspired the legal stockholder in the Times to tell what he don't know about the meaning and intent of the clause of the school act which imposes a residental qualification to entitle a person to vote for school trustee. It is true that several votes were cast in Yates street ward at the recent election by parties whose businesses are carried on in Yates street ward, but whose dwellings stand in other wards. The whole point turns on the meaning of the word "residence." Distinguished English judges have decided that a man's residence is where he is most to be found; but the legal luminary of the Times will not be comforted, and insists that fraud, misrepresentation and false-swearing were indulged in by several persons who voted in Yates street ward. A fellow, when told that "facts" were against his side in an argument, retorted, "So much the worse for the facts;" and the author of the "Briton" letter, when informed that the law is against him, replies, "So much the worse for the law." He would like to make the law conform to his present views; but unfortunately for him and his contention, he is condemned out of his own mouth. There are in existence affidavits that bear the signature and seal of Mr. J. R. Hett, and which describe him as "*residing* on Langley street." Now, every one knows that Mr. Hett has his office on Langley street and that his dwelling is more than a mile in the suburbs. Yet he does not hesitate to claim to reside in the heart of the city! This is consistency with a vengeance. In the character of newspaper proprietor Mr. Hett does not hesitate to apply some very impertinent remarks to a number of his fellow citizens; while in the capacity of a lawyer he does not hesitate to do precisely what he condemns several Yates street voters for doing. The authorities quoted yesterday establish beyond the possibility of a doubt that a man's residence is in the place where he is most to be found. There are few professional or business men in this city who do not pass more hours in their offices or places of business than they do in their dwellings, and they are entitled to register either on their places of business or their offices.

THE RETIREMENT OF MACPHERSON.

Sir David Macpherson has left Ottawa and it goes without saying that this is preparatory to his leaving the cabinet. A world of blame lies at his door, for to his management of the interior department is largely attributable the rebellion in the Northwest. Sir John is held to be theoretically responsible and may to some extent be so directly, but if misled by the minister specially charged with the department concerned much excuse may be found for his allowing matters to become so entangled that those within the meshes sought to free themselves with the knife. Besides this, some allowance will be made for Sir John's advanced age, to which he has himself alluded once or twice during the present session. An Ottawa correspondent of the Monntreal Herald says: The understanding here is that Mr. McLelan, the minister of marine and fisheries, is on Sir David's recommendation to succeed to the interior, and as explanation of this I am told that as Sir David's management of the department has been the worst on record and himself the most unpopular minister up to the present time, he was anxious to be succeeded by some one who might be expected to surpass him in incompetence and unpopularity. One change believed to have been arranged upon, or at least contemplated, is the translation of Sir Alexander Campbell to the house of commons.

Press Copyright.

LONDON, June 11.—During the Afghan troubles the principal papers of India, which had gone to enormous expense in acquiring news of movements on the frontier and in England, suffered from their news being stolen by unscrupulous rivals. In consequence of strong representations the Indian government proposes to introduce in the legislative council a bill copyrighting newspaper telegrams in favor of those who procure and own the dispatches. The bill will cover the exclusive use to the newspapers of their news for such a time as to subsequently render it useless to other papers, and also to inflict a punishment for "cribbing" or "milking." There is a good deal of feeling on the same subject in this city, where the enterprise of the morning press has been appropriated by the cheap evening papers, and it is not improbable that before long a bill on the lines of the Indian measure will be introduced in the commons.

Population of the Leading Cities.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There was no city in Europe with a million inhabitants at the beginning of the present century, the most populous being London, with 865,000 persons. There are now five European cities with upward of a million inhabitants, and the first two of which contain in the aggregate 7,000,000 persons. In America, at the beginning of the century, there were no cities that would now be regarded as more than fourth-class towns; the population of New York was about 60,000 At the last census there were twenty-six in the United States which exceeded that figure.

The Times and the School Election.

To THE EDITOR:—The Times, smarting under the overwhelming defeat which it sustained at the recent election, seeks to cover up its unpopularity by attributing the cause to everything but the right one, and asserts that fifty or sixty illegal votes were cast in Yates street ward. Why not go after these voters and upset the election? Among the number are some of our most prominent and wealthy business men and several lawyers, who are well able to pay all costs and damage that may be awarded against them. The fact is, Mr. Editor, there is nothing in it—it is all cry. The simple question is, what constitutes a householder? Is the merchant of Government street, with perhaps $20,000 stock, entitled to be registered for his store, or for the place where he sleeps? This question, unfortunately for the Times, has long since been set at rest. I quote one instance—In the case of Attenborough vs. Thompson, Exchequer Reports, page 560. Chief Baron Pollock construed "residence" to mean "not the place where a man sleeps and eats, but the place where he is chiefly to be found," with Barons Bramwell, Watson and Channel concurring. The law books are full of such instances, and rightly so, otherwise one of the most wealthy wards of the city would be practically disfranchised. The Times must assign a better reason for its position today.

LEX.

Illegal Votes.

To THE EDITOR.—Under the above heading the Times to-night, with its customary impudence, publishes a very badly-written article in which it says that about sixty illegal votes were recorded in Yates street ward at the late election. It is plain that the youngster is still smarting under the bad thrashing he got on election day, as he even goes so far as to attack the *morale* of the Yates and Johnson street ward electors. I hope that the voters of these wards will not allow this base calumny to pass unnoticed and that they will give the puny journal such a severe lesson that it will refrain in future from attacking the moral standing of citizens.

NEMO.

An Eastern View of the Labor Question.

(Correspondence of The Colonist).

Many of us living in this eastern part of the continent follow with keen interest the "Star of Empire" in its prophetic course westward. We also watch your social and political movements as well as the tendency of your people, whether to conservative, republican or radical ideas. Amongst your mechanics and laboring classes, the question of labor seems to be the great disturbing element, the desire to keep the monopoly of labor and consequent high prices in the hands of white persons, and to exclude from such benefits the Chinese element which is supposed to degrade the price of labor and destroy the white man's monopoly. Such feelings are not unnatural. When men have a good thing, they wish to stick to it. We find that the same opposition existed in England to the use of machinery for various mechanical purposes. We see now in the British Colonies of Australia and New Zealand a strong feeling manifested against any further white immigration or labor to those colonies. The people there, like our western people, have an eye to monopoly; and in the United States the same feeling is developing against the continued importation of European labor. Experience has proved that the use of machinery does not materially interfere with manual labor, new requirements are created, fresh industries are brought into existence in which the labourer receives a fair recognition. May it not be the same with the Chinaman? would he not descend to a lower strata of labor than the white man would? Is he not found doing work at which the white man would turn up his nose? Is it true that he has stood in the way of the whites? Would the white man do the domestic work the Chinaman is said to do, which is most likely to have kept white labor from your shores, the distance and expense of getting there or the Chinese labor?

I am informed that Chinamen will not work for less than $1.25 per day outside and for not less than $20 to $30 for domestic work. Such wages we consider very good where the coal miner receives 90 cents a day only, the farm laborer from $10 to $15 per month and his food (excepting at hay time, when first-class men for a short time receive from $18 to $25 per month and food), and domestic servants run from $3 to $6 per month. When railway communication is open to your province and transportation is reduced to a reasonable figure you will find thousands from this part of the country willing to take the wages now paid to your Chinaman, and I predict that it will soon be the turn of the Chinaman to complain of the cut in wages. You can imagine what an eldorado your province will be for servant girls now receiving from $3 to $6, when they receive from $10 to $20 per month; when the mechanic now receiving from $1.50 to $2 will gladly take $2.50 and $3 per day, and the laboring man now receiving 90 cents will jump at $1 and $1.25 per day.

Evidently your working classes are living in a golden era. Let them enjoy it while they can, for as population and civilization move westward things will be reduced year by year to the prevailing rules and rates in the eastern portion of the dominion, where the silver five-cent piece and the copper one-cent are important factors in our trade.

Your people do not seem to appreciate how well off they are, living in a country blessed with a short winter and a moderate climate, high wages, and plenty of food at reasonable prices; whereas in this country quite the reverse is the case—long winters, an inferior climate, low wages and a scarcity of employment. Many of us before long look forward to the enjoyment of a share of the good things which you now enjoy. We have no fear of being able to hold our own as against Chinamen.

NOVA SCOTIAN.

Advice to Young Married People.

The Quiver for June.

"Drive gently over the stones!" This piece of advice, which is frequently given to inexperienced whips, may be respectfully suggested to the newly married. There are stony places on the road to happiness which, if not carefully driven over, may upset the domestic coach The first rock ahead, which should be marked "dangerous," is the first year of married life. Here, especially, it is the first step that costs; as a rule the first year either mars or makes a marriage. During this period errors may be committed which will cast a shadow over every year that follows.

On awakening suddenly from sleep we feel put out and rather cross. May not the young husband and wife experience feelings not entirely different when they awake to reality from the dreams of courtship and the fascination of the honeymoon? Everything must once more be contemplated after the ordinary manner of the world, once more with subdued feelings spoken of, considered and settled. For the first time husband and wife see each other as they actually are. Each brings certain peculiarities into the married state to which the other has to grow accustomed. They have now to live no longer for themselves, but for each other, and the lesson is not learned in a moment. In all things indifferent the husband and wife must be willing to yield, however new it may be to them; however different from what they themselves thought. Self must be sacrificed in order thereby to gain the help of another beloved existence. A lady once asked Dr. Johnson how in his dictionary he came to define pastern, the knee of a horse. He immediately answered: "Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance." This is the simple explanation of many an accident that takes place at the commencement of the matrimonial journey. The young couple have not yet learned the dangerous places of the road, and, as a consequence, they drive carelessly over them.

HOW BILL BARTON WAS KILLED.

Grabbing for a Poker Pot When the Other Man Held the Best Hand.

The Genoa Courier gives the following particulars of the shooting at Coleville, Mono county, of Bill Barton, formerly the driver of an express wagon in Virginia City: Last Friday afternoon two strangers arrived in Coleville, Antelope valley, and represented that they were on their way to Mason valley, to work for Hock Mason. Their property consisted principally of two horses, two mules and a big six-shooter. They were very reticent about their former residence, simply saying they had come over the mountains from Calaveras county. It was not long until the younger of the two became engaged in a poker game in Barnett's barroom with one William Barton, commonly known as Bill, and a rough character.

The game went along smoothly until about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, when Barton became quarrelsome and made some threats relative to slapping the young stranger's mouth. Soon—perhaps a quarter of an hour—after the above threats, there was a hand played in which the stranger showed the best cards, and reached for the money. Barton made a grab for the pot at the same moment. A scramble ensued in which Barton rose to his feet. As Barton rose the other stranger, drawing his pistol, jumped up from a chair he had been sitting in, stepped up to Barton, placed the muzzle of the revolver within two inches of his neck and shot him dead. The ball passed through the jugular vein and lodged in the cervical vertebræ. The man who did the shooting then asked the barkeeper, "Did I do that?" On being answered in the affirmative, he immediately put out, and at last accounts had not been caught.

The officers forthwith arrested the young gambler, who gave his name as A. B. Davis of Copperopolis, Calaveras Co., Cal., and the name of the man who did the shooting as Andy McGinty of the same place. No reason can be assigned for the murder, as McGinty had no words with Barton and had no interest in the game. McGinty is described as a man about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, brown hair, sandy moustache, thin visage, Roman nose, and left eye out; wore, when he left, a dark flannel shirt, vest and blue overalls.

Miscellaneous.

A man in Upson county, Ga, 11 years ago buried 3,000 silver half-dollars, and did not unearth them again till last week, when they were exhumed and put into circulation.

One of the largest steel manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Pa., expressed the opinion the other day that a year hence not a solitary keg of iron nails will be made this side of the Mississippi River.

The water having failed to flow freely from the tank on the top of San Francisco's City Hall, an examination of it was made and the cause of the trouble discovered to be a large number of fish whose presence there can in no way be accounted for.

Two girls in Sacramento, Cal., who thought it would be fun to black their faces, unfortunately got a coloring preparation that won't wash off. It acts like dye on the skin, and chemists say it will probably not wear off for months.

The following dispatch was recently sent from St. Petersburg to Eastbourne, England: "The St. Petersburg Velocipede Association has invited the Eastbourne United Bicycle Club to compete in a number of great races at St. Petersburg next month." The Eastbourne wheelmen in declining the honor, said: "If, however, you are thinking of holding any races near Herat this summer, we shall be glad of particulars, as many of our best men expect to be near that place in the course of a few weeks."

From the Boston Journal: The professional amuser has become an institution of New York society. At dinners, club banquets and parties they are in continual demand, and a popular artist in this line is perpetually on the go. The stupid half-hour after the coffee is served, which usually falls on a party of diners, and which was formerly filled with tedious and tiresome speeches, is now admirably utilized by the professional amuser. He goes in as one of the guests, dines, is professionally jolly for an hour after dinner, pockets a fee of $50, and disappears.

A Missouri man who had stolen a horse and who had been arraigned before court, said: "Judge, so far as I am concerned, you may have the horse. No one can say that I have ever been stingy. It's the only horse I have, but ti's your's." The judge explained that the crime consisted of violation of the law. "Oh, that's it, eh?" said the prisoner. "Well, then, I reckon I'm in for it, but say, if it's not the horse they care for, just keep him till I get out, and I'll make it all right. Won't, eh? Let me tell you. Your blamed law is so mixed up that nobody understands it." (Arkansaw Traveler.

INVENTOR KEELY.

A Crowd at His Workshop to Witness His Wonderful Inventions.

(Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), May 26.—Inventor Keely's workshop was crowded with curiosity-seekers to day. The "inter-etheric liberator" and the latest engine were the attractions. The former stood upon a pedestal and rested upon a bed of plate glass one inch in thickness. It was connected to the engine by fine steel tubes, and the aperture, through which the power was transmitted, was about as large as a good sized needle is thick. The engine consisted of a sphere resting upon two uprights. At one end of the axle was a small pulley, over which the belt passed. The entire apparatus was apart and the various pieces were strewn over the floor when the gentlemen entered. Mr. Keely proceeded to put the "liberator" together in their presence, and a half hour was consumed in this. At about 3 o'clock the inventor admitted a pint of air into a wrought steel tube and this was then passed into the "liberator," where its power was multiplied fifteen times in a second. The air was passed through the vibrators and intensified and there stored in a wrought steel cylinder. The gauges showed a pressure of 8,500 pounds to the square inch, and the tubes seemed to expand. The engine was started and run for an hour or more. Planks were put under it and pressed against it to decrease the speed, but there was no perceptible lessening of the revolutions. After this a level was lifted with two stout gentlemen sitting upon it, and the gauges showed a pressure of 22,000 pounds. The power was applied to a cannon of about an inch and a half bore, and the bullets were spattered like so much mud upon an iron target. Mr. Keely said that in about two months he expected to have his completed engine, now building, ready. Then he would take out his patents, and his work would be finished. He said he had full control of the great power and could use it at will.

Being More Pleasant

To the taste, more acceptable to the stomach, and more truly beneficial in its action, the famous California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs is rapidly superceding all others. Try it. Sample bottles free and large bottles for sale by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria. dw3

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

RIEL'S TRIAL—MR. GORDON'S EXPLANATION—THE B. C. TIMBER DUES—SETTLER'S GRIEVANCES—THE CANADIAN PACIFIC'S BLOW—A POMPOUS OFFICIAL SAT UPON—NEWS NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

RIEL'S TRIAL.

It was expected that the trial of Louis Riel would commence in Regina in about a week or ten days, but it now appears doubtful if the government will be ready to go on with the prosecution before the middle of July. Sufficient evidence is at hand to enable this *cause celebre* to commence immediately, but it is thought better to delay the trial a few weeks in order that the case against Riel may be more perfectly prepared and to guard against any technical objections which might be raised by the counsel for the defence. Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., one of the leading members of the Ontario bar, a conservative in politics, and Mr. B. B. Osler, Q. C., another able Ontario lawyer, a reformer in politics, have been retained by the government to prosecute the rebel. With them will be associated a French-Canadian lawyer, and one resident in the Northwest, while Dr. Fiset, ex-M. P., has retained two or three leading Quebec lawyers to defend Riel. It is a significant fact that this same Dr. Fiset was one of the grit whips under the Mackenzie administration, and he it was who identified Riel before clerk of the house Patrick when the rebel presented himself in the parliament buildings in 1874 to take the oath, and sign the roll as member for Provencher. And yet the liberals are fond of affirming that none of their party knew anything about Riel's visit to Ottawa. This is a little too thin a story, the fact of one of the government whips accompanying Riel to the clerk completely disposing it. How this action is consistent with that of the Ontario government in 1872 of which Mr. Blake was the chief, in offering a reward of $5000 for the arrest of Riel, is left to the unprejudiced reader to say.

MR. GORDON TO THE FORE.

Mr. Gordon, M. P., exposed a most ungentlemanly act on the part of a grit member at the early part of the week. He said his attention had been called to a statement in an Ottawa grit paper to the effect that Mr. Reid, M. P., for Cariboo, had returned home on pretence that he could not support the franchise bill, but really because he had received a telegram from his constituents not to support the government any longer unless the timber regulations were modified. He had telegraphed Mr. Reid on the subject, who had replied that the statement was utterly untrue. The same paper also stated that an inquisitive liberal member had spoken to him regarding the timber regulations in British Columbia, that he (Mr. Gordon) had stated that the B. C. members were not consulted regarding the regulations, and that when he was asked what sort of a government supporter he was to allow himself to be passed over he turned away without making answer. The statement that he had said the British Columbia members were not consulted was entirely untrue. He did say, however, that the people of British Columbia ought not to resort to extreme measures, and that the grievances would be removed. He did not remember who the gentleman was with whom he had conversed; but he thought it was an unworthy business for any member to repeat a private conversation to a newspaper reporter. The gentleman who had done this would relieve his fellow members of the opposition from suspicion of being guilty parties if he would rise and explain his conduct. The gentleman (?) did not rise.

B. C. TIMBER DUES.

Sir John, in answer to Mr. Blake, said that since the opening up of your province and the construction of the Canadian Pacific the timber in the railway belt of British Columbia had been greatly enhanced in value; and on the 25th of April regulations were passed by the governor in council by which an increase in the duties imposed under the regulations with respect to British Columbia was made. The area of the Dominion timber limits in the railway belt was fixed from time to time by the governor in council. Representations had been received from the British Columbia members of parliament that the timber industry was depressed, and the matter was now receiving consideration at the hands of the government. This was the answer sent to Sir John by the department. To-day, I have it on the best authority that the timber dues in question will be modified, and the intelligence will doubtless be welcomed by your people.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Something like progress has been made on the Franchise Bill this week, more than forty clauses out of the sixty-three having been passed in committee. Some amendments have been made, but they are of an unimportant nature. The bill now appears to be getting into smooth waters, and is bound to go through. There have been one or two lively spats, however, on the petition question, Mr. Rykert, the member for Lincoln, having produced affidavits from conservatives stating that their names had been secured through misrepresentation.

POMPOSITY PERSONIFIED.

"Do you know who I am, sir?" asked the pompous Usher of the Black Rod on the parliamentary lawn last Saturday afternoon. "I don't know who you are, and I don't care," said Mr. Jenkins, M. P., to whom the question was addressed. "All I know is that you are not going to spoil the game." A cricket match between eleven legislators and eleven Ottawa bankers was in progress, and the knight of the ebony stick was encroaching on the cricket field and had stopped the ball two or three times. On being remonstrated with and requested to leave he came out with the question as given above. Still declining to leave, Mr. Jenkins, who was acting as captain of the parliamentary team, seized him by the back of the neck and the seat of his unmentionables, amid the laughter of the large crowd of spectators. The affair is not a serious one, but it just shows to what extent some civil servants can put on airs. This individual, who is so eaten up with conceit, has to make three bows at the opening and closing of parliament, and for this difficult task he is paid at the rate of $500 a bow. What would have become of the constitution if the manly M. P. had so incapacitated this functionary of the lords as to prevent him performing his work at the close of parliament is a contingency terrible to contemplate. Seriously speaking, however, if Black Rod were given the g. b. no one would lament except his own family. Canada is too democratic a country to require such flunkeys as he.

SIR ALEX'R CAMPBELL.

A rumor has been current this week that the minister of justice will resign his portfolio in order to become lieutenant governor of Ontario. Several names have already been mentioned in connection with the position; but this is the first time Sir Alex. Campbell's has come up. He has been mentioned in connection with the chief justiceship of the supreme court of Canada when that position becomes vacant. Were he to leave the senate it would be difficult to find a leader among the conservatives who remain. Sir Alexander has held the leadership for many years, and even his political opponents will acknowledge that he has conducted himself and the affairs of the country with dignity and ability. His ability is so far above that of many of Sir John's other colleagues that some quidmines state confidently that he is coming down to the commons to assist the government through the remainder of its term of office.

JOTTINGS ROUND THE BUILDINGS.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, premier for Ontario, has been paying a visit to the capital, and in connection therewith all sorts of rumors have been started. One is to the effect that Mr. Blake is to be deposed from the leadership of the opposition and Mr. Mowat is to take his place. Whether there be any truth in this statement it is impossible to say, but there is no use disguising the fact that many reformers think the party at Ottawa would do better with a man of Mr. Mowat's caution at its head.

The Grand Trunk railway was $290,000 behindhand last year, compared with the year before. The prospects for laying the double track between Montreal and Toronto are unquestionably very slim.

Politicians here affirm that in recognition of their valuable services the minister of militia and General Middleton will be knighted.

Two hundred and eighteen patents were issued by the patent office last month.

Thursday being Corpus Christi, the house did not sit. Many members went out of town, Mr. Shakespeare paying a visit to Toronto.

Dr. Boyd, of the Princess Louise Northwest fund, arrived from England at the beginning of the week. He has ample medical stores with him, and funds to the extent of $5000. He left for the Northwest to-day.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Martha Wilson (colored), who has been under trial for perjury in the Sharon divorce case, was acquitted to-day. The jury were out only fifteen minutes. Surprise is expressed at the verdict, as Mrs. Wilson confessed to having perjured herself, but the jury, it is stated, acquitted her on the ground that the statement in which she committed perjury was not established.

Announcement is made to-day of the death of Captain C. C. Dall. Deceased was well known all along the coast, and commanded the first steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company between this port and Panama. He leaves a wife and ten children.

TULARE, June 18.—William Freeman, aged eighteen years, this morning, on Chincolean Island, shot Timothy Hills, his wife and daughter, and then killed himself. He had courted the daughter of Hills, and she, it is supposed at the instance of her mother, declined his suit. It is feared that all three will die. Mr. Hill is one of the most prominent citizens of the island.

O'Donnell Wants to Be Governor.

Coroner O'Donnell delivered another ranting and ungrammatical harangue in Irish-American Hall last evening. He indulged in his usual coarse invective of everybody not in sympathy with his erractic actions. He said he wished the engineers who had called the grand jury's attention to his peculiar inquiry concerning the tripe-factory explosion had been killed by it. He denounced the English, and to prove his abhorrence of them, murdered their language in a horrible manner. He scoffed at "the dirty, libelous press," using words unfit for publication, and advised his hearers to boycott the papers which report anything to his discredit. He declared he was going to be the next governor, which announcement caused derisive cheers and laughter. —*S. F. Chronicle.*

QUEEN OF THE RIVER NO MORE.

The Mary Powell Vanquished by a Newly Modled Steam Yacht.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Yesterday afternoon occurred a novel race on the Hudson river between the famous steamboat Mary Powell, heretofore queen of the river, having made twenty-five miles an hour against the tide, and the little steam-yacht Stiletto, ninety feet long, invented and built by a blind man at Providence. The Stiletto waited the coming out of the Mary Powell and immediately came alongside and challenged her. The Powell put on steam and resumed her 25-mile an hour gait. But it was no use. The little Stiletto at Yonkers was more than a quarter of a mile ahead of the Powell and took it easy. At Hastings she was half a mile ahead, and being sure of victory, spurted just for fun, to see what she could do. She flew over the ten miles between Yonkers and Tarrytown in less than twenty-three minutes, while the Powell spurted desperately along, more than a mile behind. At Sing Sing the race ended, as that was the destination of the little boat. The distance of twenty-eight miles had been made by the Stiletto in one hour and seventeen minutes. The Mary Powell arrived there seven minutes later, whistled courteously three times to the Stiletto, and proceeded on her way, no longer the fastest boat on the river.

The model of the Stiletto is entirely new. Her maker says there is no danger in sending her at any possible speed, because she simply cannot blow up. Her engines, he said, are not particularly large, and a bigger boat built in the same way would do something stunning.

Brahmin Cattle.

There is one species of cattle which can be safely brought to this climate, a species that will interbreed freely with the native cattle and produce by the cross stock of fine quality. These are the Brahmin cattle of Asia. They are a good breed of cattle, characterized by a fatty hump on the shoulders. They have good domestic qualities and are especially at home in warm climates. Some of these cattle in former years have been brought to this country and a strain of the blood is still recognizable in this region of South Florida.—*Fort Meyers (Fla.) Times.*

THE commission on the housing of the poor of London has issued its report, in which, after showing a state of affairs disgraceful to civilization, dangerous to morals and injurious to health, it is recommended that the sites occupied by the three great prisons of London should be given up to the relief of overcrowding, and is inclined to support a measure for compulsorily changing leaseholds into freeholds. It is evident from every line of the report that, great as the evil is, nothing will be done to extinguish it until London has a powerful and energetic corporation of its own.

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THE meed of merit for promoting personal æsthetics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose incomparable Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it has taken rank among the indispensable articles of the toilet. To scanty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hair it clothes with the hue of youth. dw

A PICTURE of Gen. Gordon, by Lowe Dickinson, approaches completion. It is entitled "The Last Watch," the scene being laid at Khartoum. With the sanction of the family, who have lent every assistance and taken deep interest in the progress of this picture, it will shortly be exhibited at the British Gallery, opposite Marlborough House. The profits of the exhibition and engraving will be added to the Gordon memorial fund.

Customs and Legal Blanks

Of every description for sale at *The Colonist* office.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Gladstone Delivers up the Seals.

Salisbury Arranging His Cabinet.

LONDON, June 18.—Gladstone delivered up to the Queen to day the seals of the office of prime minister. The Queen gave an audience at Windsor Castle to Sir Stafford Northcote.

LONDON, June 18.—Unexpected developments to-day in the march of events render it quite possible in the minds of many liberals that Mr. Gladstone, however much he may be disinclined, may be compelled to take office again. It is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury demanded from the retiring ministry a more comprehensive promise of support than they were prepared to give. It is believed by many liberals that the visit of Gladstone to the Queen at Windsor Castle has connection with the subject of his return to office. The conservatives on the other hand, however, have not a doubt but that the Marquis of Salisbury will accept office.

LONDON, June 18.—Gladstone still withholds his assurance that the liberals will assist the Salisbury government, and the Marquis of Salisbury persists in his refusal to take office in the absence of such an assurance. The result is a complete deadlock.

LONDON, June. 18.—It is stated that at a meeting of the liberal leaders it was decided to give the conservatives an assurance of partial support. This will not satisfy the Marquis of Salisbury, and it is not likely that he will announce his cabinet to-day, in which case parliament adjourns until Monday. The conservatives believe that the difficulty of reforming a liberal cabinet will compel the liberals to give the pledges.

LONDON, June 18.—The Standard says that the liberals refuse sufficient assurance that they will not oppose business, especially the budget. Negotiations will continue, and unless the pledges be given Lord Salisbury will refuse office.

It is reported that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will succeed Sackville West as Minister at Washington.

LONDON, June 18.—In accordance with the agreement between the Marquis of Salisbury and other conservatives, Sir Stafford Northcote has been appointed first lord of the treasury with a peerage, the premiership remaining in the hands of Lord Salisbury. For the premier not to resume the duties of first lord of the treasury is unusual. Mr. Arthur Balfour will be president of the local government board without a seat in the cabinet. Hon. Edward Stanhope will be vice president of the council.

LONDON, June 18.—The Queen has sent Sir Stafford Northcote an autograph letter thanking him for his high services and offering him an earldom. He will assume the title of Earl Iddesleight and Viscount St. Cyres.

FOR constitutional or scrofulous catarrh, and for consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin. dw

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Under and by virtue of an order made by Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, C. J., I have been appointed Receiver of all the Property and Assets of KWONG LEE & CO., with full power to manage the business thereof.

I have authorized J. E. VROOMAN and LOO CHEE to conduct the business at Victoria.

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Registrar
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103 Tons Burden; built of English Oak; strongly Copper Fastened; fitted with a pair of Side-Lever Engines with two 36-inch Cylinders and 3 foot Stroke; Jet Condenser. (Engines made by Messrs Bolton & Watt, of England,) Tubular Boiler 10ft. long, 12ft. diameter. The steamer is in good running order and Inspector's Certificate granted. For further particulars apply to H. SAUNDERS, Johnson street.
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SMALL BLACK HORSES,

Good in buggy, and both are very nice gentle ladies' saddle horses, and I guarantee both perfectly safe for children to ride; would make a very nice pleasure team for a family; price $200.

A few SADDLE HORSES from $40 to $100; and 16 American Mares of good size; 10 have colts by their side. Price from $30 to $150.

R. STEVENSON.
Chilliwhack, May 28th, 1885. jel0 1mw1wd

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HOLMESDALE STORE, NEAR TO SOMENOS RIVER AND LAKE.

PARTIES VISITING THE INTERIOR OF COWichan would do well to remember that they can be supplied with everything necessary for their outfit such as groceries, provisions, cooking utensils, tools, clothing, etc., etc., at the Holmesdale store, at LOW PRICES, and thereby save the expense and trouble of packing or hauling over a distance of 7 or 8 miles. After July 1st, there will be accommodation, with or without board, for gentlemen or families wishing to spend a few days (or longer) in the locality. Any one wishing further information will please address,
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The advance of time is heralded by bleached, thin, and falling hair. By the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, the hair may be restored to its original color, lustre, and vitality. M. N. Johnson, Fitchburg, Mass., writes: "My hair was weak, thin, and full of dandruff. Hall's Hair Renewer has removed the dandruff, and caused a vigorous growth of new hair." Abel H. Smith, Portsmouth, Va., writes: "My hair had nearly all fallen out, and that which was left was dry and dead. I used one bottle of Hall's Hair Renewer, and now rejoice in the possession of hair as abundant as ever." E. J. Adams, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "A diseased scalp caused my hair to fall out, and, after using a number of preparations without avail, I finally tried Hall's Hair Renewer, which caused a vigorous new growth. I am still using it, and could ask for no better results." Mrs. R. H. Corning, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "By the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, my head, which was quite bald, has been covered with a fine growth of young hair."

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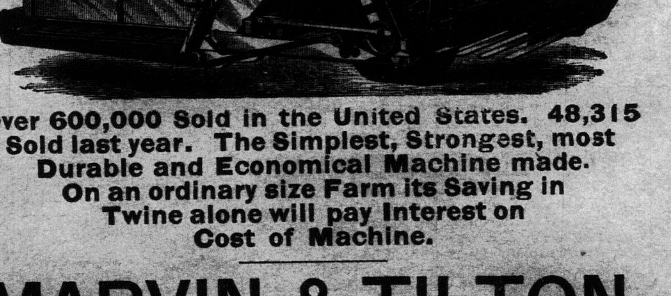

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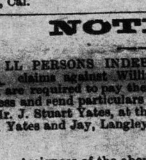

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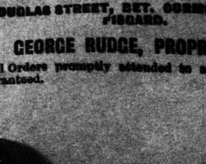

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