The Royal Colonial Institute ... London Eng.

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892. VOLUME XXXIV. NO 32.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT

SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. THE VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR THE BLOOD and SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

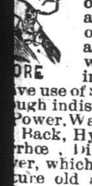
...y may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
...ld at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, 26th April, 1892.

WHEREAS, the Council of Public Instruction is empowered, under the "Public School ..." to create School Districts, in addition to ... already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to ... the boundaries of existing Districts; it is ... notified that the Council has been ...ed to create the following tract of land to ... School District, under the title of "Galiano ...l District:"
... that tract of land known as Galiano Isl...

...o, that the Council has been pleased to ...e the following tract of land to be a School ...ict, under the title of "North Vesuvius ...l District:"
...that portion of Salt Spring Island lying ... of the boundary line between Sections ... 12, extended westward and eastward to ...a-shore.
...o, that the Council has been pleased to ...nd re-define the boundaries of Mayne ... School District, as follows:
... that tract of land known as Mayne ...d.
...o, that the Council has been pleased to ...nd re-define the boundaries of Vesuvius ...l District, as follows:
...that portion of Salt Spring Island lying ...en the Northern boundary of Burgoyne ...chool District and the southern boundary ...rth Vesuvius School District.
... POPE, Secretary, Council of Public ...ction. my20-wkly

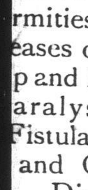
Celebrated French Cure,
...nted ...ure APHRODITINE or money refunded.
IS SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the



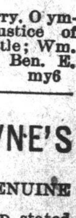
...ORE AFTER
...ve use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium ...ugh indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains ... Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, ...rhoe, Diziness, Weak Memory, Loss... ...er, which, if neglected, often lead to ...ure old age and insanity. Price $1 a ... boxes for $5. Sent by mail on receipt of ...

WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 ... to refund the money if a Permanent ... not effected. Thousands of testimo... from old and young, of both sexes, ...ently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular ...ree. Address
THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY
COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
...dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria

One or more Surgeons of
...onal Surgical Institute
NO. 319 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
WILL BE AT
Oriental Hotel, Victoria,
MAY 14 & 16,
To examine cases for treatment by this Institute, which is devoted to treating



...rmities of Children, ...eases of the Spine, ...p and Knee Joints, ...aralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.



...RENCES: Governor E. P. Ferry, Olym...; ...hn P. Hoyt, Associate Justice of ... Court 602 Fourth st., Seattle; Wm. ..., Oriental Hotel, Victoria; Ben. E. ..., Banker, Seattle. my6

...J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
...ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
...hancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated ... in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE ...doubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, ... whole story of the defendant Freeman ...ally untrue, and he regretted to say ...had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13,
...COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE ...THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN ...MEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH... ...CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, ...EUMATISM, &c.
...OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE ...he Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL com...nicated to the College of Physicians ...J. T. Davenport that he had received ...rmation to the effect that the only ...edy of any service in Cholera was ...orodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
...OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE ...prescribed by scores of orthodox ...ctitioners. Of course it would not be ...s singularly popular did it not "sup... ...a want and fill a place."—*Medical* ...*es*, Jan 12, 1885.
...OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE ...certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, ...rrhœa, Colics, &c.
...O. — None genuine without the ...Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," ...tamp. Overwhelming medical testi... ...ompanies each bottle. Sole manufac... ...T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell ...n. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. 6m

FREE AND INDEPENDENT

The British Elections are Continued Yesterday—Many Interesting Contests.

A Liberal Gain of Seven Seats on the Day's Operations.

There is Still a Question as to the Ultimate Outcome.

LONDON, July 7.—The Liberals are in better spirits to-night. They have gained six more seats in to-day's pollings, and have succeeded in defeating a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board. The corrected totals at midnight show that 141 Conservatives and 19 Liberal Unionists have been elected, making the Tory strength 160 in all. The Liberals elected 116; the Irish anti-Parnellite Nationalists, 10, and the Parnellites 1. The Irish Home Rule strength therefore, counting the Labor candidates and Irish Nationalists, anti-Parnellites and Parnellites with the Liberals, is 127 against the Tory-Liberal-Unionist strength of 160. The Liberals have so far made a gain of 21 seats. The success in the Metropolitan boroughs to-day was particularly inspiring, but, with the exception of Mr. Bailey, of North Chamberwell, none of the successful candidates has kept Irish Home Rule particularly to the front. Mr. Bailey has boldly assumed that Home Rule was the leading issue and the windows of his committee rooms have blazed with posters on the subject. One of these posters represented a red and green heart, united by the motto "Home Rule." The successful Liberals in the metropolitan districts were elected chiefly on those local issues which Mr. Gladstone is accused of having neglected, and attention to which might have swept London for the Liberals. Sir John Colomb, for instance, was beaten in Bow and Bromley; largely because he hesitated to favor the taxation of ground rents. The fact is that the Londoners care very little about Irish home rule as compared with London rule, and they mostly vote for the men, Conservative or Liberal, who will do the most for London. The Liberals are more hopeful, and with good reason, for if they have not gained all they expected they have lost nothing and have good grounds for expecting larger gains in the constituencies yet to be polled.

Returns from the elections to-day are:

County Down, Ireland, West division—Lord Arthur Hill, Conservative, re-elected without opposition.

Cork, North division—Flynn, anti-Parnellite, re-elected without opposition.

Nottinghamshire, Newark division—Viscount Newark, Conservative, re-elected without opposition.

Waterford—John E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, re-elected over Sheehy, anti-Parnellite.

Merthyr Tydvil—D. A. Thomas, Liberal, and Pritchard Morgan, Liberal, re-elected.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Chamond, Conservative, elected; Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal, elected; J. Craig, Liberal, defeated. This is a loss of one seat to the Liberals. The determined attempt to defeat Mr. Morley resulted in the defeat of his associate, Craig. The objection to both Morley and Craig was their failure to support the eight hour movement.

St. George's, Tower Hamlets—J. Williams Benn, Liberal, elected, 1661; Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Conservative, defeated, 1263. This is a striking victory for the Liberals. Mr. Ritchie is president of the local government board, and a former member of Lord Salisbury's cabinet. Mr. Ritchie was elected in 1886 by 1561 votes to 1076 for Eve, Liberal, and upon accepting office, Mr. Ritchie was re-elected by 1,546 to 888. Mr. Ritchie has represented the Tower Hamlets for 18 years, and, while not a brilliant man, is considered a safe man. He is not an extreme Tory, but leans to Democracy. The campaign in St George's has been a severe one, both Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Benn, having been mobbed at political meetings, at one of which Mr. Benn had his watch stolen.

Whitechapel, Tower Hamlets—Samuel Montague, Liberal, re-elected, 2,327; Col. Hon. W. L. French, 1,800. The vote in 1886 was, Montague, Liberal, 2,119; French, Conservative, 1,592.

Newry, Ireland—P. G. Carville, anti-Parnellite Nationalist, elected, 907; St. Thomson, Conservative, 741; Johnston, Parnellite, 54. The vote in 1886 was: J. H. McCarthy, Nationalist, 1,184; Saunders, Liberal-Unionist, 716. This was one of the seats the Conservatives hoped to carry, owing to the Parnellite split.

Mile End, Tower Hamlets—S. C. Harrington, Conservative, re-elected, 2,204; J. Haysman, Liberal, 1,931. The vote in 1886, was: S. C. Harrington, Conservative, 2,110; Arnold, Liberal, 1,281.

Stepney, Tower Hamlets—F. Wolton Isaacson, Conservative, re-elected, 2,290; B. L. Thomson, Liberal, 2,204. This vote in 1886, was: Isaacson, Conservative, 2,237; Wright, Liberal, 1735.

Monmouth—Albert Spicer, Liberal, elected by 3,430 votes, to 3,137 for Sir George Elliott, Conservative. This is another Liberal gain. The vote in 1886 was: Conservative, 3,033; Liberal, 2,568. Sir George Elliott began life in a coal pit, and is now one of the largest colliery proprietors in Durham as well as South Wales, and to his interests in Durham his defeat is largely due, on account of the animosity caused by the late strike.

Limehouse, Tower Hamlets—J. Stewart Wallace, Liberal, elected, 2,470; H. S. Samuels, Conservative, 2,303. This is a Liberal gain. the vote in 1886 having been: Morrison, 2,330; Scrutton, Liberal, 1,428.

Sheffield, Brightside—A. S. Mundella, Liberal, re-elected, 4,938.

Bargrave-Dean, Conservative, 3,661. The vote in 1886 was: Liberal, 4,280; Conservative, 3,404.

Dewsbury—M. Old Boyd, Liberal, re-elected, 5,750; H.S Courtley, Conservative, 3,670. Vote in 1886: Liberals, 5,118; Conservatives, 2,759.

Dulwich, Cumberwell—J. Blundell Maple, Conservative, re-elected, 5,318; A. C. Laydon, Liberal, 1,318. Vote in 1886 Conservative, unopposed. In 1888, Maple, Conservative, 4,011: Henderson, Liberal, 2,609.

Bow and Bromley, Tower Hamlets—G. Murry McDonald, Liberal, elected, 4,072; John C. R. Colomb, Conservative, 3,649. This is a seat gained for the Liberals at the expense of one of the most progressive Tories in the late parliament. In 1886 Sir John C. R. Colomb was elected by 2,967 votes to 2,396 for Robson, Liberal.

LONDON, July 7.—Latest information gives the Liberals a gain of seven seats, and a net gain of 22.

THE COQUITLAM CASE.

Lord Salisbury Requests Explanation From the Washington Authorities.

LONDON, July 7.—It is alleged that Lord Salisbury has requested the British legation at Washington to request an explanation of the seizure of the Coquitlam.

MORE REPRESENTATION.

Agitation in Cariboo for Additional Representation—A Third Member Asked for.

SODA CREEK, July 7.—(Special.) Advices from Barkerville, B. C., and other places in the Cariboo district, strongly favor the lower portion of the district having a third member. A requisition has been gotten up at Barkerville with the names optional for a lower district man and signed by about three-fourths of the electors. This action of the upper end of the district is very much approved. Mr. F. M. Beaumont, of Chilcoten, and Mr. W. Morrison, owner of the Sunnyside ranch, Alexandria, are named. Both are largely interested in farming and stock raising, and would make capital representatives. If either runs it is understood the other will not.

TORONTO TOPICS.

New Union Depot—Advent of Chinamen—Reception to Commander Booth.

TORONTO, July 7, (Special).—An agreement between the railway companies and the city has been made to build a new union station to cost half a million dollars.

Two hundred Chinamen have come into Toronto from Vancouver, this year. Arrivals occur daily now, and vary from two to ten at a time. It is impossible to discover their destination, but it is believed they will find their way into the United States.

The Salvation Army, last night, accorded a reception to the new commander, Herbert Booth, third son of Gen. Booth. His advent is expected to greatly benefit the work in the Dominion, as he has seen much service in England and on the continent.

FROM MONTREAL.

Fatal Wharf Accident—Dominion Educational Association—Crop Advices from Various Provinces.

MONTREAL, July 7.—(Special)—A train of loaded freight cars was being shunted along the wharf, this morning, when it struck some cars which had got on the track. The last car was thrown right across, and seven cars were piled right over the road. The train hands jumped safely, but a number of men who were stealing a ride were caught in the wreck, and one, Arthur Gagnon, was killed and another fatally injured.

At the session of the Dominion Educational Association, Hon Mr. Ross, of Ontario, submitted the report of the committee on Constitution. The report was draft constitution based on that of the National Education Association of the United States. A sub committee was appointed to review it.

Crop advices received from various parts of the province are on the whole hopeful. Special advices from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, state that the effect of the recent heavy rains throughout the provinces has been on the whole beneficial to the crops.

ARRIVED FROM ALASKA.

What a U. S. P. O. Inspector Knows of the Seizure of the Coquitlam.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—P. O. Inspector Seyboldt has returned to the city after an absence of two months. He left here on the 21st of May, going direct to Seattle, and left there on the steamer Topeka, a week later, for Sitka, arriving at the latter place on June 5. The mail steamer Elsie was secured at this point and the trip made to Ounalaska. The Elsie runs between these points once a month, carrying the mails and making about five stops. The most important stops she makes are Kodiak and Karluk. In speaking of mail service facilities in Alaska Mr. Seyboldt stated that he found the service about as good as could be expected, considering the fact that there were only two post offices on the route. The Post Office Department, however, will be communicated with, and recommendations made for the establishment of several more offices. "The trip has resulted beneficially," said the Inspector, "and in future the time of the boats leaving Ounalaska will be changed so that they will connect with the steamer Topeka, at Sitka, direct. I was at Nuchek, when the Corwin seized the English supply steamer, Coquitlam," he said: "The catch, as published, is about correct. Off Montague Island we sighted the Corwin, and a boat was sent from the Cutter with Lieut. Quinan, who was taken on board the Elsie and carried into Port Etches or Nuchek. At the same time there were 18 sealing schooners lying there together with the steamer. Those of us in the mail boat did not see any transfer made to the steamer, but understood the skins had been transferred from the sealers near Afognaka. When Lieut. Quinan boarded the steamer, and the captain was unable to produce his manifest, the seizure was made. The Coquitlam had on board at the time 6,092 seal skins. When I left Sitka the Corwin, Mohican, Pinta, Adams and Hassler were lying at anchor."

Missing.

HAMILTON, July 8.—C. R. Drake, whose parents reside here, left winnipeg on May 27th, to come home, but has not yet shown up, and his parents are anxious about him. He is said to have been last seen in the Salvation Army Barracks at Owen Sound, on the night of June 2nd, having come down by the steamer Manitoba from Fort William.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Prorogation of Parliament—The Penalty for Body Snatching Five Years.

Adoption of the Chinese Immigration Bill Without Further Amendment.

A U. S. Official to Study Tree Propagation—Last Work of the Commons.

(From our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 7.—The House of Commons had practically concluded its work and adjourned at 5 this afternoon. The features of to-day's session were the dropping of a resolution increasing judges' salaries and the amendments to the Chinese immigration act. Mr. Gordon's clauses regarding tonnage were struck out. Hon. Mr. Bowell moved the insertion of a clause providing for the abolition of return certificates. Hereafter any Chinaman desirous of visiting China will register at the custom house, paying a dollar fee, the collector taking full particulars for identification. On returning, provided it is within six months, he will pay a poll tax of $50, and if he satisfactorily proves to the Collector that he is the person who registered on leaving, the fifty dollars will be refunded. The onus of seeing that each Chinaman has $50 in his possession on boarding the steamer in China, will rest with the steamship company, and it is expected they will collect the money before the steamer leaves port. The plan is expected to stop fraudulent practices.

The Senate has made splendid progress with the criminal code. It struck out the clauses exempting the Province of Quebec lottery from the operation of the Act. If the Commons assent, the company will only be able to do business another year.

Mr. Saunders goes to British Columbia to-morrow.

A large deputation of members waited on the Governor-General to-day, to request him to urge the Imperial authorities to grant medals to the veterans of '37-'38.

Premier Abbott informed me late to-night that no news had been received from Washington respecting the Coquitlam, but it is hoped there will be something definite to-morrow.

Quinn, of the Capitals, has been disqualified by the Lacrosse Association to-night. Accordingly the two matches between Cornwall and the Capitals have to be played over.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Messrs. Mara, Gordon and Earle, left for home to-night.

Prorogation takes place to-morrow. The House of Commons cleared the order paper this afternoon.

Hon Mr. Laurier's amendment making it a criminal offence for contractors to subscribe to the Federal elections was negatived.

Hon. Mr. Foster informed Hon. Mr. Laurier that liquid fish glue was admitted free into Canada from Newfoundland as a fish product.

The Senate finished the Criminal Code and fixed the penalty for body snatching at five years. It is made a criminal offence to sell firearms to minors.

The Finance Department ran out of bills of large denominations, yesterday, owing to the large amount of gold in the possession of the banks, for which they wanted a bill surplus.

Two Ontario divorce applications have been filed for next session.

Mr. Fernew, chief of the Forestry Department at Washington, is here to examine the methods of propagation tried at the experimental farm.

Mr. Saunders left for British Columbia to-night.

The Chinese Immigration Bill passed the Senate to-night without opposition. Mr. McCallum spoke strongly against Chinese immigration. He thought Parliament ought to pass a restriction law.

HOMESTEAD HOSTILITIES.

Strikers Still in Possession—Several Persons Missing and Supposed Dead.

The Sheriff Powerless and Asking for Military Aid—Special Constables a Failure.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 7.—Governor Pattison continues to receive many dispatches from Homestead, which, he says, indicate that no troops will be needed, and that the rioters can be suppressed if the sheriff makes a proper effort to do so. He also said: "I have a number of dispatches, which show that the sheriff has been very derelict in putting forth efforts to stop the difficulties." No troops will be sent unless a change should take place in the situation. Late this afternoon, Governor Pattison received the following from Sheriff McLeary at Pittsburg: "Last night, I went to Homestead accompanied by the officials of the Amalgamated Asssociation and succeeded in bringing away the guards sent by the river who had surrendered to the rioters. The arms of the guards, who numbered about 300, are all in possession of the rioters. To-day everything is quiet, but the works are in possession of a large force of the strickers, and any attempt on the part of the civil authorities to dispossess them will be met with resistance. Last evening I issued a general summons to the citizens to attend, this morning, to aid in restoring order, and I also issued a large number of notices to individuals. The result, up to noon to-day, is that 32 persons have reported, all without arms. They have been notified to appear to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, and I have issued several additional notices to individuals, summoning them to appear at the same time. These notices will be served to-day. I am satisfied from present indications that I shall be unable to obtain any considerable force, and the force thus gathered without discipline and arms, will be of no use whatever. As soon as any effort is made to take possession of the property, another outbreak will occur."

HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 7.—The Homestead workmen are puzzled as to the whereabouts of at least five Pinkerton men. It is considered a certainty that this number either met death instantly or were so horribly injured that they died in a few hours and in all probability sought a grave in the waters of the Monongahela. It is certain two deputies were drowned, but although a diligent search has been made along the river shore, no trace of them can be found.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 7—An agent of the Carnegie Co., acting on instructions from Manager Potter, arrived here to-day and began at once an active canvass among the thousands of steel workers for men to go to Homestead. The millmen here, although not members of the Amalgamated Association, are affiliated with other labor organizations, and no encouragement has been given the agent.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Sheriff McLeary was very much worried to-day. "What are you going to do? what can you do?" and other questions were propounded to him. In the meantime clerks were sending out notices to citizens, several hundred in number calling on them to act as a posse attending the sheriff in keeping the peace at Homestead. Up to 5:30 this evening the responses numbered 36. The sheriff said to a reporter: "I will go up to Homestead to-morrow with a posse What time the train will leave I cannot say, but I shall go in the morning some time, and I don't anticipate any further trouble."

HOMESTEAD, Penn., July 7, 12:35 a. m.—The whistles have been blown and armed men are gathering from every direction. There is a report that four car loads of deputies are coming. The report that more Pinkerton men are coming is confirmed by Master Workman Hugh O'Donnell. The excitement is something awful.

PITTSBURG, July 7. — Two conferences were held to-day between the iron manufacturers and the amalgamated officials on the western scale. An adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock this evening until 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. At the adjournment this evening the prospects for settlement were more favorable than at any time since the negotiations were opened.

IN FLAMES.

Terribly Destructive Fire in St. John's, Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, July 8.—A tremendous fire is raging at St. John's, Nfld., and is fanned by a hurricane. At the time of cabling the fact a hundred and eighty houses have been burned. The telegraph operators have been driven out of their quarters by the flames and communication had ceased, the apparatus for fighting fires in St. Johns is a very poor one, and the whole of the lower part of the city is in danger.

The whole centre of the city is smouldering in ruins. At 8 o'clock the telegraph and cable office was burned. The fire was still spreading southward towards the historical Parliament buildings and the Governor's palace. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but already three thousand people are homeless.

SUGAR DUTIES.

Claus Spreckles Complains that He Cannot Compete With Hongkong Sugar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—The Claus Spreckles Sugar Co. of San Francisco has written a letter to the Treasury Department stating that the Pacific Coast is being flooded with sugar, the product of cheap labor from Hongkong, China. The latter states that the sugar is produced in the province of Hongkong by Chinese labor, and is refined at Hongkong, a free port, by Chinese laborers, who work for 10 cents per day. As there is no duty on sugar under the new tariff act, the Spreckles Co. say that it will be impossible for them, with the American standard of wages, to compete with the Chinese sugar, which is produced by an English company, and they ask if the reciprocal provision of the tariff law cannot be invoked for their protection. Secretary of the Treasury Foster has replied to the letter, that as Hongkong is a free port, and no discrimination is shown against the United States, the matter is not a matter of executive action as contemplated in the reciprocity provision of the tariff law, but rather a subject, if Congress sees fit, for Congressional action.

CLEARY'S APPEAL.

The Circular Commented on by the Dublin Freeman and Acknowledged.

MONTREAL, July 7.—A Dublin special to the Star says the Freeman publishes Archbishop Cleary's circular to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Kingston, asking aid for the carrying on of the Home Rule campaign in Ireland. The circular says: "Ireland's birthright of self-legislation was taken from her by force and fraud and unspeakable corruption. Her ancient nationhood has, indeed, by God's special favor, survived the open warfare and insidious machinations of a series of British Governments, and their agencies of despotism at Dublin Castle, whereby she has been held in cruel servitude since the thrice accursed union. This Dominion of Canada illustrates in its rapid development and ever increasing prosperity the difference between a torpid state of national tutelage and the activities of a disenthralled self-governing people. Ireland aims at nothing more than the assimilation of her political condition to that of Canada." His Grace notified Mr. Justin McCarthy, by cable, of the diocesan collection to be held in favor of his electoral campaign, and received the following reply: "Dublin, July 4, 1892. To Archbishop Cleary, Kingston, Ontario: Please accept deepest gratitude for your timely aid. Ireland practically solid for us. (Signed) Committee National Federation."

Drowned.

CHATHAM, July 8.—W. Benoit, aged 19, fell from a steamer last night and was drowned.

A Murderous Libertine.

GUELPH, July 8.—Last night Jas. O'Connor, aged 32, criminally assaulted a ten-year-old girl named Marriot, and then attempted to drown the child by throwing her into a creek. He was arrested and jailed.

BY CABLE AND WIRE.

Heavy Cotton Failure—Germany and the Vatican—Arrival of the Canadian Riflemen.

A Clergyman Hanged in Effigy—The Hawaiian Revolutionist Ashford.

Heavy Failure.

LONDON, July 7.—The Liverpool cotton trade is excited by the failure of Isaac Cooke & Sons for $750,000. They conducted the Cooke syndicate, and were carrying about 100,000 bales.

One Brazilian Revolution Ended.

RIO JANEIRO, July 6.—It is stated that the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul is ended, and General Taverres, who was the most active opponent of Castilhos' party in the state, has yielded.

No Prosecution.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Supreme Court has rejected the application for the prosecution of Herr Baare, director in the Bochum, for the forgery of Government stamps.

No Dealings With Rome.

ROME. July 7.—It is reported that, as a result of the recent interview between King Humbert and the German Minister, the German delegation will probably be withdrawn.

The Bismarck Controversy.

HAMBURG, July 6.—The Nachrichten denounces bitterly, the influences that prevented Prince Bismarck from being received in audience by Emperor Francis Joseph. It admits that Bismarck has caused offenses at Berlin. The Reichanzeiger denies certain statements of Prince Bismarck's relative to Chancellor Caprivi's relations with the centre party, and adds that Bismarck's remarks are of no practical value.

The Canadian Team.

LONDON, July 6.—The Canadian team for Bisley arrived safely by the Allan steamship Parisian, and proceeded, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Massey, to Crewe, whence they go to Cambridge for a little practice. Excellent results are predicted by the members of the team.

Beating the Record.

LONDON, July 8.—The steamer Feurest Bismarck, which left New York, June 30, reached Southampton to-day. The passage was made in 6 days, 11 hours, 59 minutes, thus beating the best previous record—her own—by 34 minutes.

Mr. Gladstone and the Bishops.

LONDON, July 6.—A despatch from Rome to the Standard says that an agreement has been arrived at between the Catholic Bishops of Ireland and Mr. Gladstone, and that the Bishops have accepted Mr. Gladstone's project for Irish Home Rule.

"No Surrender!"

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—In answer to Ryan's challenge, Goddard said last night "I don't know this man Ryan, as you know, although I have heard he at one time aspired to the championship of the world and failed to get within several thousand miles of it. You can say, however, that I am in this country to make money, and if Mr. Ryan will put up a forfeit of $1,000, I will immediately cover it. I will bet him $3,000 or $5,000 that I can stop him in ten rounds." Goddard says that if he cannot arrange a match with Jackson or Slavin, he will journey to New Orleans in August and challenge the winner of the Sullivan-Corbett fight. "I can find $30,000 if necessary," said the Australian," with which to back myself against the winner of the big match. What more can I want?"

Sister Rose Gertrude.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Among the passengers from Honolulu on the steamer Alameda, to-day, were Dr. Lutz and his wife (Sister Rose Gertrude). It will be remembered that the lady left England with the avowed intention of going to Molkai and casting her lot with the lepers. She did not go any further than the hospital on the outskirts of Honolulu, however. There she met Dr. Lutz, who is also an enthusiast on the leprosy question, and the result was a marriage. The doctor and his wife are on their way to Europe.

Hanged in Effigy.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 6.—Rev. J. S. Ives, pastor of the Congregational church at Stratford, a suburb of Bridgeport, was hanged in effigy early yesterday morning. The clergyman has made himself unpopular lately by trying to enforce the blue laws. He had the drug and confectionery stores closed on Sundays, and is now endeavoring to stop the running of horse cars on the Sabbath. A crowd of several hundred citizens gathered around the parsonage, and an image of the parson was hanged to a stately elm in the yard, while cannons, sky-rockets, firecrackers and pinwheels were set off.

Volney V. Ashford.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Col. Volney V. Ashford, leader of the revolution in Hawaii which was knocked in the head by the Queen's officers a short time ago, arrived in the city yesterday. The colonel, with 18 co-revolutionists, was arrested for treason at Honolulu. The authorities claimed to have information to convict all the parties, but all of them were released on the preliminary examination. The attorney-general was away from Honolulu at the time, and when he learned of the dismissal of the cases he declared he would have Ashford rearrested. Ashford lost no time in getting away. He was assisted by his brother, who holds a high position, to reach Kahuihi, where the brig John S. Spreckels was about to sail for San Francisco. He embarked on the vessel and made a good run to the city, coming up in 17½ days. Ashford speaks very bitterly of the Queen's cabinet. He has not decided on his future plans.

U. S. Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The report of Representative Wheeler, on the testimony taken by the Pension office investigation committee adopted by the majority of the committee, censures Commissioner Raum and recommends his removal from office, also, that the Pension office be placed under the civil service law. Representative Lind will make a minority report.

Defeat of General Crespo.

NEW YORK, July 6. — General Paraza, Venezuelan minister at Washington, has received from his government the following telegram: "Caracas, July 5.—Crespo has been totally destroyed by Generals Luciano, Mendoza, and Domingo Monogos, in a battle at Ocumitos. Crespo is a fugitive and is actively pursued." Ocumitos is 18 miles from Caracas.

Paddy Ryan Speaks.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6. — Paddy Ryan says he has $3,000 which he would wager against an equal amount that Joe Goddard, "The Barrier Champion," cannot stop him in ten rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules. Ryan was one of the interested spectators of the McAuliffe and Goddard fight.

Will Stay in Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Ex-Deputy Collector Cashin, who through his complicity in the Neuberger and Reiss frauds on the government by means of false import invoices was compelled to flee to Canada, will not be brought back here to answer for his misdeeds. U. S. District Attorney Garter yesterday received official notification that the English government would not consent to Cashin's extradition, thus ending the case so far as he is concerned.

Broken up.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The steamship City of Chicago, now on the rocks at Kinsale, has been broken up by the waves and is a total wreck. The sea is running high and the cargo cannot be saved.

Christian Endeavor.

NEW YORK, July 7.—This afternoon, Great Madison Square Garden presented a magnificent aspect at the opening of the Christian Endeavor Convention. Fully 12,000 delegates were present, and it is estimated that 5,000 more are on the way, in addition to the delegates proper. The balconies were filled with the State's delegation. On the platform were 700 singers, led by Geo. Stebbins and Ira Sankey. The address of welcome was read by Rev. Charles Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, and, for Brooklyn, by Rev. A. C. Dixon. President Merril Gates, Amherst College, responded for the convention.

Close Salmon Season.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Replying to a Senate resolution relative to the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, Fish Commissioner McDonald, in a communication to-day, recommended the enactment of legislation providing for a weekly close season from Saturday evening until Monday evening; a close season during October of each year; the establishment of salmon parks; prohibiting the catching of salmon within 1,000 yards of the mouth of any river; prohibiting the use of more than one seine in the same seine berth; limiting the catch in each stream to its actual production capacity under existing conditions; and the lease of the privilege of taking salmon to the highest bidder.

Proposed Paris Exposition.

PARIS, July 7.—The proposition to hold a universal exposition in this city in 1900 was considered yesterday by the committee of preliminaries. The subject under discussion was the nomination of a committee comprising 22 members, whose duty it shall be to examine a plan for the exposition which the Government wants to bring forward.

Bridge Accident in Spain.

MADRID, July 7.—Workmen were engaged in repairing the bridge across the river Ebro at Tortoso when the structure caught fire. Six workmen were enveloped in the flames and jumped into the river. Two were drowned. The others were rescued terribly burned. The bridge, the bishop's palace and the customs house were completely destroyed.

MUCH CONFIDING.

"What Ardently She Hoped She Long Believed"—Disappointed and Deceived.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—About 15 years ago Lee P. Watson, of Fairmont, W. Va., while on a trip through the West, met Miss Jennie Clayton, a distant cousin of Adelai Stevenson, at Hannibal, Mo. Miss Clayton was a schoolgirl and lived with her parents. During the next five years she received a great deal of attention from Watson, then he stopped calling, gave up writing, and married another woman. Three months ago Watson wrote to Miss Clayton, now more than 30 years old, that he had never ceased to love her devotedly, and as he was then a widower, he besought her to renew their past relations, with a view to an early marriage. In less than a month the arrangements for a wedding were made. Miss Clayton drove to the Union depot in this city to meet Watson. A messenger followed her from home with two telegrams from Watson, which read: "Disaster awaits us. Have money sure," and "Have money by all means." When Watson met the anxious woman awaiting him, he said he had left his watch and $250 under his pillow at an hotel. She gave him $6 and a check for $15 more. He desired to be married without an hour's delay, but Miss Clayton asked for time to make inquiries. Watson thereupon gave her a draft for $21 on the First National Bank at Fairmont, W. Va., yesterday, and disappeared without making any explanation. Miss Clayton's friends yesterday heard that Watson had a wife and two children living. He belongs to a prominent West Virginia family, and it is said that he is a candidate for Superintendent of Schools in that State.

Murderer Captured.

PORTLAND, Or., July 8.—Wilson, the murderer of Mamie Walsh, was captured by two farmer boys near McMinnville, Or., this afternoon. He had a Henry rifle, but it would not work. The boys knocked him down with clubs, and broke his right arm. He is now securely locked up in the McMinnville Jail.

HOMESTEAD'S HORROR.

The Miners Still Determined and the End Not Yet Apparent.

Estimates of the Killed and Wounded—Pinkerton's Terrible Set Back.

HOMESTEAD, July 7.—At five o'clock yesterday afternoon Master Workman O'Donnell called a meeting of the men inside the mill, and said he had been requested by the officers of the Amalgamated association to ask the strikers to allow the Pinkerton men to land as they had hoisted a flag of truce. Cries of "Let them leave their guns, and this is all right?" The Pinkerton men were allowed to land, leaving their arms on board the barges. Six Pinkerton men have been killed and their bodies are being taken from the boat. They were marched to the opera house and at 8 o'clock last night a large number of "prisoners" were lodged there. All the wounds noticed except gunshot wounds were received from clubs, bricks, stones and fist blows from the crowd, while the prisoners were en route to their temporary prison. A message was received at the headquarters of the locked out workmen, at an early hour this morning, stating that another barge load of Pinkertons was coming up the river. The pickets along the shore were detailed to give the signal the moment any suspicious crafts came in sight, and the passengers and crew will find the Homestead workmen now better than ever prepared to welcome them. Their own Winchesters will be turned upon them, as enough arms were captured on the barges at last evenings fight to arm six hundred men.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Reports from Homestead, at 9 o'clock this morning, show that everything was quiet. Beyond the workers' guard, all appear to be resting after the struggle. The leaders are not visible, and their future plans are unknown. All the Pinkertons brought by the sheriff, who were able to travel, were sent east on the train about 10 o'clock to-day. Sixteen Pinkertons and two strikers were in the hospital here last evening. Several are likely to die. Edward Speer, a Chicago Pinkerton man, detailed to take charge of the Winchester rifles on the barges, says: "The battle of Gettysburg was not in it with us; we had no chance at all." He further said that the men from Chicago had nothing to eat but crackers after leaving the cars on the way out, no stops being made. Speer has a bullet in his leg. In response to the sheriff's call, only five men had appeared at 9:30 this morning. It is rumored, this morning, the authority being two survivors, that four to twelve of the Pinkerton men committed suicide while besieged yesterday.

The figures at the sheriff's office show that 15 men were killed and 62 wounded in yesterday's battle. This includes two Pinkerton men who were drowned. Six of the wounded will die, making the total of deaths larger than in the riots of 1887. The intentions of the sheriff cannot be learned, but it is thought he will attempt to take possession of the mill and this may bring about another fight, as the men will certainly resist. A deputy who returned from Homestead this morning stated that the arrival of a posse there will surely bring about a repetition of the conflict and the scenes of yesterday. The men are flushed with yesterday's success, and will fight to the end. Up to 10 a.m., 20 men had reported in response to the sheriff's appeal for volunteers. The list of killed and injured of the Homestead workers is at last complete. Four were killed outright by Pinkerton bullets, and one worker and two Pinkerton men have since died. Eleven workers were injured, six of whom may die.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Wm. Pinkerton, manager of the Chicago branch of the agency, said to-day: "The story that a call had been issued for 500 additional men to go to Homestead, and that we are recruiting to fill the order is false. We are not recruiting men, and don't expect to. We have enough in the service to answer all calls. We are not sending any of our Chicago men, and at present we are not contemplating such a move. Let me say that our men who were attacked were engaged by Mr. Carnegie as private night watchmen to protect the company's property from fire and depredation. At the time they were attacked our men were unarmed, and had no way of defending themselves. We held off until the last moment on this business, but our company having done Mr. Carnegie's work for years, he insisted that we supply the watchmen, and we finally did so."

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There was a spirited debate in the Senate to-day on the question of investigating the causes of the Homestead panics and the experiment of the Pinkertons. Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, gave expression to some very advanced views on the relations of labor and capital, and there was a very warm discussion between Messrs. Veorhees, of Indiana, and Hale, of Maine. The question as to whether an investigation should be ordered was referred to the committee on contingent expenses with a request that they report thereon. The balance of the day was devoted to the consideration of sundry civil bills. In the House part of the session was consumed in the discussion and disposition of a resolution reported by the Committee on Judiciary regarding an investigation of the Pinkerton detective forces and their employment by corporations engaged in inter-state commerce, and especially the trouble at the riots at Homestead. The adoption of the resolution authorizing the Committee on Judiciary to make the inquiry was opposed by Mr. Tarsney (Dem., Missouri), chairman of the labor committee on the ground that his committee should conduct the investigation into the causes of the recent riots and the employment of Pinkerton detectives by corporations. The motion prevailed, Mr. Oates (Dem., Alabama) Chairman of the Judiciary committee being offended as were several other members. The matter was now in a bad tangle and Mr. Wright (Dem., Penna) moved to reconsider the vote referring the matter to the Labor committee. After several counter propositions had been voted down the motion to reconsider was carried and the resolution as reported by the committee on Judiciary, and directing that committee to make an inquiry was passed.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

It has of late been the fashion, not only in Canada but in the United States, to treat Fourth of July celebrations with mild ridicule. Many of the spread-eagle orations are not exactly models of chaste oratory, and nervous people may be pardoned if they protest against the fire-cracker nuisance with more force than elegance; but, after all, the orations and the demonstrations are by no means unmitigated evils. The enthusiasm which is at the back of them, and of which they are not very pleasant or agreeable indications, is a healthy feeling, and is productive of good results.

A little conceit does neither a nation nor an individual any harm. It is a good thing for a people to have a high opinion of themselves, and to be proud of their country. Self-confidence is at the bottom of self-reliance. A nation which believes that it can do great things will be apt to attempt something worth doing, and the men who think that they can whip all creation are generally very hard to beat.

The intense nationality of the Americans impressed and pleased Sir Charles Dilke, who, whatever else he may be, is an able and astute observer. He says in his "Greater Britain" that the Americans are as proud of their country as if they had made it themselves. And he was surprised to observe how soon the foreigner becomes nationalized in the United States. The immigrant, no matter from what country he comes, soon gets to be intensely American. The Fourth of July spirit is evidently catching, and is as strong in the son of the immigrant of twenty years or so ago as it is in the descendants of the pilgrim fathers. This is why Americans listen not only with patience but with pleasure to the florid diction and the strained metaphors of the Fourth of July orators, and this is why men of all origins thirty years ago were ready to make immense sacrifices for the preservation of the Union.

Canadians would be none the worse if they were a good deal prouder of their country than they are, and if they esteemed themselves much more highly than they do. Wise and patriotic men would not be in the least annoyed if this pride of country and confidence in themselves was now and then expressed in noisy and grotesque ways. Provided it were genuine and sincere, they would look upon its demonstrations sympathetically and indulgently, for they know that the feeling which gives rise to them, when properly directed, is capable of doing great things for the country. And Canadians have as good cause as any people under the sun to think well both of themselves and the land they live in. They belong to the best breed of men now existing on the face of the earth, and they are as fine specimens of their race as are to be found. They are to-day what the Americans were 50 or 60 years ago, when they did their best work and before they became such a mixed people as they now are.

Canadians have a glorious country, both as to extent and resources. We sometimes hear it sneered at as if it were situated in the Frigid Zone. The sneerers evidently forget that a great part of Canada is nearer the Equator than the most southern point of Great Britain. Canada produces and is capable of producing everything that an enterprising people need to enable them to live in comfort and, indeed, in luxury. The extent and the variety of its resources are not yet known, but enough has been discovered to prove to the world that it is fitted to be the home of a brave, a vigorous and an enterprising nation. There are people who sing and declaim about their Fatherland and who can hardly speak of it without emotion, whose countries are not nearly so well worth being loved and praised as this Canada of ours.

We suppose that love of country grows naturally, and that it cannot be forced in any way, but we nevertheless dearly like to see Canadians speaking of their country as if they loved it and were proud of it, and were ready to make great sacrifices for its sake. If we saw these feelings more general we would gladly hail the expression of them on the First of July, or at any other time, even though that expression should not be exactly agreeable to people who are nervous and fastidious.

A WESTERN COMPANY.

The Great West Life Assurance Company is the first distinctively western organization of the kind established in the Dominion. The fact that the late Premier of this Province took a leading part in the formation of the Company will go a long way towards gaining for it the confidence of the people of this Province. His character for prudence and integrity is so well known, that those who knew him even by reputation are convinced that he would not lend his countenance and give his support to any institution of the kind that was not placed on a firm basis, and whose principles were not perfectly sound. The names of the gentlemen who form the Board of Directors are well known to the business men of the western provinces, and the Managing Director, Mr. J. H. Brock, has a high reputation as a man of business. He was, for many years, manager of the Canada Loan and Savings Society, and it was, no doubt, mainly on account of the ability he displayed when in that position that he was selected to be the manager of the new western company.

The idea of having a Life Assurance Company for the West managed by Western men has taken well in the country west of Lake Superior. The capital required has all been subscribed and twenty-five per cent. of the shares paid in. The new company will, certainly, be well received in the west, its home, and it has, we have no doubt, set out under the happiest auspices, on what will prove to be a most successful career.

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.

The following is the substance of an interesting conversation which Dr. J. S. Helmcken had yesterday with the editor of this paper:

The people of Victoria must get used to having the smallpox among them. As there is regular communication between Victoria and China and Japan, the disease will now and then break out in the city in spite of every precaution. The city authorities must be on the *qui vive* and use every precaution to prevent the smallpox spreading and doing harm when it is imported.

Vaccination is the only sure preventive of smallpox. Everyone in the city should therefore be vaccinated. It may not be possible in this country to make vaccination compulsory, but it can, with comparatively small expense be placed within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. In order to effect this there should be a public vaccinator, who should vaccinate all who come to him for nothing. The payment of a fee deters many from being vaccinated themselves and having their children vaccinated. Every reasonable means should be used to persuade parents to get their little ones vaccinated.

A contagious diseases' hospital, continued the public-spirited doctor, should be erected at once. There is no necessity for its being an elaborate affair. A shed that will keep out the wind and the rain will be sufficient. The smallpox patient needs plenty of fresh air and careful attendance. This shed, with a kitchen attached, is all that is required just now. It should be in an open space at a reasonable distance from any residence, and not too far from the city. The building should be always in readiness to receive patients, for there is no knowing when a contagious disease, such as smallpox or diphtheria, may break out in the city, and persons afflicted with those diseases should be carefully isolated. "That is all I have to say."

The good doctor is, no doubt, right. Vaccination should be placed within the reach of every man, woman and child in the city. It is the bounden duty of the Corporation to see that this is done. It is equally clear that a contagious diseases' hospital, in a convenient situation, should be always in readiness to receive persons smitten with such diseases. We are told that when the smallpox first made its appearance in the city, the Health Officer suggested that such a building should be erected, but that the Mayor objected, saying that the Council had not the power to spend money for such a purpose. The Council did wrong in allowing this objection to stand in their way, they should have ordered the building to be erected, and should have settled about the legality of their act after it was finished and in operation. There are exigencies in which the Council should not be deterred from doing what its members know is right by the scruples of timid or stingy people. "The public safety is the highest law," is a very old maxim, and it is simply folly to doubt its soundness or the neglect to act upon it at the proper time. When a community is threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic it is no time to hem and haw and to argue this point and that point, which may or may not, under other circumstances, have some force. What is wanted then is action—prompt and energetic action. The means at hand to effect the purpose should be seized upon and used without stopping to make a rigid enquiry as to whether the course pursued is in a strict sense legal or constitutional. In this case, if the Council had taken upon themselves to build and equip such a hospital as is required they would be sustained by the citizens whether the expenditure was warranted or not. As it is, they are censured by the citizens for their apathy or their indecision. We trust that there will not be any further reason to complain of their inaction. Let the City Councillors be equal to the situation and do what is needed to be done, promptly and energetically, and wait until they have time to argue whether or not what they have done is strictly according to rule and regulation.

We think that the time has come for the citizens themselves to take action in this matter. Would it not be well for them to form a committee to aid the city authorities in carrying out the law, and in stamping out the disease? An active committee of intelligent men could do any amount of good.

THE CROFTER SCHEME.

The reception given to the Hon. John Robson in England was kind and cordial. Great interest is taken in the Crofter scheme there, and it is certain that if the late Premier had lived a few days longer, the enterprise which he had so much at heart, and which he crossed the Atlantic to further, would by this time have been complete in all its details. The object of the Hon. Mr. Robson's mission was well understood in London, as the following paragraph clipped from the Daily Chronicle of June 22, will show:—

"The Hon. John Robson, Premier of British Columbia, who arrived in England at the beginning of the week, has lost no time in completing arrangements with the Colonial and Scotch offices respecting the Crofter settlement on Vancouver Island, and the second reading of the British Columbia (Loan) Bill in the House of Commons last night is the result. It is a mistake to suppose, as some of the speakers in yesterday's debate did, that the emigration is to be made in a wholesale way. The past history of emigration to Canada supplies a warning against anything of the sort, and Mr. Robson expresses his determination to proceed with caution. The first contingent of Crofter fishermen, who will probably leave next spring, will not exceed fifty families, and the selection will be a rigid one. The Provincial Government has to recoup itself from the colonists themselves, and there is to be no repetition of the blunder which almost wrecked some of the earlier Crofter State-aided settlements in Canada. It will probably be six years before the whole 1,200 families are settled."

We have here evidence that the Hon. Mr. Robson acted, when he landed on the other side of the ocean, with the diligence and the promptitude for which he was always remarkable. Though needing rest and recreation so badly, he evidently did not lose a moment in London, but, immediately on his arrival, addressed himself vigorously to the prosecution of the business he had to transact.

We see by Mr. Goschen's speech on the British Columbia Loan Bill that the introduction of the bill was delayed until Mr. Robson had arrived in London. The Prime Minister of British Columbia did not keep the British Chancellor of the Exchequer long waiting. He was fully prepared to give the British Government all the information they required at a moment's notice, so that after an interview with him, Mr. Goschen was prepared to bring down his Loan Bill.

We notice that Parliament did not hesitate to vote the loan, although the agreement between the two Governments was not before the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House that "the agreement with the Government of British Columbia would be laid upon the table of the House the moment the new Parliament met." Our readers will remember what a fuss some of the members of the Local Legislature made, last winter, because the Government were not prepared to give all the details of the scheme. As both the Imperial Government and the Development Syndicate had a voice in making the arrangements, the Opposition asked for what, in the nature of things, it was impossible for the Government to give; but that consideration did not prevent them from growling or hinder them from placing obstacles in the way of carrying out the enterprise. But the Imperial Parliament did not hesitate to vote the money, although its members were told that the agreement had not been completed, but would be placed before the new Parliament when it met. There was no petty carping in the House of Commons. No member thought of requiring the Government to do what was, under the circumstances, impossible.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Although the Gladstonians on Wednesday made some gains, the Government, when the polls closed, had an increased majority. The number of members elected was 240, seventeen more than a third of the whole House of Commons. Parties stood, 142 Government to 98 Gladstonians. This gives the Government a majority of 44, which is 12 over the majority on Tuesday evening.

The Liberals were evidently disappointed with the result of Wednesday's elections. There were many doubtful Liberal-Unionist constituencies which they hoped to gain, in which they were beaten, beaten by narrow majorities it is true, but still beaten. It is safe now, we think, to conclude that the Gladstonians have lost the day. It is not likely that they will have a majority at all, but if they do get one it will be so small as to make it impossible to carry out their policy of Home Rule.

A GOOD MOVE.

will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Government are moving in the matter of the preservation of the public health. The medical men of the city are called to meet the Government this morning to consider the advisability of establishing a Board of Health. We trust that the consultation will result in the formation of a Board composed of active public-spirited and intelligent men. Such a Board would be invaluable at the present moment. We, for instance, hear complaints from every quarter that the isolation of houses in which there are, or have been, smallpox patients, is most imperfect. A Board of Health would draw up regulations for the isolation of patients and of families that would effectually prevent houses becoming the centres of contagion, and it would have authority to enforce those regulations. What is wanted now more than anything is a strong central authority which will act energetically and which can make itself respected. A Board of Health will be such an authority, and we are quite sure it will be composed of gentlemen in whom the public can have implicit confidence.

ANARCHY.

A very singular state of affairs exists in Homestead, Pennsylvania. A number of men have taken possession of the Carnegie steel works. They are armed and are ready to use their arms on the slightest provocation. They have already had one battle in which many were killed and wounded on both sides. Those who opposed them are not the authorities of the State. The State Government has not called out the militia to protect the Carnegies, but has allowed the firm to take the law in its own hands and to send Pinkerton's men, who are mere mercenaries, to assert their rights as employers and to defend their property. Here we have in a civilized country two bodies of men, neither of which has any connection with the Government, direct or indirect, arrayed against each other and fighting their own battles. The law and the administrators of the law are completely ignored and set at naught by both the contending parties.

This is not an insignificant row. The workingmen are counted by the thousand, and the number who are withstanding and opposing them is considerable, and they are armed to the teeth. The account of the battle that has already been fought is exciting in the extreme. The workingmen attacked the barges in which the Pinkerton mercenaries were embarked with rifles and cannon. After a stubborn fight, in which men were killed and wounded on both sides, the Pinkertons surrendered. Yet after they were made prisoners their assailants could not be kept from firing at them, striking them and treating them with the most dreadful cruelty.

The singular thing is that the Governments, both State and Federal, have been passive spectators of this deadly contest. Instead of protecting the employers the authorities have allowed them to hire men to shoot down the workingmen who, in defiance of law, will not allow them to take possession of their own property, and to exercise over it the rights of ownership. It seems incredible that such an outrage should be permitted in a country claiming to be civilized. If a Government cannot protect a man's property and shield him from violence while in the exercise of his lawful rights in carrying on a legitimate business, what is the good of it? The Government that cannot protect a man's property and insure his freedom in doing what is lawful, does not perform its principal function. It does not do the work for the performance of which it was established.

It is no wonder that the men who are permitted to act in this lawless way become lawless. If employers and workmen in all countries were permitted to fight their own battles, without interference from Government, civilization would soon disappear. An end would be put to the struggle between capital and labor, for there would soon be no capital to fight about.

The workingmen are incensed because their employers are permitted by the state to hire men, armed with rifles, to assert their rights, and to settle disputes at the bayonet's point. We are not surprised that they are angry when an attempt is made to put them down by hirelings employed and paid by private citizens. But even that provocation cannot excuse them in attempting by force to compel their employers to accede to their terms. The whole business is utterly unjustifiable. The state should protect both the employer and the employed in the exercise of their lawful rights. It should punish the violator of the law, no matter who he may be. The State cannot place this duty of protecting the governed in other hands. When it does so it confesses its own weakness, and proves that it is not fit to exist. The law should be supreme, and it is to the interest of all that its supremacy should be upheld. The workingman needs its protection quite as much, if not more, than his employer.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections in Great Britain have so far gone against the Government, but not nearly to the extent that the Gladstonians hoped and expected. On Thursday there were eleven Irish Home Rulers returned. They have been given to Gladstone from the first. It was conceded that the Irish Home Rule contingent would be over eighty strong, so, if the Government obtained in Great Britain and in the Province of Ulster a majority say of 100, Gladstone's solid Irish phalanx will not put him in power. Without counting the Home Rulers, Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, the Government, at the close of the poll on Thursday had 160 supporters, and Mr. Gladstone 116. This gives the Government, without the Home Rulers, a majority of 44. The Government's majority at the dissolution was 68. It was composed of 304 Conservatives and 65 Liberal Unionists, 369 in all. The opposition numbered 301 all told, 215 Liberals and 86 Irish Home Rulers. It will be seen from this that when the Gladstonians make a clear gain of 34 seats they will have deprived the Salisbury Government of its majority. They have already captured 21 seats, leaving 13 more to secure. But they have done but little when they have accomplished this. They will have to deprive the Government of at least 20 more seats before they can be said to have a decent working majority. This leaves them yet 33 seats to gain. There were yesterday still 383 members to be elected. Will the Gladstonians be able, out of these, to capture the number of seats they require to give them the majority they must have. The Conservatives are quite sure that they will not, and we have not seen any late Liberal estimate that could be relied upon.

WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

It was to be expected that the British Chambers of Commerce Congress would be strongly in favor of free trade. The great majority of British merchants and British politicians are free traders, either by conviction or education. It is not to be expected that any considerable number of them would support a proposition looking to protection, let it be ever so indirectly. Sir Charles Tupper must have more courage than is possessed by ordinary statesmen, to submit a protectionist resolution to the Congress assembled in London. The wonder is not that it was rejected by a considerable majority, but that it was entertained at all. A few years ago a proposal to place a duty on the agricultural products of foreign countries, in order to favor trade with the colonies, would be laughed out of any assemblage of British commercial men. To tax corn on any pretence whatever would be then considered the utmost height of fiscal folly. But the vote on Sir Charles Tupper's amendment showed that a very great change of opinion has taken place in Great Britain on this subject. The division was 78 to 34—a large adverse majority certainly, but nothing like so large as we, at any rate, expected. When the vote was afterwards taken by Chambers, each Chamber having one vote, the division was much more favorable to the differential duties scheme. It was 57 to 33.

Lord Salisbury's Hastings speech, which evoked so much discussion, shows that thinking men in Great Britain are beginning to see that the extreme free trade policy which was so generally and so blindly admired for a long time, has its disadvantages. He showed that the extreme liberality, which is its chief feature, is taken advantage of to Great Britain's injury, and that it has left the country without any effectual means of obtaining redress. The countries which exclude the products of Great Britain's industries can and do make use of her open market at the very time that they are legislating to keep her out of their own. She turns the right cheek to the commercial enemy, who has just smitten her on the left. We are not surprised that this has excited the indignation of Lord Salisbury and a great many others, and the feeling that the free trade policy of the country has disarmed the nation and made it helpless against the attacks of its rivals and its foes, must have greatly increased their annoyance and caused them to question the wisdom of a policy which produces such results and places its government in such an embarrassing position. The feeling of irritation which the commercial hostility of Britain's rivals has engendered, and the conviction that the continuation of this policy of returning good for evil will be followed by even worse results than have yet accrued have induced many mercantile men to look upon Sir Charles Tupper's proposition with favor. As that proposition is discussed the numbers of its supporters will be increased. The scheme of encouraging Imperial trade by preferential duties is quite new, and for our part, we are surprised that it has received so much support in the home of free trade. We will be greatly mistaken if in a year or two its advocates and supporters will not be greatly increased in the Mother Country. As for the Colonies, they are prepared for the initiation of the policy at any time.

THE PROROGATION.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday. The session was a long one, lasting four months and nearly a half. When what has been done is considered, it seems very little indeed, to have occupied so many men so long a time. But the transaction of business is not the chief object which many members of Parliament have in view. There are, in fact, times in which they strain their ingenuity to find ways to prevent business being done. Motions are made, speeches delivered and divisions forced, with no other object than to hinder the Government in proceeding with the work it has in hand. This obstruction is simply mischievous. It is very seldom indeed that it accomplishes anything worth attempting.

The filibustering tactics of the Opposition, for instance, did not prevent the Government passing its Redistribution Bill, or indeed compel the majority to modify it in the least. We are not at all in love with that measure, or with the principle on which it is based, but we can see no good in placing impediments in the way of its passage through the Legislature, after those who are opposed to it have exhausted their stock of arguments. If the debate on that measure had been fairly and rationally carried on the session might have been some weeks shorter, and the members whose time was valuable might have been attending to their private affairs, which were, no doubt, suffering for want of their personal attention. If the men who take a delight in making long and windy speeches in arliament only knew how little is thought of their deliverances by the country, and how inconsiderable their influence in moulding public opinion, they would not speak so often or so long. The effect of a really good speech delivered in Parliament is wonderfully small either on the spot or among the people, and the impression made on the public minds by the bad ones when it is not unfavorable, is not perceptible. The Parliamentary wind-bags are nuisances that ought to be abated.

The debate on the Redistribution Bill was made remarkable by the defection of two staunch Conservative members. Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien had the moral courage and the independence to violate the rule, "Follow your leader," which is implicitly obeyed by the great majority of members on both sides of the House. Instead of getting credit for acting according to their convictions those gentlemen were sneered at by the small fry politicians of their party on the floor of the House and in the press. This is a bad sign. Slavery to party is just as ignoble and just as demoralizing as any other kind of slavery, and the politicians who resent the independent action of party men are doing their best to keep up and to aggravate a kind of slavery that is most degrading, and to men of spirit and intelligence exceedingly galling.

If Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien had done nothing else than to prove that men can refuse to submit to the party yoke and still maintain the good opinion of their constituents and the country in general, they have, by raising the standard of public life, done good service to the country. The abject submission to party leaders expected of men in this Dominion is unknown in Great Britain. There men are not expected to do violence to their consciences and their convictions in order to keep in touch with their party. They, of course, give way in trifles, but when questions of principle are to be considered, party men can, and do, act as they see right, without incurring the slightest reproach from those with whom they are compelled to differ. We trust that the time is not far distant when, in this Dominion, manly and conscientious independence will be respected, not only in the country at large, but within the party lines.

No change was made in the tariff this year. The National Policy has been maintained in its integrity. The Government evidently see the importance of stability in all matters relating to trade and commerce. They see that business is always damaged and loss incurred when changes in the tariff are suddenly made. And so they keep it as nearly as possible unaltered. During the session the Minister of Militia and the Minister of Marine went to Washington to see what could be done with the American Government in the way of negotiating a reciprocity treaty. They soon discovered that the price required by the United States for such a measure of reciprocity as they could be induced to agree to was Canada's fealty to Great Britain—for this is really what is meant by discriminating in trade against the mother country in favor of the United States. As soon as the Dominion delegates found this out an end was put to the conference. They could not for a moment entertain the terms proposed by the United States Secretary of State. The course they pursued, we are fully convinced, meets with the approbation of ninety-nine Canadians out of every hundred.

The principal Government measure of the session was the Criminal Law Bill. This is a complete code of criminal law for the Dominion. It is a great and, we believe, a necessary work, and one which will give Sir John Thompson a high place among the legislators of all countries. Those competent to form an opinion on the new code, speak of it very highly. It is simple yet comprehensive, and will, no doubt, make the administration of criminal law in this Dominion both easier and more effective than it has been hitherto. This measure is worth all the labor and pains bestowed upon it, and all the time expended in drawing it up and improving it in Parliament.

We cannot say that British Columbia was very justly or very generously treated during session that has just closed. The refusal to grant a charter to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad was most unjust to British Columbia. The reasons given for withholding from it the privileges and the aid asked for were the flimsiest possible. It was easy to see that the rejection of the charter was a foregone conclusion. Neither arguments nor eloquence could alter the determination of the Government. We are glad to be able to say that the representatives of the Province did their duty in this matter. They saw that the interests of not only the Kootenay district, but of the whole province, demande that it should have better means of transport with the least possible delay, and they did what they could to get the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Bill through the Legislature. They were not to blame because the influences working against them were too strong for them.

In the same way the British Columbia members exerted themselves to the utmost to get larger appropriations for the province—appropriations for public works and services that are greatly needed—but, through no fault of theirs, their exertions were to a very considerable extent in vain. British Columbia did not get what its necessities required, nor what, in proportion to its contribution to the general revenue, it is justly entitled to. The province deserved better treatment at the hands of the Dominion Government.

PROMPT AND BENEFICENT ACTION.

The President of the Jubilee Hospital, Mr. Joshua Davies, is entitled to the greatest credit for his prompt and public-spirited action in the matter of providing a Quarantine Hospital for the city. Mr. Davies, yesterday afternoon, took upon himself the responsibility of entering into an agreement with the City Council to provide accommodation for the smallpox patients on the Hospital grounds, trusting to the Board of Directors to uphold him in the step he had taken. That Board, knowing how pressing the exigency was and seeing the necessity of immediate action, manfully stood by Mr. Davies and approved of what he had done, and what he had undertaken to do. The citizens of Victoria are deeply indebted to the President and the Board of Directors for coming to their rescue at a time when the city authorities from one cause and another appeared to be perfectly helpless. "A friend in need is a friend indeed," and they are friends to Victoria in her day of need. Owing to their liberality and public spirit this city will have a Quarantine Hospital near at hand where smallpox patients will receive the most careful attention, and where they can have, when it is required, the best medical attendance. The President and directors of the Jubilee Hospital have taken a load of anxiety off the minds of the citizens of Victoria, who will breathe easier now that they know the unfortunate smallpox patients will be comfortably lodged and well looked after. It is to be hoped that the city authorities will now take heart, and go into the business of stamping out the smallpox with intelligence and vigor.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, commenting on the spread of the smallpox in Victoria, says: "Although they (the civic authorities) appear to have been somewhat tardy in the matter, if common reports as to the presence and spread of the disease are correct, yet it is satisfactory to believe that they will not allow further time to pass without action." The "common reports" alluded to by our contemporary were incorrect. In June, there were two or three cases of smallpox in the city, and they were well looked after by the civic authorities. The patients recovered and it was generally believed that the city was quite clear of the disease. It was not until the first week of the present month that the smallpox reappeared and that it broke out simultaneously in several places. It appeared as if the contagion had been spread from one source and in one day. The number of cases quickly increased. It was the suddenness of the outbreak that caused the alarm. The disease is not of a virulent type, neither are the cases very numerous, being only thirty-five all told. It would seem that when the disease appeared a second time in the city in such a singular way, the authorities were bewildered and did not know very well what to do. It was then that the citizens complained. The complaint was that the isolation was not sufficient and was not properly attended to. Persons having the disease were seen on the streets, and the inmates of houses in which the disease was known to be were allowed to remain at large. This state of things created a great deal of indignation and with good reason. But regulations for the isolation of patients and families were framed at the meeting of medical men called by the leader of the Government, yesterday morning. They will be strictly enforced, and there will be no longer any cause for alarm. Thirty smallpox cases in a city of upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, need not create any great uneasiness, particularly when the patients and all who have come in contact with them are under strict quarantine. Smallpox is by no means a difficult disease to stamp out, if the proper means are used. And the proper means were pointed out at yesterday morning's meeting.

LYING RUMORS.

All sorts of reports are in circulation with respect to the smallpox in this city. Some busybody telegraphed to the Seattle Telegraph that there are sixty cases within the city's limits, and others who, for the sake of having some wonderful news to tell, declare that there are one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and one stalwart liar, has gone so far as to declare that there are two hundred! The truth is, that the number of cases in the city, and in the hospital fourteen miles from the city, number only thirty-five. The authorities have the disease now well in hand, and if they carry out their regulations, there is no chance of its spreading.

A Bad Cold

If not speedily relieved, may lead to serious issues. Where there is difficulty of breathing, expectoration, or soreness of the throat and bronchial tubes, with a constantly irritating cough, the very best remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It removes the phlegm, soothes irritation, stops coughing, and induces repose. As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral should be in every household.

"There is nothing better for coughs than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other preparation."—Annie S. Butler, 169 Pond st., Providence, R. I.

"I suffered severely from bronchitis; but was

CURED BY

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved my life."—Geo. B. Hunter, Goose River, N. S.

"About a year ago I took the worst cold that ever a man had, followed by a terrible cough. The best medical aid was of no avail. At last I began to spit blood, when it was supposed to be all over with me. Every remedy failed, till a neighbor recommended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took half a teaspoonful of this medicine, three times a day, regularly, and very soon began to improve. My cough left me, my sleep was undisturbed, my appetite returned, my emaciated limbs gained flesh and strength, and to-day, thanks to the Pectoral, I am a well man."—H. A. Bean, 28 Winter st., Lawrence, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1; 6 bottles, $5.

FOR SALE

The Haras National Company, of Montreal, offer for sale the

CLYDESDALE STALLION

"BARLOCCO"

(7461) 1667.

Brown; star on forehead; 16 hands 2 inches; weight, 1,960; foaled May 1st, 1888; imported from Scotland August, 1890, by Robert Ness.

Sire, Macpherson, 3,825; grand sire, Macgregor, 1,487; great grand sire, Darnley, 222; dam, Maggie of Barlocco, 7,170, by Victor, 3,362; grand dam, Jean, by Lofty, 460.

This splendid sire stands at the Experimental Farm, at Aggazis, for the season.

For particulars apply to

A. T. ROBERTSON,

j18 Agazzis, B.C.

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle

will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution, will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere, 50c.

DICK'S BLISTER, for spavins, ringbones, &c. 50 cts.

DICK'S OINTMENT, for sores, scratches, &c. 25c.

DICK'S LINIMENT is most excellent for swellings, bruises, scalds, sores, &c., in man or beast, and a most wonderful cure for Rheumatism.

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.

no27-3m-w

or three cases of smallpox the city, and they were well d after by the civic authorities. The nts recovered and it was generally ved that the city was quite clear of the se. It was not until the first week of present month that the smallpox re- red and that it broke out simultane- in several places. It appeared as if contagion had been spread from one e and in one day. The number of cases ly increased. It was the suddenness outbreak that caused the alarm. The e is not of a virulent type, neither are ses very numerous, being only thirty- ll told. It would seem that when the e appeared a second time in the city h a singular way, the authorities bewildered and did not know very hat to do. It was then that the citi- omplained. The complaint was that lation was not sufficient and was not rly attended to. Persons having the e were seen on the streets, and the s of houses in which the disease was to be were allowed to remain at

This state of things created a great f indignation and with good reason. regulations for the isolation of ts and families were framed at the g of medical men called by the of the Government, yesterday morn- They will be strictly enforced, and will be no longer any cause for alarm. smallpox cases in a city of upwards enty thousand inhabitants, need not any great uneasiness, particularly the patients and all who have come ntact with them are under strict ntine. Smallpox is by no means a lt disease to stamp out, if the proper are used. And the proper means pointed out at yesterday morning's g.

LYING RUMORS.

sorts of reports are in circulation espect to the smallpox in this city. busybody telegraphed to the Seattle aph that there are sixty cases within y's limits, and others who, for the of having some wonderful news ll, declare that there are one d, one hundred and fifty, ne stalwart liar, has gone so o declare that there are two hun- The truth is, that the number of n the city, and in the hospital four- niles from the city, number only five. The authorities have the now well in hand, and if they carry ir regulations, there is no chance of ading.

A Bad Cold

t speedily relieved, may lead to serious s. Where there is difficulty of breath- expectoration, or soreness of the throat bronchial tubes, with a constantly irri- g cough, the very best remedy is Ayer's ry Pectoral. It removes the phlegm, es irritation, stops coughing, and in- repose. As an emergency medicine, 's Cherry Pectoral should be in every hold.

here is nothing better for coughs than 's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other ration."—Annie S. Butler, 169 Pond rovidence, R. I.

suffered severely from bronchitis; as

CURED BY

's Cherry Pectoral. It saved my life." b. B. Hunter, Goose River, N. S.

bout a year ago I took the worst cold ver a man had, followed by a terrible cough. The best medical aid was of no At last I began to spit blood, when s supposed to be all over with me. remedy failed, till a neighbor recom- ed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took teaspoonful of this medicine, three a day, regularly, and very soon to improve. My cough left me, my was undisturbed, my appetite re- d, my emaciated limbs gained flesh trength, and to-day, thanks to the ral, I am a well man."—H. A. Bean, nter st., Lawrence, Mass.

er's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

y all Druggists. Price, $1; 6 bottles, $5.

OR SALE

aras National Company, of Montreal, offer for sale the

CLYDESDALE STALLION

BARLOCCO"

(7461) 1667.

; star on forehead; 16 hands 2 inches; ,960; foaled May 1st, 1888; imported tland August, 1890, by Robert Ness. Macpherson, 3,825; grand sire, Mac- ,487; great grand sire, Darnley, 222; aggie of Barlocco, 7,170, by Victor, and dam, Jean, by Lofty, 460. lendid sire stands at the Experimental Aggazis. for the season. rticulars apply to

A. T. ROBERTSON,
Agazzis, B.C.

lood Purifier for Horses and Cattle

will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution, will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere, 50c.

DICK'S BLISTER, for spavins, ringbones, &c. 50 cts.

DICK'S OINTMENT, for sores, scratches, &c. 25c.

LINIMENT is most excellent for swel- ises, scalds, sores, &c., in man or a most wonderful cure for Rheuma-

& CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.
no27-8m-w

PROMPT ACTION TAKEN

By the President, Officers and Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

They Have Assumed Charge of the Smallpox Outbreak, and Will Proceed to Stamp It Out.

What the Provincial Government Has Done—Dr. J. C. Davie Appointed General Health Officer.

Prompt and rigid measures have been taken to stamp out the smallpox outbreak in this city, and further to prevent a spread of the unwholesome disease. Citizens may now rest assured that the matter is in safe hands, for the president, officers and directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital have taken it up, backed by Premier Davie, the Provincial Government and the municipal authorities.

This, in substance, is the result of a meeting held last night, in the Board of Trade rooms. It was called by Mr. Joshua Davies, president of the Jubilee Hospital, and to it were invited members of the Provincial Government, local medical men, His Worship Mayor Beaven, and the municipal authorities. It was 8:30 o'clock before the meeting was called to order. There were then present: Mr. Davies, in the chair, and Messrs. Chas Hayward, B. Gordon, Alex. Wilson, D. M. Eberts, M. P. P., E. A. McQuade, I. Braverman, and E. Crow Baker, directors; Doctors Davie, Hanington and Hasell; His Worship, Mayor Beaven, representing the city, and Hon. J. H. Turner, representing the Provincial Government. Hon. Theodore Davie, Premier, and Dr. Helmcken came in a little later.

When President Davies called the meeting to order he made a brief statement of what he had done so far. He said that at 1:30 p. m. Dr. Davie had informed him that an injunction had been issued restraining the city of Victoria from going ahead with the erection of a quarantine station at Ross bay. He was also informed that at a meeting of the medical gentlemen of the city held during the morning they had decided to ask for the use for smallpox patients of the infectious diseases ward of the Jubilee hospital temporarily, but as this building was only about 150 feet from the general hospital he had decided that he could not recommend that this be granted. When he heard of the injunction he had a conference with Hon. Mr. Davie, Premier; Mayor Beaven, Dr. Milne and Dr. Davie, and as a result of that conference, he had come to the conclusion that the hospital authorities would have to erect special buildings on their grounds in order to cope with the disease. The fact of the matter was that the smallpox had gone so far that some decisive action was necessary, and as President of the Hospital he felt that it was his duty to do all that was possible to meet the emergency. After a lengthy conference with the gentlemen named, he had agreed that the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital would take charge of the cases brought to the quarantine station; it being understood that the cases were to be under the absolute control of the medical staff. He was assured by members of the medical staff that they could confine the outbreak to the place they located the quarantine station, and these being the facts, he had taken upon himself the responsibility of ordering that buildings be erected on the Hospital grounds, south of the ditch towards Cadboro Bay road, about 800 feet from the hospital. Miss Hardy, the matron of the hospital had volunteered to act as nurse, and Mayor Beaven had secured the services of Dr. Crompton to act as resident physician. His (Mr. Davies') action had been taken because of the alarming spread of the disease, and he asked the directors to assist and sustain him in his endeavors to stamp out what threatened to be an epidemic. He might have taken upon himself more authority than he was allowed—

Mr. Wilson—Hear, hear.

Mr. Davies, continued: "Yes, I may have taken upon myself more authority than is vested in me, but I have done it in the public good."

He continued that unless strong measures were taken the result, commercially as well as from a physical standpoint, would inevitably be disastrous. Under such circumstances, he had done what he considered his manifest duty. The city had agreed to bear all the expense, and if the hospital was to be run as a provincial institution in the public good, supported and maintained by the public, it certainly ought to be equal to such an emergency.

Dr. J. C. Davie followed, first going into details of the shameless laxity of the Dominion Government quarantine laws. He did not blame Dr. Macnaughton Jones, who had evidently done his duty as provided by law, but the law did not go half far enough. But now the smallpox was here, it was to be considered that the epidemic had, so far, not been coped with, and the city was in a far worse position than it was in a week ago. The municipal authorities, no doubt, through no fault of their own, were nonplussed, but the fact yet remained they were nonplussed. When he heard of the injunction against the Ross Bay building, he had consulted with Mr. Davies, president of the Jubilee Hospital. He wished his position in this respect plainly stated. The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital was not a municipal institution, and it had not even received from the city of Victoria a fair support, while on the other hand, it had been made a place of treatment for indigent patients, who should have been cared for by the city. But in spite of all this it must be understood, too, the reason for having the Jubilee Hospital was that it should conduce to the public good. It was built to be thoroughly useful, and not to be a show place, although a first class showing had been made so far. Of course the treatment of smallpox cases was outside their jurisdiction, but in face of the facts why should not the hospital authorities grapple with the epidemic and conquer it if they could? He briefly detailed what would have to be done and concluded:

"And gentlemen, I tell you plainly and on my own responsibility, that the best way of dealing with the smallpox is for us to take it up and see it through. You won't be injured in any way and have an opportunity of doing a world of good and gaining infinite credit." (Applause.)

Mr. Wilson drew attention to what he called the gross neglect of the quarantine regulations, and cited instances of how the China steamers had brought disease in. He protested strongly against the hospital grounds being used for smallpox quarantine buildings, and claimed the president had exceeded his authority in what he had done. He suggested that the injunction be disregarded, and the patients put down on the Ross Bay grounds, even if the penalty of the law had to be paid.

Dr. Hanington agreed that there was no doubt the Jubilee Hospital doctors could cope with the disease, but he was of opinion that the Ross Bay station, if available, would be the most satisfactory all round.

Hon. Theodore Davie recalled the results of the meeting of medical gentlemen in his office in the morning and stated that the doctors had then decided by a unanimous vote that the principle of using the Jubilee Hospital grounds if available had then been decided upon. The Ross Bay site for the hospital was practically out of the question now, for no patients could be placed there until the injunction was dissolved, and it would not be argued probably until Monday. But what in the meantime was to be done with the afflicted? Here, by to-morrow (Sunday) morning, there could be accommodation held on the hospital grounds for them, and why wait? It was not, he asserted, a question of money, for what was one, two, three, four or five hundred dollars in a case of this kind, when the lives and safety of the community was at stake? Such considerations could not be allowed to cut any figure in the matter. Surely action had been delayed long enough already. Then one gentleman had suggested that the city fly in the teeth of the constituted authority, and put the patients out at Ross Bay and pay the penalty. That was an unreasonable proposition which no sensible man would fall in with. So far as the hospital grounds were concerned, there was no danger of an injunction being issued against the erection of the buildings or the placing of patients there, as a matter of fact the hospital grounds were under proper conditions the very place for the treatment of such cases, and the matter had now come down to one of safe precaution and was not one of dollars and cents at all. Money was out of the question.

Dr. Hanington—But if an injunction were granted what would we do?

Hon. Mr. Davie—You can assume there will be no injunction.

Dr. Hanington—In that case put them there.

Mayor Beaven in a lengthy speech contended that what Mr. Davies, the president, had done was most reasonable and correct action. His only condition in making the agreement had been that the buildings must be ready by to-morrow, (Sunday.)

Mr. Gordon thought the question needed no more discussion. It had come down to the simple proposition of whether it would be advisable to have the quarantine station on the hospital grounds or not.

Mr. Eberts moved, seconded by Mr. Gordon, that the action of the president be endorsed.

Mr. Wilson: If the injunction against the Ross Bay site is dissolved, what then?

Mr. Davies: My idea is to go at the smallpox and handle it until it is over and the threatened epidemic is averted. All the harm that can be done to the hospital will be done when the first case is taken on the grounds.

Mr. Wilson: Then we establish a precedent!

Mr. Davies—My agreement with Mayor Beaven is, that when the epidemic is over the buildings are to be burned down.

After some further remarks the resolution carried.

Hon. Mr. Davie announced that at the suggestion of the medical men in the city Dr. J. C. Davie had been appointed medical health officer for the province; also, that he had received a telegram from Vancouver stating that at a joint meeting of the City Councils of New Westminster and Vancouver he had been urged to endeavor to have a Provincial Board of Health appointed.

On motion, Dr. Crompton was elected a member of the consulting medical staff of the hospital and nurse Hardy was appointed chief nurse of the quarantine station. Drs. Davie, Hanington, Hasell and Helmcken were named a special committee to look after the smallpox, Dr. Crompton to act under their instructions. The meeting then adjourned.

MEDICAL MEN IN SESSION.

There was a good attendance of medical gentlemen at the office of the Premier, Hon. Theodore Davie, yesterday morning, when the smallpox question was thoroughly discussed in all its phases.

Hon. Dr. J. S. Helmcken occupied the chair, and Dr. Hasell acted as secretary. Hon. Mr. Davie, after explaining the objects of the meeting, requested that the gentlemen would express themselves freely, so that all the light possible would be thrown on the matter. The chairman, in a brief but exceedingly forcible speech, opened the discussion. He did not, he said, propose to go into theories as to how the disease had been brought to Victoria. It was here; that was enough to start on, and while the number of cases was so insignificant in proportion to the population, it was opparent to every one that some immediate and effective action should be taken, first to prevent any further infection, and second, to look after those who were now down. The first cardinal principle was strict and rigid quarantine. A hospital for the sick must be found and every residence, lodging house and hotel where the disease had appeared should be closed up. The cardinal principle, however, was vaccination, which should be compulsory if possible, but certainly free, so that everyone could have advantage of it, and none could be excused. He suggested that a good supply of bovine vaccine should be secured and arrangements should moreover be made to have more manufactured here that it might be pure and fresh.

Mayor Beaven, who was present, gave a brief recital of what had been done, and told of the difficulties the municipal authorities had met with in their efforts to overcome the disease. After failing in their efforts to secure the old asylum on the Indian reserve, it had been decided to erect a suitable building on some property at Ross bay owned by the city. On Friday afternoon the work had been started and on Friday night the residents in the locality had raised objections, and, after objecting vocally, had interfered with the workmen until it became necessary to send down a contingent of policemen as a squad. Then they threatened an injunction, and seemed determined to stop the work. He would be glad to hear any suggestion that might be made and hoped, now that the medical men were together, they would be able to render some valuable assistance.

Dr. Hanington concurred in what the chairman had said, and urged that, besides vaccination, the quarantine regulations should be most stringently enforced. For instance, where a smallpox patient was being treated in a building there should be no one permitted to enter or leave except the physician, and all public buildings, etc., where patients were located should be practically closed up.

After some desultory discussion, Dr. J. C. Davie got the floor, and said what he had to say in plain, "not to be misunderstood" language. Dealing first with the probable cause of the first outbreak, he asserted that there was no doubt the smallpox had been imported and the chances were it would never have been brought here if the Dominion Government quarantine laws had not been so lax. Those laws were simply a farce and afforded little better than no security at all. Then dealing with the means of prevention the doctor strongly advocated compulsory vaccination, for there were still some people so asinine that they would not credit the fact that vaccination was a preventive, and because of the foolishness or stupidity of these few the whole community should be put under the law.

Medical Health Officer Dr. Milne made a statement of what had been done and of his exertions by quarantine, etc., to prevent the spread of the disease. Regarding vaccination, he said that when the first outbreak occurred, three weeks ago, he had ordered 1,000 fresh lymph points from Palmerston, Ont., where they were prepared, and had notified the doctors that he would supply them free. Only about 500 of them had been taken, the balance being left on his hands. Four days ago he had ordered a fresh supply, which would be here early in the coming week, and then all could be supplied. Further, he had all the outgoing passengers by the Yosemite examined before allowing them to go on the boat and would continue the same precaution. It had been proposed to close up all the second and third class hotels in the city, but that would do a great injustice and be a very great inconvenience to many, but would, perhaps, be better in the long run. The patients out at the Albert head quarantine station were doing well so far, and had every care and attention necessary.

The Premier stated that just now, while the meeting was in progress, he had been waited upon by a couple of deputations protesting against the erection of a hospital on the Ross Bay site, and the delegates, who were much agitated over the matter, had threatened to get out an injunction to prevent the work going on. He briefly recited the law in reference to Boards of Health. The Provincial Government was empowered to appoint health officers where there were no municipalities, but inside municipalities the Councils had the matter in their own hands, so that the Government could really do little or nothing.

A proposal to use the infectious diseases hospital on the Royal Jubilee Hospital grounds was then discussed, both Drs. Davie and Hanington concurring in the opinion that there would be no sanitary objections although they distinctly stated that they spoke only for themselves and not for the Board of Directors which they could not bind in any way.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed, viz:

Moved by Dr. Hanington, seconded by Dr. Leitch, that this meeting is agreed to support the municipal council in erecting the building for a smallpox hospital at Ross Bay city reserve, considering it the best site under the circumstances and not threatening danger to the surrounding inhabitants.

Moved by the Hon. Premier, seconded by Dr. Powell, "That in the opinion of this meeting the infectious ward of the Jubilee Hospital should be opened for the treatment of smallpox patients, until the city's smallpox hospital is ready, the city supplying medical attention, nurses and all necessaries and being responsible to the board for renewing the bedding, etc., which it may be necessary to destroy, and be also responsible for fumigation, and that the directors be requested to comply with the resolution."

Mayor Beaven announced, before the meeting adjourned, that the city authorities would open free vaccination stations just as soon as the supply of lymph was received. Every citizen would then be enabled to get vaccinated, and no one need neglect it. Hon. Mr. Davie, the Premier, announced that the Government would order a supply, and have it distributed in different parts of the province. He said he was pleased to see how actively the Nanaimo authorities had gone to work to prevent the introduction of the disease there.

The meeting then adjourned.

AN INCORRECT REPORT.

There is no truth in the rumor that there is smallpox at the Douglas House. The COLONIST is requested to make the announcement.

THIRTY-EIGHT CASES.

Medical Health Officer Dr. G. L. Milne reports that up to 12 o'clock last night there were 38 cases of smallpox recorded on the official register. Wherever the disease has appeared the yellow flag has been put out, and all due precautions taken in the way of quarantine and isolation. Now that the authorities have been thoroughly aroused, they are endeavoring to carry out in detail all the regulations and rules.

ST. JOHNS SCOURGED.

Fire Sweeps the Capital of Newfoundland—Fifteen Thousand People Homeless.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., July 9.—The terrible fire which was reported yesterday originated in a small wooden building on Long's hill, near the top of the mountain. The high wind carried it in all directions. The Masonic temple, the Methodist college, the Gower-street Methodist church, the majestic cathedrals of the English and Roman Catholic denominations, which were the two finest places of worship in the city and built at a cost of nearly a million dollars, the Orange hall, the palace of Bishop Jones, the St. Patrick's hall, the Christian Brothers' school, the Presentation convent, the surpeme court building and police headquarters, the government office, government savings bank, the Presbyterian church, Parliament buildings—everything in the path of the flames was consumed. From six hundred to a thousand buildings have been destroyed and much suffering exists.

Latest advices confirm the reports of the loss of seven lives, the victims being six children and a man. Two-thirds of the buildings in the city have been destroyed. Halifax responded promptly to the cry for relief, and Mayor Keefe appointed a committee, and will send to-night $4,000 worth of food by steamer. General Sir John Ross will forward tents for 1,200 people, and Admiral Hopkins is co-operating by holding the fast cruiser Magicienne to transport food supplies. It is believed 15,000 people must be homeless, as the city is two-thirds in ashes. The houses were burned from Birch's Cove to the Allan Line wharves. The flames made a clean sweep, and the destruction is appalling. The conflagration started at 4 p.m. yesterday, by the careless use of a match in a barn. At 10 this morning the fire ceased only for the want of fuel. Latest reports to 6 o'clock p.m., state that the south side is now on fire, and a big blaze is coming down Fresh water valley. The south side contains the oil factories and oil stores. Another bulletin says that the fire has broken out back of the city at a point called the Northwestern road. This is the southern portion of the town that escaped last night. A temporary telegraph office has been established at the railroad depot at St. Johns.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Prorogation of Parliament—Outline of the Speech From the Throne.

No News Yet Received From Washington as to the Coquitlam Seizure.

Criticism of the Census Bulletin by Nationalities—New Brunswick Governorship.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, July 9.—Parliament was formally prorogued to-day. There was the smallest attendance of legislators for many years past, only 23 members and 17 Senators were present, and a slim gathering of spectators. The Foot Guards were late in arriving; the Governor was seated in the chamber before the military reached the building.

In the course of the Speech from the Throne, His Excellency the Governor-General said:

The adoption of the code of criminal law will confer a great benefit on all classes concerned, and is an achievement which will reflect credit on the Parliament of Canada. The difficult task of readjusting the representation of the people in the House of Commons in accordance with the census returns, has been accomplished with comparatively little disturbance of electoral divisions, and in a manner that I hope will prove to be satisfactory in its operation. The legislation relating to the Northwest Territories, Dominion lands, railways, patents and the inspection of provisions, and the various other measures which have been completed, are calculated to benefit the industrial and commercial interests of the country and to promote its general welfare. You have been doubtless gratified by the announcement that the Government of Newfoundland is likely to hold a friendly conference with my Government on the differences which have arisen between Canada and that colony, and that in the meantime all causes of further dispute or irritation have been removed.

A representation has been made to the administration of the United States that the schedule of tolls which has been in force upon the Canadian canals for some years past operates to the disadvantage of the shipping and products of the United States citizens on the great lakes. The complaint has been examined and discussed with the authorities of the United States, and a proposal has been submitted on behalf of my Government that the United States will restore the concessions that were made on the part of that country by the treaty of Washington as an equivalent for concessions on the part of Canada as to the canals, but which were withdrawn by the United States without cause so far as Canada was concerned. This proposal has not yet been replied to, but it is hoped that the fairness of the position taken by my Government will be duly appreciated by the Government of the United States, so that further misunderstanding on this question be avoided. I trust that the provisions which you have made for the public service will be found ample for its demands.

I take leave of you with the hope that the sacrifices which you have been called upon to make by so protracted an attendance may be regarded as proof that your labors have been fruitful of benefits to the Dominion, and that our people in every part of Canada may likewise be blessed with prosperity in the harvest season which approaches.

The Governor-General has received a cablegram from the Imperial authorities today stating that strong representation would be made to Washington to secure the release of the Coquitlam. Up to a late hour tonight no further news was received; the government are demanding urgency. In view of the Alaska steamer leaving on Monday news is anxiously expected.

In the Lower St. Lawrence conflict between the cruiser Constance and the smugglers, a special detachment of "B" Battery was sent down because the smugglers levelled their Winchesters at the crew of the Constance.

Mr. Tasse made a vigorous attack on the nationalities census bulletin this morning. He says the figures respecting French-speaking population are absurdly inaccurate. In Ontario they only show an increase in that population of 71, while the increase of the French was undoubtedly larger. Competent authority states that the number of the population ten years ago was unduly magnified. Mr. Johnston this year made a true census.

Sir John Thompson announced that the question of Sir Leonard Tilley's re-appointment to the Governorship of New Brunswick would be considered by the Government immediately after prorogation.

IRRECONCILEABLE.

No Hope For an Understanding Between the Kaiser and Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Reichsanzeiger, the Government organ, publishes an imperial rescript, issued May 23, to all German and Prussian diplomats abroad, discussing the views and opinions of Prince Bismarck, then lately published in various newspapers. The rescript says: "The Emperor is convinced that either a more placid temper will supervene or that the practical value of the statements of the press will, in the course of time, be more and more correctly appreciated abroad. The Emperor distinguishes between the Prince Bismarck of the past and the present, and wishes everything avoided that would likely tarnish the image of the greatest statesman of the nation.

A second government dispatch, addressed to Prince Reuss, German Ambassador to Austria, dated June 9, instructs him to confine himself during Bismarck's visit to Vienna to conventional forms, and to avoid an invitation to Count Herbert Bismarck's wedding. Referring to the relations between the Emperor and Bismarck, the dispatch says it is absolutely indispensible as a primary condition to rapproachment that the advance should be made by Bismarck. The dispatch also says: "Even if Bismarck has complied with the conditions of the rapproachment, he has never gone so far as to justify the belief that Bismarck has any influence whatever in the conduct of public business. These instructions also apply to the personnel of the embassy. I will take no notice of the marriage. Your Highness is instructed to bring this communication to the knowledge of Count Kalnoky in whatever manner you may find advisable."

The dispatch is signed by Chancellor Von Caprivi. The dispatch is significant, and is held to prove that attempts have been made to effect a reconciliation with Bismarck. The Freissinnige Zeitung says the publication of the rescripts is a forcible answer to feeble and pointless attacks, and that the second dispatch is tantamount to a refusal of Bismarck's counsel so long as he lives.

THE ELECTIONS.

Returns Show That the Conservatives Still Lead by Thirty Votes.

LONDON, July 9.—The returns, to-day, have raised the spirits of the Liberals, the net Liberal gain now being 30. The total number of members elected to this time, is 400. The Conservatives have elected 189, the Liberal-Unionists, 26; making a total for the Tories and Liberal-Unionists 215. The Liberals have elected 158, including the Labor candidates, anti-Parnellites, Nationalists, 23, and the Parnellites, 4 members. Adding the Liberals, anti-Parnellites and Parnellites makes the total 185 for the Opposition, or a majority for the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists of 30, as indicated above.

CARNEGIE CRITICIZED.

The Saturday Review Scores the Pennsylvania Iron Master and His Methods.

LONDON, July 8.—The Saturday Review in a sarcastic editorial on the Homestead Riot says it is a pity that the conferring of the freedom of the city of Aberdeen upon Mr. Andrew Carnegie was not postponed for a week, so that Mr. Carnegie could have had an opportunity of explaining at the time of its acceptance the recent events at Homestead. This would have amply compensated for the delay. The occasion would have been a natural one for the highly strung Democrat to explain how a friend of the people and an enemy of all effete monarchs can reduce his workmen's wages for the benefit of his own pocket, for all the world as if he himself had been an effete Tory. When his men talk of striking he can peremptorily lock them out, and when the men exhibit the noble rage of free men, he can hire barge loads of braves, who actually shoot the sovereign people whom Mr. Carnigie loves so much. The writer gives a distorted version of the correspondence between the sheriff and Government, and concludes with the comment: "In other words, the magistrate on the spot, being unable to do anything, the Government could only tell him to continue to do nothing. In the meantime the rabble of the workmen and a gang of mercenaries were shooting one another down—a truly remarkable triumph for American civilization—a fine illustration of triumphant democracy."

HOMESTEAD AFFAIRS.

Quiet Restored—No Need for the Militia—The Sheriff Quiescent.

Signing of a Scale of Wages—Proposals to Return Carnegie's Presents.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—In the conduct of affairs by the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead, Chairman C. H. G. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel company is acting under direct instructions from Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie has been kept informed of the progress of events and of the outlook, and has kept in close touch with affairs at Homestead. From what has been learned to-day the struggle is to be carried through with no change. Carnegie, it is asserted, is determined absolutely to maintain the stand he has taken. Frick has received Mr. Carnegie's ultimatum that the company will hold out on its present lines to the end, no matter what the end may be, and that Mr. Carnegie will not sanction the re-employment of any of the discharged workmen, and that he will hold out till the grass grows over the mills rather than give in to the association. It is said to-day that Chris McGee and several prominent Republicans in the city on Thursday signed and sent a cablegram to Andrew Carnegie, begging him to do something to bring about an adjustment of the trouble. It is further said the answer to the cable received this afternoon refused to interfere in any way. Mr. Carnegie said he was not familiar with the situation, that the men in charge of the mills were the men in whom he placed confidence, and he must rely on their judgment to settle the trouble in a business way, regardless of any political organization. Adjutant General Greenland went back to Harrisburg this morning, saying he should report to the Governor that "The militia are not needed at Homestead at present." Mr. Cox, of the Homestead committee, who visited the Governor at Harrisburg, late last night, says: "The Governor will not use the militia as police; but if there is another outbreak, he will probably summon the guard immediately."

President Frick, to-day, confirmed the signing of the scale of the Beaver Falls mills by the Carnegie Company. This, he averred, had nothing to do with the Homestead difficulty, and the latter had no bearing on the case. The scale had long been under consideration, and the men had been told there that anything reasonable would be acquiesced in. Sheriff McLeary said today: "I shall take no further steps till Monday, and cannot say what the line of action will be."

A London cablegram announcing the disgust of the Scotch workingmen with Andrew Carnegie and the probable return of his gift of £10,000 to the Aberdeen library, suggests a similar move to the Window-Glass Workers' Assodiation of the United States. It has 6,000 members with headquarters here. The executive body adopted to-night a series of resolutions which will be presented for consideration to-morrow night to the Trades' Assembly, which represents 100,000 workingmen of the cities of Pittsburg and Alleghany. The resolutions request H. J. Gourley, mayor of Pittsburg, to ask the council to return Carnegie's present of $1,000,000 for a free library for Pittsburg.

HOMESTEAD, July 9.—Everything opened quiet this morning. Instead of exciting scenes only a few pedestrians and here and there groups of three or four men were quietly conversing. The situation is just as before the Pinkerton boats came. The workers have gained a victory over the body of men, but have not bettered the chances for a settlement of the strike in their favor. The questions of the hour are what will come next? and how is everything to be settled? It is generally believed the sheriff can take possession of the mills under the conditions set forth by the men if he wants to do so, but what good if he does? The company cannot operate the plant as long as the men can prevent it. The company is as determined as the men, and it will take more than the county authorities to protect the mill if an attempt is made to get in new men. More determined men never took a stand on the labor question. They are mostly men who have been here for years; have invested savings in their homes, and claim they are fighting for their family and homes, which latter, they believe, must be abandoned if the company wins the strike. At a late hour, last night, it was decided by the amalgamated officials to hold another meeting to-day. It is thought the leaders will advise that the sheriff be allowed to place deputies in charge of the works.

'FRISCO FRIGHTENED.

Heavy Explosion at West Berkeley—The Shock Felt for Miles Round.

Four Chinamen Seriously Injured—A Million Dollars Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—At 9:30 a. m. the city was shaken by a terrific explosion, and windows all over the city were shattered. The Giant Powder Works at West Berkeley have been blown up, giving a terrific shock in Oakland. The inhabitants of Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda were panic-stricken and thousands sought refuge in the street. The damage done in San Francisco is found to be greater than at first supposed, and in many buildings it will be necessary to give them a thorough repairing in order to put them in a condition for use again. At 11 o'clock fire was still raging. Every building belonging to the powder works is either destroyed by the force of the explosion or fire. A great deal of glass is broken in the residences. The last shock wrought disastrous effects in East Berkeley.

A gentleman who was on Berkeley Hills at the time of the explosion, says: "There were five distinct explosions, the first being unlooked for was not seen, but was severely felt, as well as heard. The second explosion followed in a few seconds. We could distinctly see the effect of the concussion on the atmosphere. This wave of concussion could be distinctly seen coming with rapid strides, and when it reached where we stood the full benefit of the roar of the explosion reached us. There followed an immense volume of smoke, and then, as though the mouth of hell had opened, just inside the Golden Gate a lurid flame shot up. Suddenly another great wave shot up, followed by a dense cloud of smoke and flame. Two more followed in quick succession. As the first could be seen directly over our heads, the roar of the explosion broke upon us more terrific than the former ones, and even the dumb animals showed great fear and sought shelter. The two that followed created great consternation among both man and beast. The explosion, in the force and quantity of powder destroyed, was never equalled in the United States. The loss will amount to $100,000.

Three white men in the nitro-glycerine house and a Chinaman were killed. There was considerable alarm owing to the report that there was still another magazine which might explode at any moment, and that it contained 15 tons of powder. This magazine has walls two foot thick and was supposed to stand a good deal of shock as time passed and no other explosions occurred, the crowd pressed forward to the scene of the disaster, but found rope stretched across the road and the deputies strengthened so that it was impossible to gain access to the wrecked buildings. Dr. Adams, of Blakely, and Dr. Steiner, of Oakland, were the first physicians to arrive; but, strange to say, there were but few injured and needing their attention. Four Chinamen were hurt badly, but the white employes escaped as if by a miracle. Loss about a million dollars.

THE ST. JOHNS FIRE.

Further Particulars—Two More Outbreaks—Numerous Lives Lost in the Flames.

HALIFAX, July 9.—The fire which started last night at St. Johns, burned two-thirds of the city, destroying 650 buildings and causing a loss of 14 lives. To day two fires broke out about noon in the remaining third of the city, and if the high wind prevails, the destruction of the entire city will be complete.

Fifteen thousand people are homeless and nearly all completely destitute. All the Government records have been burned and many lives have been lost, as members of many families are missing. All the stores and provisions are destroyed, and fires are raging all around the city. They effectually prevent all communication except by water. Unless succor comes in plenty and at once many must die of starvation. A message from Cat's Cove, seven miles from Bregu, says that the village, consisting of 26 houses, has been entirely wiped out of existence. The fire caught from the woods, which were set on fire by ashes on the railway track. Fires are raging all around St. John's, and people are so completely terror stricken that no fight is being made against the flames. Towns 22 miles distant are burning, and the smoke from the fires envelopes the island for miles.

The most serious alarm is felt here, and large crowds surround the telegraph office waiting for news. The steamer Ulunda sailed, to-night, with provisions for the destitute. H. M. S. Admiral and the warship Blake also sailed with provisions and tents and canvass to cover the houseless. Halifax will send another steamer on Monday with supplies. It is reported that the British Government will give £20,000 and London City £6,000 to the sufferers. The Queen's Insurance Company, it is said, will lose $300,000, and the Phœnix $200,000. The total loss in insurance will be $2,500,000. The loss will, no doubt, reach ten to fifteen million. Messages from the Newfoundland Government to the city of Halifax say to send all the provisions obtainable to prevent starvation. Another message from St. John's to Halifax says St. John's is completely crushed and wrecked, and only generous aid can save them from annihilation by starvation. A meeting will be held here on Sunday to devise plans for aid to the full limit of Halifax's available resources. Many Newfoundlanders in this city are almost crazy with anxiety, and have lingered around the telegraph and newspaper offices all day, endeavoring to get some word of the safety of their families and relatives.

THE ELECTIONS.

Slight Gains Made by the British Liberals and Home Rulers.

The Ministerialists Present a United Front Against the Discordant Factions.

What the Figures Say—A Home Rule Victory Apparently Distant.

LONDON, July 8.—Figures of the polling, so far as returns to-night, do not brighten to any great extent the prospect of the Liberals. In the Ince Division of Lancashire Col. Blundell (Conservative) is defeated by Woods, a Labor candidate. This fight was not on the Home Rule issue. Col. Blundell is owner of the Pemberton colliery, and the general prejudice against the owners of the collieries was used against him. His defeat is counted a Liberal gain. The general assumption is that all the successful Labor candidates are Liberals, which assumption may not stand the test of experience.

At Inverness, Scotland, the Liberals also made a gain in the defeat of Mr. Robt. B. Finlay. The Liberals made six gains, to-day, as against one Liberal-Unionist and three Conservative gains, giving the Liberals a net gain of 24 from the beginning of the elections. This is far less than the Liberals expected from to-day's results, and their spirits are correspondingly depressed. The figures now stand: Conservative, 167; Liberal-Unionists, 24; making a total strength of 191 for the Tory-Liberal-Unionist Alliance. The Liberals are 134; Irish anti-Parnellites, Nationalists, 15; and Parnellites 4; making a total Liberal and both factions of the Nationalists of 153. This gives the opponents of Irish Home Rule a clear majority over all others, on the elections held so far, of 38. It is to be remembered that this majority is compact and harmonious on the Home Rule issue, whereas the Liberal side has to deal with the Labor and Parnellite issue. The struggle is not yet, however, by any means decided, as nearly three hundred more constituencies remain to be heard from.

The most notable announcement in the returns to-day is the defeat of Justin McCarthy, leader of the Anti-Parnellite party, by Ross, Conservative, in Londonderry. The city has always been close, Mr. McCarthy's majority in 1886 being only one. Among those elected are Timothy Harrington, Parnellite; Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, and Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of War. Mr. McCarthy's defeat is to some extent a set-off against the victories secured by the Liberals in the London boroughs yesterday. Bow and Bromley, and St. George, of the Tower Hamlets, and North Camberwell turned over to the Liberal side.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Wm. Jacks, Liberal candidate for Stirlingshire, Scotland, expresses objection to the Labor candidates who, in four instances, have, Mr. Gladstone says, proved to be bogus, and only of use in assisting the Tories. The Irish question, Mr. Gladstone asserts, is a labor question, for the Irish are a nation of laborers—most worthy and most suffering. They are insulted by breaches of the pledges made to them, and by their deprival of local institutions. Every one voting the Tory ticket, he concludes, votes against labor in Ireland, where labor has the greatest needs.

While Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone was addressing a Liberal meeting at Cortorphine yesterday, Mr. Ushur, a brewer, appeared and began to put questions. Amid continued interruptions, he demanded whether the Liberal leader approved of the plan of campaign in Ireland. Gladstone indignantly said that the Government had brought about the plan of campaign. When the uproar had subsided, Ushur said: "Then I understand that under these circumstances Gladstone approved the plan of campaign?" Mr Gladstone, shaking his finger, said: "I am not responsible for this gentleman's understanding. I am responsible for the understanding the Almighty pleased to lodge in this skull of mine; but I am not responsible for the understanding Almighty God has pleased to lodge in that skull of his."

Among to-day's returns are:

Northamptonshire, North—Lord Burghley, Conservative, re-elected over Stockton, Liberal.

Herefordshire, Leominster division—J. Rankin, Conservative, re-elected over Southall, Liberal.

Cheshire, Wirral division—Colonel Cotton-Jodrel, Conservative, re-elected over Delisle, Liberal.

Cornwall, St. Ives division—T. B. Bolitho, Liberal-Unionist, re-elected without opposition.

Northumberland, Berwick—Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, re-elected.

Cambridgeshire, Chesterton division—H. Hoare, Liberal, elected, 4,350; Sir Charles Hall, Conservative, 3,952. This is a Liberal gain.

Denbigh—Hon. G. T. Kenyon, Conservative elected over Howell Williams, Liberal.

Aberdeenshire, West—Dr. R. Farquharson, Liberal, re-elected over Sir Arthur Grant, Conservative.

Suffolk, Sudbury division—W. C. Quilter, Liberal-Unionist, re-elected, Ogilvie, Liberal.

Dorsetshire, South—Major W. E. Brymen, Conservative, re-elected over Edgcumbe, Liberal.

Fifeshire, East—H. H. Asquith, Liberal, re-elected over Gilmour, Conservative.

Middlesex, Uxbridge division—F. Dixon-Hartland, Conservative, re-elected over Probyn, Liberal.

Wiltshire, Cricklade division—J. Husband, Liberal, elected over M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Liberal-Unionist. This is a signal victory for the Liberals. In 1886, Story-Maskelyne was elected by 471 majority over the aggregate vote for two Liberal candidates.

Toronto's City Engineer.

TORONTO, July 8.—The City Council, last night, appointed E. G. Keating city engineer. Mr. Keating is at present city engineer of Duluth, and formerly held the position in Halifax, and was known as one of the leading civil engineers of the Dominion.

U. S. Mexican Speculations.

NEW YORK, July 8.—One of the Wall street circulars, issued this morning, says that it is reported from San Francisco that C. P. Huntington and Jay Gould have received a letter from President Diaz, of Mexico, declining to sell them the Tehauntepec government railroad, for which, it is understood, the sum of $8,000,000 was offered. The road will be completed in about six months, and it will shorten the distance between San Francisco and New York, 1,152 miles over the Panama route.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, July 8.

THE CITY.

The Major's Mission.

Major Williams, who is paying Victoria a "casual" visit on the cutter Wolcott, is understood to be working up details of the Coquitlam's trip for the use and benefit of the Washington Government.

Cedar Hill College.

Rev. M. C. Brown has recently received a telegram from Toronto in reference to the contemplated college which has been already mentioned in this journal. The delay has been caused by the necessary arrangements to secure the Eastern patronage.

A Victorian Abroad.

Miss A. M. Grant, daughter of Mr. Gordon F. Grant, returned a few days since from Whitby, Ont., after a two years' course of instruction in the commercial department of the College there. Miss Grant's success, considering that she was the youngest student taking it, cannot but be most gratifying to herself and friends.

Will Be Here Next Week.

Hon. Col. Baker, M.P.P., the newly appointed Minister of Education and Immigration, is expected down from the upper country some time during the present week or early next week. He has taken a house on Cook street and will make Victoria his headquarters. It is said to be probable that pending the appointment of an additional minister, Col. Baker will have charge of the duties of Provincial Secretary in addition to those of his own department.

Funeral Services.

The funeral services for the late Joseph Heywood were held in Christ Church Cathedral, yesterday morning. A great number of the friends of deceased were present, to pay a last tribute to the memory of one who, by his daily life and character, had endeared himself to all. The floral pieces were beautiful and numerous, completely covering the coffin and grave. Mayor Beaven, Hon. J. H. Turner, W. P. Sayward, Dr. T. J. Jones, F. Page and L. Goodacre acted as pall-bearers.

From Alert Bay.

W. H. Mallory is down from Alert Bay, and reports the canneries as doing a good business this season—far in excess of last. At Spencer's cannery 700 cases had been packed when Mr. Mallory left, and some 8,000 cases will be put together before there is a close down. The Indian Industrial School is nearing completion, the main building, 40x60 feet, being now up and roofed. The contractor is busy on the side wings and outhouses, and expects to complete the work in the course of a couple of months. The Boscowitz, Mr. Mallory says, will have about 2,000 cases of salmon on board when she arrives to-day.

Inland Revenue.

The following tabulated results of the inland revenue returns for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892, show a very satisfactory state of affairs in this department. The totals are as follows:

July, 1891	$ 16,393 12
August, 1891	14,428 19
September, 1891	12,310 38
October, 1891	13,495 72
November, 1891	12,714 91
December 1891	9 072 80
January, 1892	9,336 18
February, 1892	10,648 34
March, 1892	11 870 13
April, 1892	12,810 21
May, 1892	11,120 44
June, 1892	13,643 33
Total	$147,733 80

Should Have Confessed.

During the sitting of the County Court, yesterday, Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, C. J., who was acting as a County Court Judge, gave the defendant in an action a severe lecture for having put the plaintiff to what Sir Matthew called "wanton and needless expense." It seems that the plaintiff issued a summons to the defendant to compel payment of an account, the amount or justness was not disputed. Instead of confessing judgment, the debtor allowed the case to come up in court, thus compelling the suitor to employ a solicitor and have his witnesses present to prove the account. Then the debtor came into court and confessed that the account was correct. Sir Matthew held that this was a most unjust way of treating the process of the court, and putting the plaintiff to needless expense.

All Papers Sent.

Collector Milne reports having sent off all papers in connection with the Coquitlam seizure, and expects to have some news for those interested in a few days. He thinks there is no doubt but that the steamer will be released and the entire matter straightened out satisfactorily.

The Sealers' Seizure.

The seizure of the Coquitlam and the sealers at Port Etches was again freely discussed by those interested in the matter yesterday, and the general feeling among the members of the Sealers' Association is that the Dominion Government have acted with creditable promptitude in the matter. The arrival of the Libbie has not thrown any new light on the subject and nothing further can be done pending advices from the Home government. The members of the association are sanguine that they will come out ahead in the deal, as they contend that the Coquitlam acted in perfect *bona fides*.

Fire Protection.

The new chemical engine, the latest addition to the plant of the Fire Department, was put to a practical test yesterday evening. An old wooden shanty on the site of the Canada Western, formerly used as a blacksmith's forge in connection with the sewerage works, was set on fire, having been filled with timber and saturated with coal oil. As soon as the match was put to the inflammable pile, box 64 was sounded, and the new engine started on her first trip from the fire hall. When she arrived the old building was one mass of flame and smoke, not a timber being visible. The tanks, of course, had been filled, and with a turn of the handle the carbonate of soda and sulphuric acid were mingled with the water, and gasses generated sufficient to throw a stream of 50 feet. From the moment the stream touched the fire a change was perceptible, and in less than two minutes the flames were completely subdued. This was accomplished before one of the tanks—each of which hold 50 gallons of fluid, had been exhausted. The engine, which has been but recently patented by Morrison, of Toronto, is known as the Atchison Combination, and gave entire satisfaction. The test was witnessed by several hundred citizens. The engine is drawn by a pair of horses and is run on four wheels. It is simple in construction and most effective in operation. Ten pounds of soda and one gallon of the acid is sufficient for a chemical charge of a 50-gallon tank, and as one tank is being exhausted the other can be replenished. Chief Deasy and his gallant brigade are proud in the possession of the machine, and are satisfied that with it they will be better able to cope with any fire which may occur. The old Deluge Engine also responded to the call last night, but broke down on Broad street, one of the axles giving way.

He Has Investigated.

Indian Agent Lomas, of Cowichan, was in town yesterday, and when asked about the story told by Johnson, and the Indian Cooey, as related in yesterday morning's COLONIST, said that there was no foundation for any suspicion as to a miscarriage of justice. Cooey, Mr. Lomas says, has been sentenced again and again, for the same and similar offences, and his father has paid the fine, so this time a months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine, was given, to see if a period of confinement in the jail would not have some salutory effect.

"So far as Johnson was concerned, it is a fact," said Mr. Lomas, "that he was confined all night in the house of Tom, the Indian policeman, whose wife was found dead next morning, but the Swede was under the influence of liquor, and could hardly be expected to know what was going on."

This Mr. Lomas knows to be a fact, as when he was called to Tom's house, next morning, when the Klootchman was found dead, Johnson was then considerably the worse of liquor. Other charges against other Indians, in connection with the same debauch, have been held over, pending further investigation. Mr. Lomas says that the reason Johnson was taken to Tom's house, instead of to the jail, was that the Indian policeman had not a key of the jail, and it was necessary to confine the prisoner somewhere. A report on the matter has been made to the Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Province.

A LETTER FROM THE DEAD.

The Late Premier's Mission to London—British Columbia Well Thought Of.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance, yesterday morning, received a letter, written in London by the late Premier, Hon. John Robson, and mailed only a day or so after his arrival there. In the letter the deceased Premier spoke of having accepted an invitation from the organizing committee of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to attend the business meeting as a special delegate for the Province of British Columbia, and to be present at the great banquet of the Congress, on June 30, to propose the toast of the chairman, Lord Knutsford.

Another extract from the letter reads: "So far, I have found neither rest nor improvement in health. If I respond to all the invitations, social and business engagements, I shall certainly find no rest in London.

"I find a strong feeling growing up here in favor of our little colonization scheme—the fact of our having negotiated it direct with the Imperial Government instead of through the Dominion Government, has made quite an impression in government circles here, and had a wonderful effect in bringing British Columbia to the front."

Mr. Robson found the members of the Imperial Government awaiting his arrival to proceed with the British Columbia Colonization bill. There was little in the bill to be found fault with, and that little Mr. Goschen immediatly consented to eliminate. The bill passed as amended and nothing more can be done until after the elections.

AN INTERRUPTED CRUISE.

The British Columbia Treasure Seeker a Prisoner at San Diego.

The cruise of the little steam schooner, Eliza Edwards, in search of the pirate treasure supposed to be cached on Cocos Island, has been rudely interrupted, as the appended dispatch from San Diego, Cal., will show. The telegram was received last evening:

"The British steam schooner Eliza Edwards, was seized by the customs officers off Point Loma, yesterday, and brought to this port to-night. It is alleged that the schooner, which cleared from Vancouver on June 22, is engaged in smuggling opium and Chinamen, but no systematic search of her hold has yet been made. Captain I. Braman, her master, who arrived by rail, is in the city to-night, and claims he will have no difficulty in proving that the schooner is not a smuggler. The customs officers insist that a contraband cargo was landed in Santa Barbara a few days ago. Collector Osborne attempted to head off the vessel, but lost her in the fog. The chase had been continued down the coast for the entire distance from Vancouver."

The report of the seizure was received with indignation in Vancouver, where the schooner is owned, as the appended special shows:

"Much concern is manifested here over the seizure of the Eliza Edwards by the U. S. customs authorities, on suspicion of smuggling. The trouble was occasioned by her only having blank manifests. Her owner, Mr. Edwards, says the charter implies no opium or Chinese were to be carried. He expects she will be able to proceed at once in her search for the cached treasure. The seizure is thought by some to be a plot on the part of interested San Franciscans to detain her."

COUNTY COURT.

The Chief Justice Has a Long Day's Work Over Petty Cases.

Chief Justice Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, sitting as a County Court Judge, cleared up a considerable number of cases at the July session of the County Court yesterday. Judgments were registered for the plaintiffs in a number of cases.

Few of the cases were defended, most of them being marked "judgment confessed." There was a little humor now and then. One instance of this was when Tee Wo went into the box to swear to the correctness of his laundry bills against a couple of his customers.

"Have you ever asked him for this money?" questioned Tee Wo's lawyer in one case.

"Oh yes," replied the Celestial with an approving nod. "I askee him allee time every week."

Sir Matthew gave judgment for the Chinaman, remarking as he did so "Haven't the laundrymen got a lien on the shirts for their pay?"

A case which will be of some interest will probably be reached to-day. It is that of Cohen v. Cohen, to recover the sum of $5. When the cases were being called over it was announced that this one would be defended.

"What, defend a suit for $5?" asked Sir Matthew.

"Not so much for the $5," answered the law clerk who was in attendance, "but there is a question of principle involved."

A number of judgment debtors were examined before the court adjourned. The balance of the cases will be taken up to-day. Court meets at 12 o'clock.

FIRST OF THE FLEET.

The Sealing Schooner Libbie Arrives From the Unhappy Hunting Grounds.

Nearly All or All of the Schooners Have Received the Warning.

The Nova Scotia schooner Libbie, Captain Hackett, marshalling the homeward procession of sealers, arrived in harbor yesterday morning, with 39 skins of her own, and 1,595 belonging to the Carmolite (705), Annie C. Moore (379), Arietas (418), and Willie McGowan (93).

The early return of the Libbie is due to the fact that like all, or nearly all, of the fleet, she had been formally warned to keep out of Behring Sea, and did not see that any benefit was to be gained, or money made, by "loafing" around the northern waters. As usual, as soon as they saw the warships forming the patrol, the Indian hunters became alarmed, and no more work could be got out of them; all schooners carrying natives in the working crews will return home at once, those manned entirely by white men will strike for the Russian side.

What news the Libbie brought—although there is not much of it—is interesting. The ex-mate of the Pioneer, who was out in the boat with Captain McDougall when the latter met his death, and who is under suspicion of having had something to do with his skipper's drowning, has been placed in irons, and will be brought down to Victoria, where an inquiry into the facts will be made by the proper authorities.

The Maggie Mac, Captain Dodd, which rumor had had it was lost, when the Libbie left the north, was believed to be still afloat, and in Behring Sea. Her captain had previously announced his intention of being in the sea by June 1, and if he carried out this purpose, the others naturally could not have run across him. The story of the Maggie Mac's loss is supposed to have originated through the finding of a couple of water casks off Cape Cook, similar to those she had on board.

Better sealing weather could hardly be asked for than that which has prevailed for the past few weeks, and yet luck seems to be against the schooners. The Indians all season have been making light catches, and have, in many cases, gone about their work in a half-hearted, discouraging manner.

The body of the Indian killed by the bursting of the bomb on the Arietas was brought to Clayoquot by the Libbie and landed with five of the dead man's companions.

Captain Fred Hackett, who sailed from here in command of the Libbie, met his brother, Captain Charles, at Kodiak, where the schooner was warned, and exchanged places with him, going in charge of the Annie C. Moore, while Captain Charles brought the Libbie home.

The Libbie took her warning from H. M. S. Daphne on June 20. at Kodiak Bay, the Maud S (715 skins), Umbrina (810, Favorite (500), Kate (300), Katherine (438), Carmolite, Walter Earle, Sea Lion, Brenda, Venture and Henrietta also being in the bay, and receiving the invitation to clear out at the same time.

FOR THE FALL FAIR.

Active Arrangements Soon to be Made to Insure Complete Success.

Meeting of the Directors will Probably be Held Wednesday Next—General Notes.

Officers and directors of the B. C. Agricultural Society are just now beginning to bestir themselves to see what is to be done for the exhibition this fall. The active and efficient secretary, Mr. W. H. Bainbridge is out of town at present, but is expected back from the Kootenay country, where he is on a business trip, either the end of this week or early next week, so that it will probably be found that a director's meeting can be held on Wednesday next, to discuss arrangements.

Everyone who attended last year's exhibition remembers with pride what an unqualified success it was, and those in charge of affairs this year are determined that the result of their labor shall eclipse anything of the kind ever done in the province. The attendance already promises to be very large, for the reason that all the exhibitors, especially those who were here last year, were delighted with the way they were treated and the excellent accommodation received. They will all come again and a good many of them have said so much about the fair that they have induced others to come. A goodly number of exhibitors will induce a crowd of visitors and with fair weather the attendance will be better than ever.

The annual catalogue, prize lists, etc., have now been prepared and are about ready for the printers' hands, but nothing can be done with them until such time as the dates of the exhibition are finally arranged. The fixing of the days of the fair will be one of the matters taken up by the directors at their first meeting. So far as can be ascertained there are not very many dates fixed yet for the country fairs. Chilliwack will have its fall show on September 21, 22 and 23, three days of it this year instead of two, like last fall. This will enable the exhibitors up in what is called the Garden of the Province, to bring their fancy stock, big potatoes, fine fruit, etc., down to the New Westminster district fair at the Royal City where for four days, September 27, 28, 29 and 30, high carnival will be held. After this fair is over the exhibitors will have ample time to move down to Victoria and show here.

The dates suggested for the B. C. Agricultural Association's fair are October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The first day would thus be Tuesday, and the windup on Saturday. It is thought by members of the various committees that the five days could be very acceptably filled in with attractions of various kinds, so that while there would not be too much going on at any one time, there need never be any lull in the excitement and enthusiasm.

One proposal that will be made to the Board of Directors will be deserving of especial consideration, and it is said to be almost certain, will be adopted. That is, that the Agricultural Hall, the handsome building which now adorns the grounds of the Association, should be kept open for a couple of weeks after the fair closes. The reason given for this suggestion, or rather the argument advanced in favor of it, is that it would encourage a number of what are known as indoor exhibitors to go to much more trouble than they would otherwise in order to make especially attractive displays, which could be viewed by the public for some time after the fair was over. For instance take the piano and organ men. Most of them will go to some considerable trouble to put as handsome a display of their various makes of goods in position as possible, and it is thought it would be much more advantageous to them to have the building open every afternoon for a couple of weeks and also lighted up in the evenings, while no doubt some arrangement could and would be made to have concerts, etc., got up as an additional attraction to draw the crowds. The same remarks apply to those who generally make an excellent display, the furniture, hardware, fancy goods men, etc., and others. The art gallery, too, might be left open with the pictures, etc., hanging, and would no doubt be well visited by a number who, during the progress of the fair, would not have time or opportunity to see all they wanted to. The suggestion seems to be one well worth considering.

Some of the members of the band committee are considering what they can do to make their end of the programme the most pronounced and successful part of it. British Columbia has a number of good bands, which will no doubt be here, or as many of them as it is possible to arrange for, but some of the members of the committee have an idea that something more can be had in the way of one of the crack bands from the other side of the line. Those who attended the Tacoma Exposition, last year, have a distinct recollection of the sweet music furnished by the famous band of the Thirteenth Regiment of New York, and the concerts given by that organization were considered to have been, perhaps, the greatest attraction at the City of Destiny. The cost of getting the big band here would undoubtedly be great. The question that will be considered, therefore, is, "will it pay?" and if an affirmative answer can be arrived at, there is reason to believe some steps will be taken to secure the musicians, who, it is understood, are contemplating another trip to the Coast, this season. There are about fifty of them in all, under the leadership of Bandmaster Innes, and should they be secured, the music-loving public of British Columbia will have a treat, the like of which they have never yet had on the "home grounds."

A meeting of the sports committee will probably be held some day this week to have a preliminary talk over matters so as to be prepared to make some recommendations to the directors when the general meeting is held. There is a strong probability that the committee will suggest that more money be spent upon some good horse races than was allowed last year, and less will be spent upon athletic sports, but of course no decision has yet been arrived at. Included in the trotting races on the programme there will in all probability be a provision for the three-minute class, so that a number of the exhibitors can enter their fancy carriage horses. This race will probably be one of the best and most exciting of the lot.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.

Gore, Burnet & Co. vs. Braden & Stamford—To sign final judgment under Order XIV. Granted.

McLennan & McFeeley v. Methodist Church—Order for payment out of court. Granted.

Young v. Phœnix Assurance Company—To add certain parties as plaintiffs. Granted upon their consent being filed.

DEEP SEA FISHERIES.

The Bill to Authorize the Loan to B.C. Before the House of Commons.

Late English papers announce that on the 21st ult., the bill to guarantee a loan of £150,000 to British Columbia for the purpose of colonization, mainly in regard to the Scottish Crofters, came up in the British House of Commons for its second reading, and, a debate arising,

Mr. A. Sutherland protested against the way in which he said the bill was being rushed through the House, and urged that sufficient land ought to be secured for the Crofters in Scotland itself.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House that the reason the bill was introduced late in the session was that the Government had been awaiting the arrival of the Prime Minister of British Columbia, who, after the passing of the bills by the Legislature of British Columbia, had been instructed to negotiate with the British Government. He reminded the House that the committee which sat on the question strongly recommended the scheme the Government had adopted. He could not understand the interposition of the Scotch members on the subject, in view of the fact that in British Columbia we had a thriving Colony anxious to receive settlers, and that in Scotland there were Crofters desirous of becoming settlers. No compulsion or other influence was brought to bear on the Crofters to make them go. The great interest the Colony had in a large increase of its population, and in the development of its resources, was a guarantee that the experiment would be successful, and all the Government now asked from the House was to guarantee the loan. Full particulars of the agreement would be laid before the House after the loan had been sanctioned.

Sir J. Swinburne strongly objected to the Imperial Government guaranteeing these loans to Colonies. British Columbia charged a heavy duty on imports from the Mother Country, and yet she was to be given a loan at ½ per cent. less than the County Councils could borrow at.

The House divided, and the numbers were: For the second reading, 66; against, 22; majority, 44.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Trade Matters in the Dominion for the Week.

Telegrams from Montreal, indicate that jobbers throughout Quebec are doing a moderate volume of business. Only the cheese exports from Montreal are gaining, while those of grain have declined. Throughout Ontario, the weather has favored the crops and the staple yields will probably equal those of last year. Dry goods, groceries and hardware sales are fairly active. The bank clearings at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, aggregate $21,191,694 this week, against $17,601,879 last week, a gain of 15 per cent. The total number of business failures in the Dominion within the week is 20, against 33 last week and 33 in the same week a year ago.

Characteristics of Hood's Sarsaparilla: The largest sale, the most merit, the greatest cures. Try it, and realize its benefits.

From the DAILY COLONIST July 9.

THE CITY.

he Announcement Confirmed.

The sealers, yesterday, received word from Ottawa confirmatory of the announcement that the British representative at Washington has been requested to enquire for particulars in the Coquitlam matter.

County Court.

Several cases on the docket were disposed of yesterday at the County court by Chief Justice Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, sitting as a County court judge. There are still a number of others to be determined. The court adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

Installation of Officers.

There will be an installation of officers at Duncan's to-day, in the I.O.O.F. hall, and several of the Victorian brethren are going up to participate in the ceremonies, including D.D.G.M. G. Fowlie, G.S. F. Darcy, G. Treasuerr W. E. Holmes, and P.G.M. J. Phillips. The train leaves at 3 p.m., and special reduced rates have been arranged for.

Some Jail Statistics.

During the month of June, there were 41 prisoners confined in the Victoria Provincial Jail, there being 32 there at the end of the month. The average cost for maintenance was 10½ cents per diem. At Donald, there were three prisoners during the month, with an average cost of rations of 35½ cents. Clinton jail was empty all month.

The Deluge Engine House.

Extensive alterations are being made in the Deluge engine house on Yates street. Two new horse stalls are in course of construction, to accommodate the hose reel horses, which are to be transferred from headquarters, so as to make room for the storage of the new chemical engine. The sleeping apartment is also to be rendered more habitable.

Returned to Victoria.

R. H. Benedict has returned from the East, where he went in connection with the proposed exhibition of the pioneer steamer, Beaver, at the World's Fair. It is to be regretted that the unfortunate accident occurred, as Mr. Benedict had just finished all the necessary financial arrangements and was completing negotiations with the authorities at Chicago when apprised of the casuality.

Centennial Church Meeting.

The Centennial Church Executive committee met Thursday evening for the purpose of discussing, preparatory to laying before the Board, the financial affairs of the church. It was found that information regarding some of the items was not in shape to present, and after some informal discussion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair. Another meeting will be held sometime next week, when it is expected that the entire matter can be got into shape for final action.

Caledonians Meet.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society held their first meeting, since incorporation, last night in their new hall on Blanchard street. Only a small amount of business was transacted. The old officers were re-elected and installed for the remainder of their terms, and the resolution of the last meeting regarding the forwarding of a letter of condolence to the family of the late Hon. John Robson ratified. After some informal discussion of the general business of the club, the meeting adjourned.

Has Reached Home Safely.

Last December, Mr. James Harvey, of Hamilton, Ont., who was then working in Vancouver, conceived the idea of making a tour of the continent on an approved principle. He took passage on the American ship, Benjamin Sewell, from Vancouver to Valparaiso, went from there to Japan, back to Honolulu, thence around the Horn and after calling at South American Atlantic ports, finally made New York. A letter recently received in Victoria announces his safe arrival in Hamilton, and in the course of a short time he will be out this way again. His many friends in this city and in Vancouver as well, will be pleased to hear of his safe return.

McNeil-Haslam.

Provincial Police Officer Wm. McNeil surprised his friends on Thursday evening by taking unto himself a partner for life. The scene of the event was Christ Church Cathedral, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Canon Beanlands. The bride was Miss Margaret Haslam, of Lancashire, England, and from her many friends in this city as well as from the hosts of well-wishers of Officer McNeil, there were sent a large number of handsome and costly presents. After the ceremony a reception was held at the New York hotel, where a wedding dinner was served. The COLONIST joins in congratulating both bride and groom, and hopes that a long and happy wedded life may be theirs.

Mayor Beaven Denies.

Mayor Beaven called at the COLONIST office last night, and said that the statement in the editorial in yesterday's issue, that he had said that the council had not power to spend money for the erection of a hospital building, was without foundation. Dr. Milne had suggested that such a building be erected, but when the council had secured permission to use the quarantine buildings, they considered that it was not necessary to go ahead with a new building. They had arranged to erect one yesterday in the Indian reserve, but the Dominion Government had wired refusing to allow it. It was almost impossible, Mayor Beaven said, to secure a site where a pest house could be erected.

A Pest House Disturbance.

Last night word reached the city that a serious disturbance was taking place at Lover's Lane, near the Ross Bay Cemetery, and that police protection was urgently necessary to prevent bloodshed. Chief Sheppard, with Sergeants Hawton and Lavin and Officers McDonald, Kenny, Hooper and Abel at once proceeded to the scene, but found matters quiet. It appeared that Contractor Bishop had been employed to erect a pest house in the neighborhood, and to this operation the residents entered a vigorous protest. The site selected was complained of, and the nearest residents, accompanied by a couple of neighbors, succeeded in getting an order from the Mayor to have the building erected some 50 feet back from the spot selected originally. The contractor expressed his willingness to comply, but this was not satisfactory. The people said they would not have it there under any circumstances. Bishop's men tried force, but one of the objecting parties threatened to shoot, and it is said would have done so had the work been proceeded with. Under these conditions further operations were deferred until the police appeared on the scene. Sergt. Hawton, and officers Hooper and McDonald were left in charge of the work men who feared molestation at the hands of the enraged residents, and the work is proceeding under their protection.

The First Grass Fire.

For the next two months the firemen can depend confidently upon being kept busy with grass fires, the first of which for the season called them out, yesterday. It was on the Dallas road and involved no loss.

Vaccination Imperative.

Several fresh cases of smallpox developed yesterday. It is stated that the form is a mild one. All persons who have not been vaccinated should immediately have that operation performed. Vaccination will do much to prevent further spread of the disease.

Sure Cure for Smallpox.

A correspondent sends the following: Some years since a communication to the Stockton Herald on the above subject, attracted considerable attention in California. The recipe was said to have been published by the Paris School of Medicine. It is:

Sulphate of zinc, one grain;
Foxglove, (digitalis) one grain;
Half a teasponful of sugar;

Mix with two tablespoonfuls of water; when thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. The disease will disappear in 12 hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. The prescription is also said to be an infallible remedy for scarlet fever.

The Wade v. Ottaways' Case.

The C.O.O.F., M.U., has grown faster and surer than any order in British Columbia, and will, no doubt, continue to prosper, notwithstanding the late differences which, unhappily, have arisen between the members—Messrs. Wade and Ottaways. The latter were in a prominent position in the province, when the newly-appointed D. G. M had the brothers suspended. A large proportion of the members in the city considered that the Ottaways had been the aggrieved and not the aggressors, and to this day uphold them against the dicision of the Grand Lodge, which, at its last annual session, suspended D D.G.M. Wade for six months and sustained him in his decision of the Ottaways' suspension. The Grand Lodge, in order to secure peace and see the Order attain the prospects presented, have now decided to allow the local Lodges in this district to appoint their own D.D.G.M. and on an early day arrange for a Provincial Grand Lodge. The late Deputy will not be again qualified to hold the office he has been suspended from, and there are only three in the province qualified for the office. Very likely the Lecture Master of Fernwood Lodge will be the future D G.M. All members will hail with much satisfaction the appointment. At the present time there is a standstill, and will be until the new Deputy is appointed.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

8th July, 1892.

Landberge v. Jacobson.—Application to dismiss action for want of prosecution. Ordered that action be dismissed if not set down for trial before 31st July. Costs of this application to be paid by plaintiff.

NO PROOF OF GUILT.

The Search of the Eliza Edwards Develops—Nothing.

The British Columbia schooner, Eliza Edwards, the story of whose cruise was published by the COLONIST several days in advance of the other local papers, is still at San Diego, where she was searched by the Customs officers yesterday. Nothing incriminating was found on board, and she will no doubt be allowed to continue her trip to the mysterious island of Cocos. It was her captain who gave the information of having the chart, showing the supposed location of the buried treasure, but it is now supposed that he did not know what he was talking about, as a reporter in the evening paper evidently knows much more about the boat than the skipper.

The latest from San Diego is contained in the appended dispatch, from San Diego, yesterday afternoon:

"Search by customs officers here of the British steam schooner Eliza Edwards has failed to unearth any evidence that she was being used for smuggling purposes. There was no Chinese on board or any evidence that there had been any, nor was there any opium. Captain Van Bremner threatens if his vessel is not released at once he will apply to the British consul for protection. No one is allowed to visit the schooner nor are the sailors permitted to come ashore. A suspicious circumstance in the case is the fact that the captain yesterday claimed that he had chartered the craft for a cruise to Mexico and Central America, while to-day he tells an entirely different story. He now says that by the advice of his physician he purchased the vessel for a cruise to the Sandwich Islands on account of his health. For two years past he has been considering the voyage, and cleared from Vancouver for San Diego to enable his physician, Dr. Winchester, of Santa Barbara, to board the schooner there and proceed on the voyage with him. A special dispatch from that place to the Union says that Winchester's wife says he has gone east, although he came here on the schooner and registered to-day as "Charles H. Smith, of Chicago." The officers feel sure that Winchester is interested with Capt. Van Bremner in his smuggling operations, and from the story told by them no other inference can be drawn. Both men offered money to a reporter and later to the editor of the Union to secure the suppression of the news."

Fatally Injured.

PETROLIA, July 8.—Chief of Police Jackson last night fell down stairs, in the station house, and alighted on his head on a stone floor, receiving probably fatal injuries.

The Ring.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—There is a prospect that George Dixon and Johnny Murphy, of Boston, will meet in a finish fight. A few days ago Johnny Murphy put up a deposit to bind a match with Dixon for $2,500 a side. Yesterday young Mitchell, on behalf of George O'Rourke, Dixon's manager, covered the money and announced that Dixon is willing to fight for $2,500 a side, and for the largest purse, not to be less than $5,000, that will be offered for the contest. Alex. Greggain is congratulating himself upon the arrival of Martin Costello, the Buffalo.

"I see a chance of getting a match now," he said. "Costello is a great fighter and a hard puncher, but I'm out for the championship and willing to meet all comers if a purse is offered. I'll be glad to accommodate the Buffalo with a battle."

A Sure Reliance.

GENTLEMEN,—We have a family of seven children and have relied on Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for the past ten years in all cases of diarrhœa and summer complaints. It never fails us and has saved many doctor's bills.

J. T. PARKINSON, Granton, Ont.

FROM THE FAR EAST.

The C. P. R. Steamboat Empress of China Arrives, After a Pleasant but Uneventful Trip.

The Canadian Pacific Company's ship, Empress of China, Capt, Archibold, R.N.R., arrived last evening from Yokohama and Hongkong, and dropped anchor off the outer wharf, where she lay while passengers, Chinese, mail and baggage for Victoria were transported to the steamer Maude, which went out as tender. The China carried the greatest number of saloon passengers ever brought over on any of the fleet, having 148 in all, besides 274 Chinese in the steerage, and four Japs also steerage. The freight was principally silk, tea, rice and sundries for shipment overland, and aggregated some 2,015 tons dead weight.

Dr. McNaughton Jones, the health officer, went on board immediately the tender pulled alongsade, and after a personal examination of the Chinese and the usual examination of the ship surgeon's books, granted a clean bill of health.

The China left Yokohama on Monday, June 27, and had a fairly good trip across, the only drawback being somewhat foggy weather. There was no incident of any special note at sea, except the death and burial at sea of a boatswain's mate, Daniel Tunder, who was taken ill with some internal trouble and died in a few hours. A fund of over $60 was raised by the passengers for his widow. The health of the passengers was generally first-class, and they made the trip across more than usually pleasant by having dances, concerts, races, etc., at regular intervals. One and all, they speak most kindly of the courtesy of the ship's officers, whose ready assistance was largely instrumental in promoting the amusement.

The passenger list is as follows:—

Rev Mr and Mrs Allbright, Capt. Anson, Mr Andrews, Miss Andrews, Rev Mr and Mrs Appenzeller and family, Mr Arkell, Hon M Ammerst, Mr and Mrs Bradley, Mr and Mrs Bryant, Col J Birdley, Mr and Mrs Bardsley, Mr and Mrs Thos R Brown, Miss Cunningham, Mr Dubois, Mr A Faunce Delaune, Mr C D Faunce Delaune, Mr E Faune Delaune, Mr H Faunce Delaune, Mr and Mrs Folke, Mr and Mrs H Fraser, Mrs and Miss Forbes, Mr and Mrs Firman, Mr B Force, Mr J Fraser, Mr Genish, Mr Goldschmidt, Mr Goodman, Mr G F Higgin, Mr and Mrs Humphrey, Mr E Humphrey, Mr J Humphrey, Mr J Hellyer, Miss Irving, Mr and Mrs Johnston, Mr Kaneko, Mr J Kubo, Miss A Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Kuyrard Kipling, Mr H R Kinnear, Mrs Ludlow and son, Mr Laing, Lieut Liebert, Mr Littledale, Mr and Mrs Melville and child, Mr Martin, Mr Menzies, Miss Menzies, Mr Mottu, Mr J M Moorhead, Mr J W Mason, Mr C A McDowall, Mr and Mrs D McLaren, Capt J McLure, Mr and Mrs A Mathieson, Capt Nicholson, Capt Pilkington, Mr and Mrs Philipps and child, Mr Pitcher, Hon Sydney Parker, Capt and Mrs Pitt, Col Pitt, Lieut Petrie, Mr and Mrs Ross and two children and amah, Mr and Mrs S M Roosevelt, Miss Robinson, Mr Raphael, Mr Rogers, Mr and Mrs Sharp, Mr F Savatori, Lieut H G Smith, Mr Samson, Mr and Mrs H Smith, Mr O Sharland, Mr G Schmidt, Surgeon Major Stokes, Mr and Mrs Thistle and four children, Mr A Thorne, Miss Thorne, Mr Thorne, Mr Taylor, Capt and Mrs de Tessilo, Pere Veranden, Monsde Vail, Mr A B Wise, Mrs Webb and three children Mr Webb, Miss L Webb, Miss G Webb, Miss Webb, Mr B Webb, Mr W F Webb, Mrs Wheen and two children, Miss Weed, Mr Wagener.

Second Saloon—Mr Bray, Mr D P Brown, Mr and Mrs Dinsmore, Mr Harkin, Mr Langley, Mr M K McDonald, Mr Matsumoto, Mr C Meadows and servant, Mr Nisblett, Mr Takahashi, Mr Wolcott.

Rudyard Kipling is back again with Mrs. Kipling. He is just exactly the Kipling he was when he went away, not one whit more polite. Needless to say, he declined point blank being interviewed, and would not say even where he had been or how long he had stayed there. Asked what he would write and how soon his next articles would appear, in what form, etc., he stared blankly at the interviewer and shook his head, as if to say, "Whose business is that, I wonder?" He goes East at once over the C.P.R., and wants a lower berth if he can get it, but promises to grumble and "kick" hard enough if he can't.

Arizona Charley, a long haired disciple of Buffalo Bill, whose other name is Humphrey, was one of the most conspicuous, if not one of the most distinguished, passengers. He has been touring the East giving exhibitions of fine work with the rifle and revolver, and has now returned to attend the World's Fair at Chicago, after a visit to his home in the Southern States. He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Humphrey.

Harry Arkell, of Vancouver, has returned after a year's touring of the world. He left Vancouver last June, and has since made a circle of the globe with stop-overs in England, Hongkong, etc. He says he has had a most enjoyable trip and feels as he looks in the very best of health. He will remain for a while in Vancouver renewing old acquaintances and friendships.

Mr. H. Fraser, with Mrs. Fraser and a son, Mr. J. Fraser, are en route to England. Mr. Fraser is the British Consul-General to Japan, and has been in the East for some years. He is now away on leave of absence. During the past year Mr. Fraser has been devoting more than an ordinary amount of attention to the industries of Japan, and recently he forwarded to the Home Office a most voluminous report compiled from the information received from all the sub-Consuls in Japan. Special note has been made of the industries in which there is likely to be a profitable trade, and it is thought that, as a result of this report, there will be a renewed interest taken in the development of the vast resources of the East. Mr. Fraser will probably remain over at Banff a few days on his way to the Old Country.

Mr. Kentaro Kaneko, who was on board, is going to Berne, Switzerland, where he will represent the Empire of Jopan at the International Law Conference of the nations of the world to be held there shortly. He has been occupying the position of secretary to the House of Peers in Japan, and has also filled other important offices. This is not Mr. Kanekos' first visit to the continent, but it is his first by way of the Pacific route. In 1880 he was at Harvard University, Mass., where he studied constitutional law, etc. Though a comparatively young man he has an excellent knowledge of the world, and speaks English with a fluency and polish that would surprise even wel-educated Britons.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. R. Cunningham are *en route* to their home in New York, after a most enjoyable trip around the world. From Hongkong they came in easy stages, and joined the Empress of China at Yokohama.

Mrs. Webb, who with three children, is *en route* to England, is from Manilla, where her husband is the British Consul-General. She is just taking a holiday trip.

There were several naval officers aboard from the China squadron. They are on short leave of absence, and expect to return soon. Few of the other passengers were of any especial prominence, being principally English tourists, who have been "rounding the globe," and a number of them will remain over here, at Vancouver, and at other points along the line of the C.P.R.

The China left at 6 o'clock, for Vancouver, where she was timed to arrive at 10 o'clock.

FROM THE FAR EAST.

C. P. R. Steamboat Empress of China Arrives, After a Pleasant but Uneventful Trip.

e Canadian Pacific Company's ship, ress of China, Capt, Archibold, R.N. rrived last evening from Yokohama Hongkong, and dropped anchor off the wharf, where she lay while passen Chinese, mail and baggage for Vic were transported to the steamer le, which went out as tender. The carried the greatest number of saloon ngers ever brought over on any of the having 148 in all, besides 274 Chinese steerage, and four Japs also steerage. freight was principally silk, tea, rice undries for shipment overland, and egated some 2,015 tons dead weight. . McNaughton Jones, the health offi went on board immediately the tender d alongssde, and after a personal ex ation of the Chinese and the usual ex ation of the ship surgeon's books, ted a clean bill of health.

e China left Yokohama on Monday, 27, and had a fairly good across, the only draw being somewhat foggy weather. e was no incident of any special note a, except the death and burial at sea of atswain's mate, Daniel Tunder, who taken ill with some internal trouble died in a few hours. A fund of over was raised by the passengers for his w. The health of the passengers was rally first-class, and they made the trip s more than usually pleasant by having es, concerts, races, etc., at regular vals. One and all, they speak most y of the courtesy of the ship's officers, e ready assistance was largely instru al in promoting the amusement.

e passenger list is as follows:—

y Mr and Mrs Allbright, Capt. Anson, Mr ews, Miss Andrews, Rev Mr and Mrs nzeller and family, Mr Arkell, Hon M erst, Mr and Mrs Bradley, Mr and Mrs nt, Col J Birdley, Mr and Mrs Beardsley, nd Mrs Thos R Brown, Miss Cunningham, ubois, Mr A Faunce Delaune, Mr C D ce Delaune, Mr E Faune Delaune, Mr unce Delaune, Mr and Mrs Folke, Mr and H Fraser, Mrs and Miss Forbes, Mr and Firman, Mr B Force, Mr J Fraser, Mr sh, Mr Goldschmidt, Mr Goodman, Mr G ggin, Mr and Mrs Humphrey, Mr E Hum y, Mr J Humphrey, Mr J Hellyer, Miss g, Mr and Mrs Johnston, Mr Kaneko, Kubo, Miss A Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, nd Mrs Rudyard Kiping, Mr H R Kin Mrs Ludlow and son, Mr Laing, Lieut rt, Mr Littledale, Mr and Mrs Melville child, Mr Martin, Mr Menzies, Miss ies, Mr Mottu, Mr J M Moorhead, Mr J ason, Mr C A McDowell, Mr and Mrs D aren, Capt J McLure, Mr and Mrs A nieson, Capt Nicholson, Capt Pilkington, nd Mrs Philipps and child, Mr Pitcher, Sydney Parker, Capt and Mrs Pitt, Col Lieut Petrie, Mr and Mrs Ross and two ren and amah, Mr and Mrs S M Roose Miss Robinson, Mr Raphael, Mr Rogers, and Mrs Sharp, Mr F Savatori, H G Smith, Mr Samson, Mr and Mrs H h, Mr C Sharland, Mr G Schmidt, Sur Major Stokes, Mr and Mrs Thistle and children, Mr A Thorne, Miss Thorne, Mr ne, Mr Taylor, Capt and Mrs de Tessilo, Vercanteren, Monsde Vail, Mr A B Wise, Webb and three children Mr Webb, Miss ebb, Miss G Webb, Miss Webb, Mr B b, Mr W F Webb, Mrs Wheen and two ren, Miss Weed, Mr Wagener.

ond Saloon—Mr Bray, Mr D P Brown, nd Mrs Dinsmore, Mr Harkin, Mr Lang Mr M K McDonald, Mr Matsumoto, Mr C lows and servant, Mr Nyblett, Mr Taka , Mr Wolcott.

udyard Kipling is back again with Kipling. He is just exactly the Kip he was when he went away, not one more polite. Needless to say, he de d point blank being interviewed, and d not say even where he had been or long he had stayed there. Asked what ould write and how soon his next ar s would appear, in what form, etc., he d blankly at the interviewer and shook ead, as if to say, "Whose business is I wonder?" He goes East at once the C.P.R., and wants a lower berth if n get it, but promises to grumble and k" hard enough if he can't.

rizona Charley, a long haired disciple of alo Bill, whose other name is Hum y, was one of the most conspicuous, if ne of the most distinguished, passen He has been touring the East giving bitions of fine work with the rifle and lver, and has now returned to attend World's Fair at Chicago, after a visit to home in the Southern States. He is mpanied by his wife, Mrs. Humphrey.

arry Arkell, of Vancouver, has returned a year's touring of the world. He Vancouver last June, and has since e a circle of the globe with stop-overs England, Hongkong, etc. He says he had a most enjoyable trip and feels as looks in the very best of health. He remain for a while in Vancouver re ng old acquaintances and friendships.

r. H. Fraser, with Mrs. Fraser and a Mr. J. Fraser, are en route to England. Fraser is the British Consul-General to n, and has been in the East for some s. He is now away on leave of absence. ng the past year Mr. Fraser has been ting more than an ordinary amount of ntion to the industries of Japan, and re y he forwarded to the Home Office a voluminous report compiled from the mation received from all the sub-Con in Japan. Special note has been made e industries in which there is likely to profitable trade, and it is thought that, result of this report, there will be a re d interest taken in the development of ast resources of the East. Mr. Fraser probably remain over at Banff a few on his way to the Old Country.

r. Kentaro Kaneko, who was on board, oing to Berne, Switzerland, where he represent the Empire of Jopan at the rnational Law Conference of the nations he world to be held there shortly. He been occupying the position of secretary he House of Peers in Japan, and also filled other important offices. This t Mr. Kanekos' first visit to the con nt, but it is his first by way of the Pa route. In 1880 he was at Harvard versity, Mass., where he studied con tional law, etc. Though a compara y young man he has an excellent knowl of the world, and speaks English with ency and polish that would surprise wel-educated Britons.

r. and Mrs. Thos. R. Cunningham are *ute* to their home in New York, after st enjoyable trip around the world. Hongkong they came in easy stages, joined the Empress of China at Yoko a.

rs. Webb, who with three children, is *ute* to England, is from Manilla, where husband is the British Consul-General. is just taking a holiday trip.

here were several naval officers aboard the China squadron. They are on leave of absence, and expect to return Few of the other passengers were of especial prominence, being principally ish tourists, who have been "rounding globe," and a number of them will re over here, at Vancouver, and at other ts along the line of the C.P.R.

e China left at 6 o'clock, for Vancou where she was timed to arrive at 10 ck.

B. C. BOARD OF TRADE.

Important Business Transacted at the Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

An Interesting and Encouraging Resume of a Successful Year's Work.

The annual general meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, Thos. B Hall, president, in the chair. The other members present were Messrs. R. P. Rithet, D. R. Kerr, A. C. Flumerfelt, H. Croft, H. F. Heistermann, F. Barnard, M. P., Col. Prior, M.P., G. Leiser, R. Erskine, C. Hayward, Jas. Hutcheson, Hon. D. W. Higgins, C. E. Mallette, A. M. Muir, J. Braden, A. L. Belyea.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the secretary read the annual report, which was as follows:

To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President and Secretary, appointed by the Council, beg to append herewith the thirteenth annual report of the Board, which is submitted for the consideration of members.

MEMBERSHIP.

At the date of the last annual report, the number of active members stood at 132; new members admitted during the year, 38; together, 170. From which have to be deducted: Resignations, F. Bourchier, Wm. Gordon, 2; deaths, J. C. Bales, A. A. Green, Edgar Marvin and George Morrison, 4; leaving the present number of active members at 164.

OBITUARY.

Death has been very busy during the period under review, and has taken from amongst us four of our fellow members, namely: A. A. Green, George Morrison, Edgar Marvin and J. C. Bales. Resolutions of the board in reference thereto will be found in the appendices.

MEETINGS.

Since the previous annual report four quarterly general and three special general meetings have been held. Your council have met 22 times. Special committees held nine meetings, and much matter has been dealt with by the standing committees. Compared with last year the increase is, one general meeting and five meetings of the council. The first standing committees were appointed October 21, 1891, and have greatly assisted the council in its deliberations. The average attendance at all meetings has been well sustained, and unmistakably indicates, as predicted a year ago, the increasing active interest in the business of the board.

HARBOR.

Private enterprise has continued throughout the year under review excepting a short interval, the improvement at the outer wharf at Victoria. A temporary suspension of the works was the result of unfavorable weather, coupled with the apparent disinclination of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to make use of the improved facilities for docking their ships which they had asked for and which in a great measure, were provided some months ago. The approaches to and alongside of the wharves have been dredged to an uniform depth of water at low tide about thirty feet; and during the springs this is increased by from eight to ten feet, and, during the neaps, from four to eight feet. The approach to the wharves is being widened by the Dominion Government, an appropriation having been granted for this purpose. The new wharf is about 1,200 feet long, and, when completed, there will be at the outer harbor facilities for docking simultaneously from eight to ten ocean ships. The breakwater from Holland Point to Brotchie Ledge, continuously recommended for some years past by the board, has not yet been undertaken. This is a matter of regret, as such breakwater, when completed, would make the harbor of Victoria alike the most commodious and the most convenient on the coast. The attention of the incoming council is commended *to this* important project. Improvements at the inner harbor at Victoria continue, vessels having a draught of water 14 feet can enter at lowest tides, and the docking accommodation is about equal to requirements.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH THE ORIENT.

There are at present three lines of steamships engaged in the China-Japan trade, which make Victoria the last port of call outward, and the first inward. The Upton company, mentioned in the previous annual report, have continued their service, averaging about one ship per month. On the 16th of June ultimo, the steamship Phra Nang reached Victoria from Hong Kong, en route to Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A., being the first ship of a company which has established a line to connect with the Northern Pacific company's trans continental railway system, and it is understood that the steamships Parthia and Batavia have been chartered by the company, and that a regular and efficient service will be established as soon as the steamers can be got ready. Mails and passengers are now taken from and placed on the Canadian Pacific Railway company's steamers at Victoria, thus admitting of advices being received at this city about ten hours earlier than at Vancouver, and with the advantage of permitting ten hours later despatches by out-going steamers. The fast increasing trade with the Orient calls for strict attention to the quarantine rules and regulations, and the urgency of placing the quarantine station at Albert Head, near Victoria, in a more efficient state than at present, should be brought prominently before the Dominion Government.

S. S. SAN PEDRO.

The steamship San Pedro, from Nanaimo to San Francisco was wrecked on Brotchie Ledge in Victoria pilotage district when in charge of a Nanaimo pilot. An enquiry was instituted by the Nanaimo pilotage board, and resulted in the pilot being found guilty of gross carelessness, and his license being suspended. Your council deemed it desirable that an official enquiry should be held by the Department of Marine, and their action thereat ended up to a commission being appointed by the Department, at the sittings of which Mr. Robert Ward was deputed to represent this board. Mr. Ward's report of evidence taken by the Commission deals very fully with the existing pilotage regulations and directs special attention to the anomalies which prevail in consequence of the Province being divided into three different pilotage districts. The commission elicited the fact that the majority of the pilots licensed by the three separate boards within the Province, reside at Victoria. Mr. Ward's report was submitted to the Council and it was recognized that a system whereby a pilot licensed by one district board can wreck a vessel in the adjoining district and not be accountable to the board in authority over the district in which the vessel is wrecked, is obviously disadvantageous, and should be remedied; and it was recommended that a pilot vessel, either a steamer or a schooner, should be maintained some distance out in the Straits, when pilots could be furnished to vessels coming in and taken off vessels going out, and have the expense divided between the different authorities. The Minister of Marine approved of this suggestion and has addressed a communication to each of the three Pilotage Boards, directing attention to the great assistance to shipping frequenting British Columbia, which would result, if the recommendations are acted upon. It is to be hoped that sectional interests will be set aside in the interests of the safety of the shipping of the province, and that the recommendations of this board and of the Minister of Marine will, at no distant period, be carried out. Acting upon the suggestions of the board, the Dominion Government has decided to place, on Brotchie Ledge, a stone beacon, to have an electric light in it. Resulting from the San Pedro disaster was the seizure of the American tug Collis. A fine of $400 was imposed on the owners for proceeding to the wrecked vessel with passengers, and returning with stores, after clearing from Victoria for another port. The Canadian laws, governing all ports within the province, were entirely disregarded, and, having in view the treatment meted out to vessels from British Columbia when seized in American waters, the fine imposed in this instance was not excessive. It is, however, much to be regretted that some measure of wreckage reciprocity does not exist between Canada and the United States.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

A year ago the Dominion Government appeared to have become impressed with the urgency of improving the aids to navigation on the northern section of the coast line of the province.

At the request of the Minister of Marine the Board submitted a list of lights, beacons and buoys, numbering altogether 18, required to form a safeguard to navigation (extending from Victoria to Port Simpson), and an engineer from the department was sent out to report; it is therefore very unsatisfactory to find that the most important works have not yet been commenced; in fact, excepting a few new buoys, nothing has been done during the past year. The need of a more perfect hydrographic survey is amply demonstrated by the wrecking of the Dominion Government steamer "Quadra," at the entrance of Rose Harbor on the coast of Queen Charlotte Island—on a rock which is not indicated on the official chart. These are two matters which will require the best attention of the incoming Council. Your committee are confirmed in the opinion that a vessel more suitable for the service required of the Quadra could have been built in the province.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

The attention of your Council has been directed to the hardships experienced by shipwrecked crews on the West Coast; they being dependent on the local Indians for sustenance. A communication on the subject was addressed to the city members of Parliament at Ottawa, and through their instrumentality, the Dominion Government, acting upon the Board's suggestions, has forwarded instructions to the local agent of the Marine Department, to act upon his own discretion in making use of the Dominion Government steamer, whenever available for the relief of shipwrecked crews.

TELEGRAPHS.

With the expansion of the Vancouver Island trade the urgency of an alternative line to connect with the United States telegraph systems becomes more apparent.

Until an alternative line is in operation the demands of our merchants and business men cannot be satisfied. The line to Bonilla Point, at the entrance of the Straits, has been transferred by the Dominion Government to the C. P. R. Co. Shipping and weather reports from the Point have been posted on the Company's bulletin board twice daily free of charge, and have proved of great value to our shippers and merchants.

NORTHERN MAIL SERVICE.

The attention of your Council having been directed to the unsatisfactory state of the Northern Mail service, a report thereon was presented to the Postmaster-General by the city members of parliament. The Postmaster-General has not dealt with the matter in a manner commensurate with the growth of the industries at the points mentioned in the report, a copy of which will be found in the Appendices.

SALMON.

The season of 1891 was what is generally known as an "off season" on the Fraser River which means that owing to the small run of salmon the pack on that river was something under one-half of a good year. On the northern rivers and inlets the pack was an average one, with the exception of Alert Bay and Naas River, at which points the run of fish was so small as to make the season almost a failure. The total pack of the season in British Columbia was 3[illegible]4,893 cases, which is 94,571 cases less than 1890. The pack was disposed of as follows:—

To England	220,761	cases.
To Canada	60,[illegible]50	"
To Australia	23,534	"
Local and sundries	9,648	"
Total	314,893	"

The prices realized were not satisfactory to the canners, owing to the supply in all the large consuming countries being in excess of the demand, and, for all except first class quality very low prices had to be accepted; so low in many instances as to leave a serious loss to the canners. Realizing the absolute necessity of reducing the supply, the Alaska canners have formed a combination to reduce the pack in 1892 in Alaska waters to one half of what it was in 1891, or from 800,000 cases to 400,000 cases. Similar action was soon after taken by the canners in British Columbia, to reduce the pack on the Fraser river 50 per cent. and on the Northern rivers and inlets 25 per cent of their estimated capacity. The result of this action has been the means of bringing the supply within the demand, and causing a uniform advance in prices sufficient to cover a small margin of profit on the season's pack, the bulk of which has already been disposed of at prices ranging from 21s. to 22s 6d per case, c.f.i. The business of salmon canning is an important industry to this province, and is well worthy of all the encouragement the Government can extend to it. As intimated in our last report, a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the salmon fishing business, with the view of recommending to the Government such changes in the regulations as might be considered necessary to the permanent benefit of the industry. The Commission comprised Mr. Wilmot, of the Fisheries Department, Ottawa, Hon. D. W. Higgins, of Victoria, and Sheriff W. J. Armstrong, of New Westminster. The first sitting of the Commission was held at New Westminster, and after being in session there, they met at the Board of Trade rooms, Victoria. From the early sittings of the Commission it was too evident that the Government had made a serious mistake in ignoring the protest of the Canners' Association against the appointment of Mr. Wilmot. It soon became evident that he would hear no evidence except such as was in accordance with his previous erroneous report, made after his visit of something under two days on the Fraser river. Not only was the time of the year unfortunate (inasmuch as the Local Legislature was in session, which necessitated the presence of Mr. Speaker Higgins, one of the Commissioners), but the rulings of the chairman, Mr. Wilmot, were so unusual that much valuable evidence was refused. The Commission may therefore be considered as most unsatisfactory, and as having failed in the accomplishment of its object, chiefly through the action of Mr Wilmot with the support of Mr. Armstrong. The disagreement on many important points caused Hon. D. W. Higgins to make a Minority Report, containing many valuable suggestions, which we trust the Government will carefully consider and act upon. So far as known the result of the Commission has been to impose the further hardship upon this struggling industry of extending the weekly close season from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday; increasing the expense in disposing of the offal, limiting the number of boats to the Canneries, and increasing the license fee to Northern Canneries to $20, making it the same as on the Fraser river. It is to be presumed that the Government intend to give the Northern Canneries some advantages by establishing Hatcheries at different points, and otherwise appropriating the surplus, which must be considerable, to the permanent benefit of the industry. The Board with the experience of the Commission referred to, are more than ever convinced that the only way for the Government to arrive at a proper understanding in regard to regulations for the guidance of this industry, is to appoint a Board of Local Commissioners. Full statistical information from the commencement of the industry will be found in the appendices.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The collieries of Vancouver Island are yearly growing in importance; and giving employment to 3,194 hands. The output of coal for the year 1891 was 1,029,097 tons, compared with 678,140 tons during the previous year, notwithstanding the foreign coal markets have for some time past been unfavorable. The quality of this coal is not equalled on the coast. In the interval between 1st of July, 1858, to December 31st, 1891, the province has yielded gold valued at $53,113,127. The district of Cariboo still heads the list as a gold producer. Although there is undoubted evidence of the Kootenay district being immensely rich in silver bearing ore, development work at the mines is backward; but there are prospects of early improvement. The need of facilities for shipment of ores, referred to in another part of this report, has retarded the progress of these districts. An 80 ton smelting and refining plant with a concentrator of 100 tons per day capacity, is in course of erection at a convenient point on the Kootenay Lake.

INDUSTRIES.

The value of the various industries, inclusive of sealing, within the province, approximates $4,000,000, and gives work to about 12,000 employes; in the fish canneries alone, nearly one-half of this number is employed, but one-third of the capital is interested in saw mills and sash and door factories. British Columbia industrial establishments have increased nearly 300 per cent. since 1881, and in proportion to the population, now takes first place as the manufacturing province of the Dominion. The recent establishment of oatmeal and other mills, with modern improvements, has stimulated the local production of cereals, and further developments in this line may be expected as soon as connections are improved. Fruit growing and canning is making rapid progress and there is every prospect of this new industry very soon being of great importance to the province. The Government appear to have recognized this, and the establishment of a Board of Horticulture is a move in the right direction. With this year commences a new era in the breweries of the province; lager beer hitherto imported can now be produced in quantities for exportation. The paper mill at Alberni will commence operations very soon, under favorable auspices. Although the sealing fleet has more than trebled in number since 1888, few of the schooners have been built here, they having been principally purchased in Nova Scotia. This is to be regretted, as the timber of this coast is especially favorable to the building of ships, and the cost would be about the same as that paid for schooners sailed from Halifax to Victoria. Our shipbuilding industry might be promoted if a tonnage bonus were granted by the Government. The building of the steamer Joan, this year, for the E. & N. Railway Company, is good evidence of what can be done in the shipbuilding line in this province.

FUR SEAL FISHERIES.

The fur seal fisheries is an industry which is yearly becoming of greater importance to the province. In the year 1888, twenty schooners were engaged in seal hunting, giving employment to 378 men, whites and Indians. During the present year sixty-three schooners have cleared from Victoria for the hunting grounds having on board 1,331 men. The value of the vessels and stores represents a capital of $750,000, and with an average catch, unhampered by the restrictions of the *modus vivendi* about $800,000 would be put in circulation within the province. The skins being sold abroad whilst much of the stores and all the labor is of local production, it will readily be seen that the profit to the province would be very great. Previous to 1891, from a half to three-quarters of the yearly total catch of seals have been taken in the Behring Sea. With these hunting grounds closed it is hardly possible that the operations of this year can result other than in serious loss to the majority of those who have their capital invested in this industry. The action of the Imperial Government in renewing the *modus vivendi* this year, after the majority of the sealing schooners had cleared for the Behring Sea, is another instance of the indifference shown by those in authority to this growing industry. The effect upon the majority of the owners will be more severe by following so closely the heavy losses sustained last year, which have not yet been recompensed. A commission has been engaged in making local enquiries into the losses occasioned by the sudden stoppage of sealing last year; but the official report is not yet available. In this interval, between 1886 and 1890, nineteen sealing schooners from British Columbia were seized or ordered out of Behring Sea by United States revenue cutters.

RAILWAYS.

The Mission branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the New Westminster and Southern are two lines recently opened, connecting at the boundary with the American railway system; they are important trade outlets, but would be of greater value to the province if bonding privileges were in force. The Shuswap and Okanagan Railway, referred to in previous reports, has been completed and taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway company. At the arm of Okanagan Lake, the south terminus of this line, a steamer connects with Penticton. The Okanagan district is being settled very rapidly; cereals and fruit are the principal productions. The Columbia and Kootenay Railway, a short line from Nelson to Robson, connecting with steamers on the Columbia river, is of utility only while the river is open for navigation, which is about eight months in the year. An all rail route connecting the Kootenay mining region with the transcontinental railways, and that would be operative all the year round, is of the very first importance in hastening the development of its rich resources. Such a road will the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway be, when constructed, and this Board enters its strong protest against the action of the Dominion Government in refusing a charter for its construction, impeding and delaying thereby the prosperity anticipated, not only for the Kootenay district, in the profitable working of its mines, but the general advantage to the whole province, of the attraction and investment of capital in mining that would follow successful operations. It is understood that the refusal of a charter for the construction of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard road at the present session of the Dominion Parliament is not a final refusal, but rather a postponement until such time as the Canadian Pacific Railway company are in a position to better compete with this road. As much as it is to be desired that the Canadian Pacific Railway afford adequate railway facilities to this region, it is a palpable wrong and injustice that the development of the province should be retarded in the interest of this particular corporation.

INSOLVENCY LAW.

The urgency of a suitable measure to provide for the equal distribution of the assets of insolvent estates has received the most careful attention of your Council, and, in February last, the city representatives, at Ottawa, were asked to give this matter prominence at the next meeting of Parliament. Later, a draft of an insolvency bill, suggested by the Montreal Board of Trade, was taken under consideration and was endorsed by your Council, who approved of the general principles of the bill and relied upon any objectionable clauses to be amended by the committee of the House of Commons. There appears to be a strong disinclination on the part of the Federal Government to enact a measure dealing with insolvent estates, and it is therefore desirable that this Board, in conjunction with the Boards of Trade at Nanaimo and on the Mainland, should draft some form of procedure which, within legal limits would, when enforced by the Local Legislature, as near as possible meet provincial requirements.

SURVEYS.

An exploration party was engaged during the summer of 1891, in the northern portion of the province, known as New Caledonia, and about one million acres of farming land and a million and a half acres of grazing lands were located. These lands are scattered, and about three-fourths of the farming lands are wooded. The climate, from the Coast to the Cascade range, is damp and rainy, and the snowfall light. After crossing the mountains the climate becomes drier, and the higher benches are exposed to summer frosts. The timber found is not considered of great commercial importance. Undoubted evidence was discovered of the existence of gold in many places; and silver-bearing galena, iron and coal were found in abundance. A very pure vein of copper and two small veins of cinnabar ore were also located. This important portion of the Province must remain undeveloped until easy modes of communication are afforded to prospectors and settlers. Another survey party located about one hundred thousand acres of land, suitable in equal proportions, for farming and grazing, in Rupert district, north end of Vancouver Island. The pasture land is well watered, easy of access from the coast, and a small expenditure would render it fit for immediate occupation. The warm Japan current has a beneficial influence upon the temperature of this district, and the snowfall is less than at more southerly portions of the Island. During the year 1891, the Provincial Government had lithographed for general distribution 20,000 copies of maps showing five different portions of the Province and one townsite. A complete map of the Province, giving all recent information, will shortly be ready for distribution. It cannot be too strongly urged upon the Government to support this good work by improving existing roads and other communications, and opening up new ones. There are at present eleven parties in different portions of the Province, engaged in making surveys of Crown lands. The report of the exploration party seeking an alternative route to open up the rich Yukon country, will be looked forward to with much interest. In the appendices will be found information as to the cost and procedure necessary, in order to acquire Government lands.

SUGAR BEET.

The Province having attracted the attention of parties for the establishment of sugar beet factories, it may be stated that, on the rich alluvial lands of the delta of the Fraser river, the sugar beet grown for experimental purposes, has given highly satisfactory results; and there are doubtless other districts within the Province equally favorable to the enterprise. Last year the duty on sugar was abolished, and to encourage the beet root sugar industry within the Dominion until the 1st of July, 1893, a bounty equal to one cent per pound "may be paid to the producer of any raw beet sugar produced in Canada, wholly from beets grown therein ....and in addition thereto, three and one-third cents per 100 pounds for each degree or fraction of a degree of test by polariscope over 70 degrees." The consumption of sugar within the Province for 1891 may be taken as 9,000,000 pounds.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

Upon recommendation of the committee appointed to report upon a building scheme, an association (capital stock $100,000) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1890, to take over the lots on Bastion street acquired by the board, and to erect thereon a suitable Board of Trade building. Competitive plans, upon lines indicated by the committee, were invited from Provincial architects, and in response thereto nine sets were submitted; the plans of Mr. A. Maxwell Muir were recommended and afterwards adopted at a general meeting of the board. The contract for construction was signed June 14th ultimo, and the building will be ready for occupation within six months from that date. The building when completed will be an ornament to the city; and special merit attaches to those who were most prominent in securing its construction. It is to be congratulated on the prospect of shortly attaining most desirable offices; and it is to be hoped increased activity and usefulness will ensue from its changed conditions. The incorporation of the Board as suggested in the previous report has not yet been carried out, but your council recommends their successors in office to keep the matter in view.

SECOND CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The appointment of a delegate to the Second Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was referred to your Board and resulted in the selection of Mr. Robert Ward. The dates named for the meetings of the Congress were, June 28, 29, 30 and July 1; the time therefore has been too short to receive a report of the proceedings. The primary subject for discussion was to be "Commercial relations of the Mother Country with her Colonies and possessions, with special regard to the renewal of European treaties, and recent commercial legislation in the United States" Its treatment by an influential body of essentially commercial men assembled from all parts of the British Empire cannot fail to excite great interest. Issues pregnant with importance to Great Britain's closer alliance with her Colonies and dependencies will doubtless envolve from the Anglo-Colonial gathering, and an increased mutual interest will doubtless ensue between the Mother Country and the "Greater Britain."

CROFTER COLONIZATION.

The Crofter project for colonizing certain lands on the sea coasts and islands of British Columbia has been advanced by the passage of two acts during the last session of the Provincial Legislature. The first is known as the "Colonization Act, 1892," which enables the local Government to make arrangements with Her Majesty's Imperial Government for bringing a number of colonists (not to exceed 1,250 families) from the United Kingdom and settle them at the points named, also to pledge the credit of the province to secure the repayment of sums aggregating £150,000 which Her Majesty's Imperial Government will grant as a loan, under certain conditions. The second is entitled "Deep Sea Fisheries Act, 1892," whereby the Government of British Columbia is empowered to enter into an agreement with a Commercial Company, having a capital of not less than £1,000,000 which is to be formed for permanently establishing fishing and other industries within the province. When proper guarantees are furnished, the Provincial Government will grant to the Commercial Company 500,000 acres of land and certain other privileges. The scheme is bold and comprehensive, and bids fair to open up large new industries and to settle an industrious population on hitherto unsettled portions of the province. It is to be hoped that the details of the plan will subserve the interests and independence of the immigrant settlers and locate them as owners of the soil, while due protection is given those who are investing their capital in the Commercial Company. With the knowledge of the markets and the influence and capital which the company have at their command, large development of our sea-wealth will be secured and a new era in British Columbia fisheries be inaugurated.

EXHIBIT FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

An exceptional opportunity will be offered next year, at the World's Fair at Chicago, for making known to the world at large the vast fields within this province for the investment of capital. Great prominence has hitherto been given to our minerals, lumber and fisheries, but every year, as surveys progress, immense tracts of land are found suitable for agriculture and grazing. Fruit growing has already passed the experimental stage, and rapid development may be looked for. Barley grown in the Okanagan district has been pronounced for malting purposes equal to the best English production. The Provincial Government has made an appropriation towards an official exhibit at the World's Fair, and it cannot be too strongly urged upon private enterprise to support this action with liberal representative exhibits of fruit and agricultural products, as well as minerals, lumber, fish and other provincial industries. This matter is commended to the incoming council for devising concerted action of all interests.

CENSUS.

Inasmuch as the Capitation Grant, payable to the province by the Dominion Government, is governed by the extent of the population, your committee deem it proper to give prominence to errors made in the Dominion census of the province. From calculations based on data received from reliable sources, the Provincial Government has arrived at the following conclusions: Total population of British Columbia, including Indians and other nationalities, (A) 111,431; (B) 117,019; (C) 135,600. By taking the mean of these three estimates, we have within the province a total population of 121,351, which may be taken as approximately correct. The Dominion census results show the increase in population of the province for the past decade, ending May, 1891, to be 87.56 per cent., but from the same data it appears that the rural population of the province other than Indians, has decreased nearly 8 per cent. in the same period. Another unaccountable inaccuracy places the population of Victoria at 16,841; whereas a recount, by the Corporation, a few months later, proved the number of inhabitants to be 23,153. In a new country, covering such a large area as this province does, the difficulties in obtaining a correct census are undoubtedly very great, but with the improved facilities of late years, the inaccuracies referred to appear to be inexcusable. In a communication addressed, in January last, to the Lieut.-Governor of the province by the Under Secretary of State, it was promised that the matter should receive attention, but your committee is not aware of any further action taken.

FINANCE.

The report of the Audit Committee, attached hereto, shows the Institution to have assets amounting to $6,509.58. Of this sum $5,000 has been invested in the Board of Trade building, and there is also a credit balance at the Bank of British Columbia, $1,065.58. The net gain during the past twelve months has been $1,636.64. Your committee recommend that another $1,000 of the available funds should be invested in the building now being constructed for the Board.

LIBRARY.

Several additions have been made to the Board's library during the year; a list of the books with the names of the donors will be found in the appendices.

GENERAL TRADE AND OUTLOOK.

The short pack of salmon, followed by exceptionally low prices, the peremptory closing of sealing in Behring Sea in the middle of the hunting season of 1891, the collapse of the South American lumber markets, and the slackness of the California coal trade, have all combined to injuriously effect the trade of the year under review. However, notwithstanding such adverse conditions, it is satisfactory to find that the Customs returns for the Province exceeded those of the previous year, the which were the most favorable on record. The action of the Federal Government in disregarding the almost unanimous desire of the people to open up other railway communications with the South for the expansion of trade in its natural channels, can hardly be too severely criticised, because, as the capabilities of the province become better and more widely known, its attractions to capitalists seeking legitimate investments increase, and the material interests of the country are thereby advanced. Your committee submit that the time has arrived when the Board should firmly discountenance speculative operations in real estate, referred to in the Board's previous annual report, especially sales made on the installment plan, which divert capital from legitimate enterprises. Another matter deserving attention is the easy credit and open account system prevailing amongst the wholesale merchants and retailers throughout the province, and your committee suggest that a stricter mode of collections should be enforced, and accounts should be more generally closed by notes, meantime a great advantage is given to Eastern merchants who supply goods to retailers in this province, and it too frequently happens that drafts drawn against their invoices are protected at maturity, to the exclusion of local creditors whose claims are more justly due. The outlook for continued prosperity within the province is encouraging, especially in the Kootenay mining districts; but although some years must elapse before the mines can be fully developed, the marvellous wealth of the country is already assured. The preliminary survey of the Canada Western Railway is a matter worthy of notice; if the project is carried out, this line will open up vast tracts of rich grazing, agricultural and mining lands, which are at present inaccessible. The enterprise will require immense capital, skill and ability, and its importance to Vancouver Island can hardly be over-estimated. The incoming Council are recommended to press upon the Dominion Government the just claims of Victoria to better custom house and postoffice accommodation, and we regret to record continued neglect by the Federal authorities in this connection. The custom house was built in the year 1875, when the business of the port amounted to $390,441.12 against $1,033,691.13 for the past twelve months. The postoffice was completed and occupied in 1874, the gross revenue for that year being under $8,000.00; for the year ending 30th ultimo the receipts were about $45,000.00. No further evidence should be necessary to impress upon the Dominion Government the urgency for replacing the existing accommodation with modern buildings, suitable for the increased and growing trade, and commensurate with the large revenue derived from this port. The usual statistical information has been brought down to date, and other new and interesting data will be found in the appendices. The Board is to be congratulated upon its marked prosperity during the past year; increasing interest in its work being unmistakably manifested by the recent large accession of new members. The commodious premises, now under construction, will facilitate the business which year by year is entailing greater labors upon the Council, and when completed, the new board room will furnish a resort where members can conveniently assemble and thus result in the increased usefulness of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

THOS. B. HALL, President.
A. C. FLUMERFELT, vice-President.
F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., July 8, 1892.

THE CHAIRMAN—You have heard the annual report read. I now move in accordance with custom, that it be referred to the incoming council for amendment, or addition, with power to have it printed.

MR. FLUMERFELT seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

AUDIT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Secretary read the following report from the Audit committee:

To the President and Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, appointed by your Board to examine the accounts of the Secretary Treasurer, beg to report that we have examined the books, accounts, bank books and securities, and we found the same true and correct.

The assets of the Board are as follows:

Cash in Bank of British Columbia	$1,065.58
Cash in Savings Bank	3.03
Cash in Secretary's hands	5.27
FUNDS INVESTED.	
B. C. Board of Trade Building Ass'n	$5,000.00
Dues not collected (good)	159.00
Rent not collected (Fisheries Com)	20.00
Furniture	256.70
	$6,509.58
Total assets, 30th June, 1892	4,872.94
Showing a gain of	$1,636.64

The liabilities are nil.

E. A. MCQUADE, MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON, } Audit Committee.

MR. RITHET moved the adoption of the report, and also that it be incorporated with the annual report and be printed.

COL. PRIOR seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

MR. RITHET nominated Mr. T. B. Hall for re-election as president.

MR. FLUMERFELT seconded the motion.

MR. HALL declined. He said he had now been in harness for four years, and it was time that he should be relieved of the duties of office.

MR. RITHET said he quite agreed with the president that the time would come when he should be relieved, but this was not the time when the board could afford to dispense with that gentleman's services. In fact he had only occupied the chair for one year, and experience showed that a twelve months' experience was necessary to get a man into thorough working order. Besides the president had taken an active part in matters connected with the new Board of Trade buildings, and he should see the work carried to completion.

The motion was put and carried with acclamation, the secretary declaring the president unanimously re-elected.

MR. FLUMERFELT was unanimously re-elected vice-president, and Mr. Elworthy, secretary.

COUNCIL AND BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

The Board then proceeded to nominate for a council and board of arbitration. There were eighteen nominations. Mr. Flumerfelt was appointed scrutineer and a ballot taken, which resulted in the election of the following:

Messrs. A. B. Gray, F. H. Worlock, D. R. Ker, H. F. Heisterman, Col. Prior, C. E. Renouf, W. H. Ellis, G. Byrnes, D. W. Higgins, W. F. Bullen, E. A. McQuade and H. Croft.

It was unanimously agreed that the above gentlemen act as board of arbitration as well as councillors.

TRANSFERENCE OF CERTIFICATES.

In the absence of Mr. J. H. Todd, Mr. Rithet moved the adoption of the following resolution, of which due notice had been given:

Resolved, that the managers or agents of all incorporated financial, commercial or manufacturing institutions in the province, who are members in good standing of this Board, and who are desirous of leaving the province or resigning their respective positions, may, by and with the consent of said board transfer their certificates of membership to their respective successors in office, which successor, on being duly proposed and elected as a member of the board, shall be entitled, while holding such office, to all the rights and privileges of his predecessor without the usual fee of $30 for membership.

The motion carried, it being explained that the object was to convenience banking and other establishments, whose representatives, being members of the board, might be called out of the province.

The following new members were elected: Messrs. W. H. Redmond, P. T. Patton, F. B. Gregory, W. H. Bainbridge and L. H. Northey.

IMMIGRATION REPORT.

Mr. J. Jessop, Dominion Government Immigration Agent, forwarded his annual report, which was taken as read. It set forth that the immigration for the past 12 months had been quite up to, if not in excess of, the absorbing capabilities of this portion of British Columbia, and pointed out that there was still the tendency on the part of immigrants to flock to the cities instead of going into the country.

The Board adjourned at six o'clock.

Nothing so Good.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my family for a number of years, and find nothing so good for diarrhœa and sick stomach as it has proved itself to be.

MRS. D. A. WILSON, Ridley P. O., Ont.

FROM MONTREAL.

Charges of Anti-French-Canadian Fanaticism—Grain Blockade on the C.P.R.

MONTREAL, July 8. — (Special.) — Sam Hughes, M.P., for North Victoria, writes Le Canadien with reference to an article published in that journal attacking him as one of the "Apostles of anti-French-Canadian Fanaticism," and reproaching him with favoring the establishment of a colony of Orangemen in Canada. Mr. Hughes admits that movements are on foot to establish a colony and defend it. He declares that he has not made any attacks upon the French-Canadians, either in his paper, the Victoria Warder, or from his seat in the House.

So far three bodies of the unfortunate crew of the war canoe Minnie Ha! Ha! have been recovered. These are Thomas O'Brien, the captain; found yesterday afternoon, and Edwin Sleep and B. Madden, found this morning. The funeral of the victims, on Saturday afternoon, promises to be the largest seen in Montreal for some years.

A grain blockade exists at this point. The C.P.R. elevators are full, and over 400 cars are said to be standing on the tracks, full of wheat, and there it stays. There is no demand for it in England. The people there are too much engrossed with the elections to pay attention to business, and it is almost impossible to get replies to cables.

Fighting Smugglers

QUEBEC, July 8.—Yesterday, the Dominion Government revenue cutter Constance attempted to seize a large schooner with $10,000 worth of smuggled whiskey on board. The crew resisted capture. Captain May thereupon wired to Ottawa for assistance, and, last night, a detachment of "B" Battery, in full marching order, left for the scene of the conflict, which is understood to be in the vicinity of Gaspe.

Killed by Machinery.

BRANTFORD, July 8.—Fred Brown, foreman in the Waterous Engine Works, was killed in the machinery.

THE GREAT WEST.

First General Meeting of the Great West Life Assurance Company in Winnipeg.

Report of the Provisional Directors and Election of the Regular Board.

The following report of the first general meeting of the Great West Life Assurance Co., taken from the Winnipeg Free Press of the 28th June, will be read with interest by the numerous stockholders in this Province:

The first general meeting of the shareholders of the Great West Life Assurance Company was held in the Board of Trade rooms, City Hall, Winnipeg, on June 23rd. A large proportion of the shareholders were present or represented by proxy.

The meeting was called to order at 4 o'clock p.m., and upon motion of J. A. M. Aikins, seconded by Acton Burrows, W. B. Scarth was elected chairman.

J. H. Brock was elected secretary, and proceeded to read the following report of the provisional directors, which, upon motion of G. F. Galt, seconded by S. Nairn, was adopted:

To the shareholders of the Great West Life Assurance Company:—A charter was obtained at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and will be found printed with the private acts. The first meeting of the provisional directors was held on the 15th of January, 1892, at which a prospectus was issued, and Mr. J. H. Brock was authorized to procure applications and subscriptions for stock, and it was decided to have 3,000 shares of $100 each open for subscription, and that not more than 100 shares be alloted to any one person.

Mr. Wm. T. Standen, of New York, the eminent actuary, was engaged to prepare rates, plans of insurance, etc., and generally to advise as to all matters pertaining to his department of life insurance. It was decided to canvass the western country through to British Columbia for subscriptions, and the strong list of shareholders now presented to you—to whom shares have been allotted as represented therein—shows the confidence of our people in the prospects of the company and the future of the country. It is not necessary to tell those present that money is scarce and in demand here and that investments innumerable are offered on every hand. That the whole amount of stock open for subscription has been taken and the payments of 25 per cent. in cash have been made is, certainly, very encouraging to all interested in the company.

In one particular this company inaugurates a new departure. It is, we understand, the first company organized in the West with a Dominion charter, having as its shareholders citizens of Manitoba, the western territories and British Columbia, and thus we have a united Great West with its wonderful resources awaiting development, and its healthy, invigorating climate insuring as well a greater demand for capital, a higher rate of interest and a lower rate of mortality than the home of any other life insurance company in the world affords, with the additional advantage of the average age of insurers here being lower than in old settled communities.

It now only remains for the shareholders to elect a board of directors to manage the affairs of the company with skill, care, economy and energy to place the Great West, in the near future, in the front rank of life insurance companies.

The following is the letter of Consulting Actuary Wm. T. Standen, referred to in the report of the provisional directors:

NEW YORK, March 8, 1892.

The Directors, Great West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg.

GENTLEMEN,—I have carefully examined the premium rates which form the basis of your various life insurance contracts and find them adequate and safe. The plans adopted by you are not too numerous, but embrace all the elements of substantial advantage to the insured, together with the necessary requisites of safety to the company; and under these plans and rates, you certainly ought to be able to do a large business satisfactory alike to the policy holders and the company. A reasonable degree of conservatism is a necessary element in the management of a life insurance company, because it is not only necessary to provide for the contingencies of the present but for the many unforseen contingencies of the future, which require the issuing only of contracts that are well within the line of safety and the charging of premiums adequate to the risks assumed beyond any peradventure.

Under some of your plans you publish estimates of probable surplus which compare very favorably with the estimates put forth by other companies on other and also on similar plans. The basis of these estimates is founded upon past experience which the future is certainly capable of duplicating, and the fact that your business will lie very largely where money is of more value than it is in more Eastern communities ought to, and doubtless will, to that extent, effect the realization of these estimates.

As regards the Renewable Term Plan, the rates charged are sufficient to render it almost a certainty that you will, for ensuing terms, be able to renew these policies without requiring an advance in the rate. This is especially likely, by reason of the fact that all past experience demonstrates that the mortality in the field of life insurance in Canada is exceptionally favorable.

I have for some time past been impressed with the fact that the Northwest needed a good life company of its own, and I therefore consider that the future success of your company, if it is carefully and judiciously handled, is a matter of certainty.

Yours respectfully,
W. T. STANDEN,
Consulting Actuary.

Mr. W. B. Scarth, after expressing his thanks for the honor of being called upon to act as chairman of the first meeting of the company, and his desire to do all in his power to further its interests, then made the following remarks:

"I wish to say just a word. The provisional directors know that the excellent position in which we are to-day as to subscriptions is due almost entirely to the energy and activity of Mr. J. H. Brock. The fact is this—and I think it is well that it should be made known to the shareholders—that Mr. Brock has impressed those with whom he has come in contact so much with his energy and business ability, that they have taken stock so readily as they have done. I think it is due to him that I should say that much; and I would further like to say, as the people generally, perhaps, do not know it, that Mr. Brock has a large experience in life insurance, having acted as agent for a long time for one of the best life insurance companies doing business in the country. I am sure that Mr. Brock will devote the same energy to the business of the company in the future as he has done in the past, and, having him as our director, we may look forward to great success for the company.

The chairman added that it was considered especially desirable, in the election of permanent directors, now about to be held, that the company should have a representative man from British Columbia on the Board. The Provisional Directors find that the Hon. John Robson, Premier of that province, would be most satisfactory to the shareholders on the coast, and therefore recommend the shareholders to elect that gentleman as one of the directors.

The by-laws enacted by the board of provisional directors were read and confirmed.

Upon motion of P. C. McIntyre, seconded by R. J. Campbell, C. S. Hoare, manager of the Imperial bank, and A. Wickson, manager of the Merchants bank, were appointed auditors.

The shareholders then proceeded to elect directors. Messrs. J. A. M. Aikins and J. H. Housser, the scrutineers, reported that the following gentlemen had received the majority of votes cast: J. H. Brock, Hon. John Robson, Stephen Nairn, W. B. Scarth, R. T. Riley, G. F. Galt, A. Macdonald, P. C. McIntyre, Alexander Kelly, Hon. D. H. McMillan, William Logan, T. J. McBride, James McLenaghen, J. H. Ashdown, S. A. D. Bertrand, who were then declared elected by the chairman.

A cordial vote of thanks having been tendered the chairman for his efficient services, the meeting adjourned.

OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the newly-elected directors, held subsequently, the following officers were elected:

President—Alexander Macdonald, Esq., Mayor of the city of Winnipeg.

Vice-Presidents—The Hon. John Robson, M.P.P., Premier of British Columbia; W. B. Scarth, Land Commissioner of the Canada & Northwest Land Co.; James H. Ashdown, Hardware Merchant, Winnipeg.

Managing Director—J. H. Brock, Insurance and Financial Agent.

Solicitor—J. A. M. Aikins, Q.C.

Messrs. Dalby & Claxton are the general agents of the company in this district.

TO INVEST.

Victoria's Material Progress is Leading Capital to Turn Its Attention This Way.

President and General Manager Mr. R. Macaulay, of the Sun Life Assurance Company, of Montreal, is in the city on business for his company. In a conversation with a COLONIST reporter, the gentleman expressed himself as being very favorably impressed with the progress which Victoria has made during the three years which have elapsed since his last visit.

"Our company," said Mr. Macaulay, "has been doing an extensive business in British Columbia for some years, but it has been chiefly on the Mainland, though we have had investments in Victoria for some time past. At my last visit, I came to the conclusion that the progress of Victoria must necessarily be slow, owing to the difficulty of competition with the mainland, but a short time ago we heard of the proposed railroad connection with the mainland, and concluded to again visit the Coast, in order to gather from personal observation some conclusions regarding the present outlook.

"I must say that the advancement has been very marked. There is a solidity and finish about the buildings which have been erected since I was here last, that is a very good indication of the confidence of your local business men, while on every hand the elegant private residences give proof of general prosperity.

"Victoria, from its situation, should be the central point for the entire British Columbia trade, and, with connection with the mainland, there is nothing to prevent it from becoming such. From what I have seen since I have been in the city, I am fully prepared to recommend my company to invest here, with every feeling of confidence. The progress of the city, while not rapid, has been substantial, and I look upon that as one of the best of reasons for my present faith in the future of this city. I may say also, that I have had a talk, since coming here, with a gentleman who, like myself, represents a company desirous of making large investments in places where they can feel assured of a future business prosperity sufficient to warrant it. He, like myself, has been very favorably impressed with the advantages offered by Victoria, and will so advise his company.

In the east, where 6 per cent on investments is the most that can be expected on first-class security, there is a growing inquiry about this coast and its resources, and as they become better known through personal investigation on the part of companies looking for opportunities to place capital, I have no doubt but that a large amount of comparatively cheap money will be brought to the coast. In this event Victoria certainly offers sufficient inducements to secure her full share, and I have no doubt that such will be the case."

The Cure For

Scrofula was once supposed to be the touch of royalty. To-day, many grateful people know that the "sovereign remedy" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This powerful alterative extirpates "the evil" by thoroughly eliminating all the strumous poison from the blood. Consumption, catarrh, and various other physical as well as mental maladies, have their origin in

SCROFULA

When hereditary, this disease manifests itself in childhood by glandular swellings, running sores, swollen joints, and general feebleness of body. Administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla on appearance of the first symptoms.

"My little girl was troubled with a painful scrofulous swelling under one of her arms. The physician being unable to effect a cure, I gave her one bottle of

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and the swelling disappeared." —W. F. Kennedy, McFarland's, Va.

"I was cured of scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—J. C. Berry, Deerfield, Mo.

"I was troubled with a sore hand for over two years. Being assured the case was scrofula, I took six bottles of Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

and was cured."—H. Hinkins, Riverton, Neb.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

se18-1y-w

FOR SALE OR RENT—Improved Farm, 108 acres, Langley Prairie; all enclosed. Good House, Barn and Stable. For terms, address J. W. Wilson, Langley Prairie P. O., New Westminster. je3 w

From THE DAILY COLONIST, July 10.

THE CITY.

The Canoes Captured.

Two Peterboro canoes were stolen from a camp above the Gorge, last evening, and the police are still looking for the thieves.

Contract Awarded.

The contract for the building of the residence of Mr. F. W. Vincent, J. G. Tiarks architect, has been awarded to Smith and Clark.

At an End.

The July sitting of the County Court was brought to a close yesterday, the few cases remaining on the list being disposed of in short order.

Educational Convention.

At the Educational Convention, which closed yesterday, in Montreal, Dr. Pope, Superintendent of Education, was elected one of the vice-presidents, Hon. Mr. Ross being elected president.

The Quadra Inquiry.

No further steps have been taken in the Quadra inquiry, Capt. Lewis and Capt. Devereaux both having been too busy for the past few days to attend to the matter. The case will be resumed some time during the week, when it is expected it will be cleared up.

The Coming Exhibition.

A meeting of the directors of the B. C. Agricultural Association is called for Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the Secretary's office, Douglas street. A full attendance is requested, as important matters in connection with the coming exhibition will be discussed.

Sale of the Silver King.

It is learned from a reliable source that Mr. Roepel, the expert who examined the Silver King group of properties, will report most favorably on their purchase by the Scotch syndicate he represents, and that the principals will shortly go to Glasgow to make the transfer. So soon as this is accomplished, Toad Mountain will become the scene of great activity, and Nelson will receive fresh impetus. Everyone has been waiting for the sale and development of the Silver King, and the former is as good as made.

In the Public Interest.

The public school teachers' examinations, which were to have been continued until Saturday next, were yesterday afternoon closed by order of the Superintendent of Education, who made the announcement, saying that the action was taken in the interests of the public safety. Those of the candidates whose marks merit it, will receive Second B certificates, but none higher will be granted at present and all will have to come up next year for examination. The action of the Superintendent of Education, Dr. Pope, is generally commended.

Vigorous Action Necessary.

A prominent citizen, speaking to a COLONIST representative yesterday, said that the present impotent methods pursued by the civic authorities are in marked contrast to the vigorous and effective measures which were taken by ex-Mayor Grant when several cases of smallpox visited Victoria. Then it was crushed out, he said, in its incipiency. Now it is being coddled into almost an epidemic. It is a serious menace to the business and reputation of the city, and he had only the strongest words of censure for the civic authorities for their failure to rise to the need of the hour.

Jealousy the Cause.

A Government street lodging house was the scene of a "might-have-been" suicide on Friday night, the reckless one being a young woman familiarly known as Irish Ireen, and she has been living for some time past with a man named Schenk, of whom she was desperately jealous, and had a lively quarrel with him during the evening, in the course of which she hit him lovingly over the head with a water pitcher, drawing blood in a stream. Then she attempted to drink the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid, but was prevented by Schenk, who knocked up her hand. The liquid was spilled over face and body, and the woman's sight was endangered. She will bear the marks of her attempt at self destruction for some time.

The St. John's Concert.

Owing to pressure on space it was impossible to do justice to the excellence of the novel performance at St. John's school-room on Thursday. Too much praise can hardly be bestowed on the clever and gifted children who so ably gave the songs, recitations and choruses during the evening. The "Kate Greenaway" costumes were unique and made a very pretty group during the school lesson, march and romp. Little Miss Flumerfelt exhibited great self-possession and talent in her recitation and solo, while Miss May Todd's Spanish dance was graceful and effective, aided as it was by a lovely white spangled costume and castanets. Dr. Powell's youthful sons acquitted themselves well in their respective parts, and the ladies who assisted in getting it up deserve credit for producing a pretty and novel affair, which certainly will bear repeating, as it is understood it will be in course of a short time.

A Cure for Smallpox.

The *Sarracenia Purpurea*, or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, the specific used by the Indians against the smallpox, bids fair to realize the expectations entertained by medical men of its efficacy. In a letter addressed to the American Medical Times, Dr. F. W. Morris, resident physician of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, states that the *Sarracenia*, a papaveraceous plant, will cure smallpox, in all its forms, within twelve hours after the patient has taken a decoction. "However alarming and numerous the eruptions," he says, "or confluent and frightful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very seldom is a scar left to tell the story of the disease. If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the infusion of the *Sarracenia*, they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine to the taste, that it may be mixed with tea and coffee, and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink, without their being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued.

"We are now favored with the following particulars respecting this valuable plant. The *sarracenia purpurea* or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, found in swamps and moss bogs, has the wonderful reputation among the Mic-Mac Indians of curing smallpox; and of being as great a specific in this disease as quinine for ague. It is supposed to act by neutralizing the virus in the blood, rendering it inert and harmless; and that this is its action may be gathered from the fact that if either vaccine or variolous be washed with the infusion of the *sarracenia*, it is deprived of its contagious property. Moreover, the eruption, even if confluent, on its disappearance leaves no trace behind. The root of the plant is the part employed. The dose when reduced to powder is about a dessert spoon, simmered in a pint of water down to half a pint; this is usually divided into two doses, to be taken during the day. Sugar should not be used with it."

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS

Of Victoria and its Suburbs—Pre-eminently a City of Homes.

A writer in the Spokane Review, who was in Victoria celebrating the Queen's Birthday, gives a glowing description of the city and the festivities on the occasion. He says:

The capital city of the province of British Columbia always proves of interest to American tourists, thousands of whom annually visit it, some prompted merely by a desire to "cross the line" for the sake of being in a foreign country, while others are attracted doubtless by its fame as a resort for health and pleasure-seekers.

At no time in the year, however, are there to be found more visitors within its borders than on the occasion of Victoria's great annual holiday festival, the Queen's Birthday, which was being celebrated on the occasion of the writer's last visit. The festival is one which has been celebrated with increased magnificence for a number of years, and by many old residents of the Pacific Coast States it is looked forward to with anticipations of as much pleasure as their own national holiday on July 4.

There are many reasons for this. No more delightful climate can be imagined than that of Victoria in the latter part of the month of May. It is summer without summer's unpleasant heat. The city is in gala attire, and the citizens take endless trouble to make it pleasant for the horde of visitors that flock in on them.

No disposition is manifested in any quarter, unless it be among the hackmen, to cinch visitors in any way. Hotels maintain their usual prices, though full to overflowing, and the stores show no anxiety to unload their wares at fancy prices.

Victoria always strikes the visitor as being pre-eminently a city of homes. Many wealthy people, even from our side of the line, reside there from choice. A turn in the different residence quarters fully explained the reason of this. From every part of the city delightful views of mountain and sea are to be obtained. Lots are not high in price, rents are low, all the necessaries of life are as cheap, and the luxuries more plentiful and much cheaper than in Spokane or the Sound cities.

The writer describes his tour through the city, and from his description of the sports it is evident that he was an appreciative spectator. He pays a high tribute to the hospitality accorded to all visitors, and no doubt if all others were to commit their impressions to paper they would be equally favorable to those of the contribution to the Spokane Review.

A CASE FOR THE COURTS.

Dr. Metherell Objects to Waiting Until November for Registration.

There is now in the city a member of the medical profession who is having some trouble with the Medical Council.

S. A. Metherell, of Parkhill, Ontario, came here a short time ago, and, desiring to comply with the local requirements in such matters, applied for registration, but was informed that he would be compelled to await the Autumn examinations. Inquiry on the part of the doctor developed the fact that, having missed the May examinations, he would have to refrain from the practice of his profession until November, as there are but two examinations of applicants for registration during the year.

Not liking the idea of remaining idle so long, Dr. Metherell endeavored to have some arrangement made whereby the vexatious delay might be avoided, but in every attempt was met with the answer:

"There is the Act, and we can take no step outside of it."

The doctor claims that under the Dominion law he has a right to practice his profession anywhere, after passing the proper examination, and that there is nothing in that law to warrant the delay imposed by the Provincial Act. He will make one more attempt to have the Medical Council consider his case, and if they fail to do so, will place the matter in the hands of his attorney, and endeavor to have a writ of mandamus issued compelling the Council to take action in the case.

Members of the profession will watch the case with much interest, as it is the first time anyone has taken such decided steps, though many have complained from time to time of the delay caused by the regulations of the Council appointing only two dates in the year when applicants may be examined for registration. The Council bases its refusal to act on sec. 31 of the Medical Act.

"The members of the council shall from time to time, as occasion may require, make orders, regulations or by-laws for regulating the register to be kept under this Act and the fees to be paid for registration, and shall from time to time make rules and regulations for the guidance of the examiners, and may prescribe the subjects and modes of examination, and generally may make all such rules and regulations in respect of examinations, not contrary to the provisions of this Act as they may deem expedient and necessary."

On the other hand the doctor claims that under the Dominion law in such cases he is entitled to begin the practice of medicine at any place upon furnishing satisfactory evidence of ability and fitness, and that the delay imposed by the regulation of the council is one not contemplated by either Dominion or Provincial Acts.

The supreme court will be asked to decide the question, as Dr. Wetherell expresses his firm determination to fight the case to the end.

Not Wanted in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, July 8.—Word was received here to-night from Mountain Home, the county seat of Elmore county, that a large number of citizens had forced some 50 Japanese to leave town. No violence was used, but the Japanese were given to understand that if they returned they would be roughly handled. There is a very bitter feeling against the Japanese along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, between Huntington and Pocatello. White section hands have been almost entirely superseded by the Japanese, who work for half the wages paid Americans. They live in the cabins formerly occupied by the Chinese, and are as frugal and much more filthy than the Chinese. The Japanese are being sent into Idaho very rapidly, but the action of the people of Mountain Home and the threats from other towns may put a stop to it. The Japanese in this part of the state are recent arrivals in America. They are poor and cannot speak English.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Very Favorable Report From This Section of the Country—Mines and Mining.

The Thunder Hill Company Rushing Things at Their Claim—The Elk Mine.

Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, who returned from a trip to the East Kootenay country last night, reports everything in that section as progressing finely. In the river the water is the highest known for some years, caused, no doubt, by the late spring. This is a good thing for the country, as a plentiful water supply is one of the main requisites of a mining as well as an agricultural section.

Work on the Thunder Hill property is moving along satisfactorily. The mine tramway has been graded and the ties got out, and all that is needed is the rails which will be sent on soon. The delay is caused by the fact of the company being compelled to await the completion of a tramway between Mud Lake and the Upper Columbia Lake. This is being built by the Upper Columbia Steam Navigation Company, and will be finished in about three weeks, after which the Thunder Hill tramway will be rapidly pushed to completion.

The work on the concentrator is going ahead, one of the main buildings being completed and the others being well underway. All hands have been engaged on the buildings and the tramway, the result being that of late not much work has been done on the mine, but operations will soon be resumed. The power drills are up and will be started in about ten days.

So far about 400 feet of the mine has been opened up and the prospects are growing more favorable right along. There are a number of small prospects in the neighborhood, all looking more or less encouraging. One on the other side of the lake in the Rocky mountains, owned by Mr. Woods and others, is causing some talk just now. The Columbia Lake Mining and Developing company have of late been at work on one of their claims called the Elk. This claim is located about 1½ miles from the Thunder Hill and is supposed to be on the same lode. The company is crosscutting the lode on the outcrop, and the ten feet already done show good ore, and from all that can be seen this will become a valuable property.

The small claims must of course await capital before they can be developed, and so the hopes of those owning them hang on the progress of the larger companies. The country looks better than for some years, and the trip up is one that offers many inducements for those who enjoy an outing. The entire section looks like a park, there being plenty of timber and but little underbrush.

The trip up is made on the steamer Duchess, Captain Armstrong, which leaves twice a week from Golden. The run is a distance of 130 miles through the most picturesque region to the lake. As soon as the tramline is completed, the company will take over the small steamer Pert to the upper lake; there will then be a direct line of communication from the Thunder Hill mines to Golden, and the mine's machinery can be landed on the spot.

This is a very fine agricultural section, but needs irrigation, ample means for which are furnished by a number of small streams. There are also large tracts of hay lands, which, with irrigation, will yield good crops. There is plenty of timber in the country for all purposes, and the facilities for settling and developing this region are unusually favorable.

A FLEET OF FOUR.

The Otto, Mary Taylor, Pioneer, and City of San Diego Return to Port.

How Captain McDougall Lost His Life—Sealers for Russian Waters.

Four more sealing schooners are safe in port—the Otto, the Mary Taylor, the Pioneer and the City of San Diego. All sailed in together, and the quartette now ride at anchor in James Bay.

The average Coast catch, as estimated by the new arrivals, is 500 skins, the total being generally agreed upon as between 30,000 and 32,000. The total catch of the four new comers is 2,182 skins, the Otto contributing 263, the Pioneer, 419, the City of San Diego, 558, and the Mary Taylor, 942.

Full particulars of the death of Captain McDougall are, of course, obtained from the Pioneer, which, during the latter part of her cruise has been commanded by Capt. Geddes. The drowning occurred on May 14, when Captain McDougall, "Alec," the cabin boy, and the mate, left the schooner in one of her boats, after a school of seals. They were lost sight of by those aboard ship, who have only the story brought back by the mate, the sole survivor of the ill starred expedition.

He says that the captain stood up in the boat to get a better shot, capsizing the little craft, all hands being thrown into the water. When the searching parties from the schooner, fearing that something had gone amiss, went out the next morning, they found Mate Carter, the only occupant of the boat, and it almost filled with water, three or four miles from the schooner. He was so weak that he could hardly speak, and it was some time before he entirely recovered.

The captain being dead, the Pioneer would have been in a bad way for a competent navigator, had she not fallen in with the Winifred, fortunately the same day. Her mate, Mr. Geddes, a capable and experienced man, kindly volunteered his services and at once assumed command. Mate Carter went with his ship to Port Etches, where the Labrador was fallen in with. He transferred to that schooner and is coming home on her.

All four of the new comers were ordered to keep out of Behring Sea, the Otto by the U. S. steamer Rush, the Mary Taylor by the same energetic little craft, the City of San Diago by the Corwin, and the Pioneer by the Mohican. On receiving the warning, the Minnie, Sapphire, Labrador, Dora Steward, and Ariel decided to come home, and any or all of them may be expected to be close at hand. The Agnes McDonald, E. B. Marvin, Teresa, Sadie Turple, C. H. Tupper, Triumph, Mary Ellen, Carlotta G. Cox, and May Belle will strike for Copper Island, on the Russian side, at once.

A peculiar thing in connection with the ordering away of the schooners is reported by Capt. Harris, the master of the Mary Taylor. He says that the officers of the Corwin informed him that they intended seizing any sealers found in Russian waters, and that schooners going into Russian territory were liable to the same penalites as any that might disregard the *modus vivendi* and hunt seals in the closed sea.

The weather all May was A 1 for sealing, though for the past month it has been unfavorable. Seals have been plentiful all season, but a number of splendid hunting days were lost to the fleet, through their being obliged to put in to Port Etches to meet and receive supplies from the Coquitlam.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.

9th July, 1892.

Ramsay v. Rice—To set aside notice of trial. Settled by consent. Notice of trial to be withdrawn.

HOMESTEAD QUIETING.

A False Alarm Causes the People to Fly to Arms in the Night.

The Workmen Aroused Against President Frick—Statement Published by Bradstreets.

HOMESTEAD, July 8.—At midnight, when the last train arrived from Pittsburg, the whistle from the electric light works began to blow, and at once a rumor was started that a train containing 500 Pinkertons was pulling into the city from Pittsburg. Homestead was alive in a minute with excited men and women rushing to the Steel Works. The tumult caused by the whistle was added to by the reports of revolvers and rifles fired by some of the men about town. It was found, after a 10 minutes search, that it was a false alarm.

Soon after two o'clock this morning, Hugh McDonnell, the Amalgamated Workers' leader, received a Cincinnati telegram that freight cars were being made bullet proof there under orders from the Carnegies and Pinkertons to send 400 men here. Armed guards are therefore watching every approach, and trusted men have gone to Pittsburg to watch the railroad yards and wire information to their comrades here. The men have plenty of ammunition. The situation looks very warlike.

The official utterances of President Frick, of the iron works, printed in this morning's papers, again aroused the feelings of every workman who has taken part in the trouble. His statements were attacked on every side. Speaking of the Jane Conference, Master Workman O'Donnell said that Mr. Frick exhibited a decided inclination to be arbitrary, and left the room. Mr. Potter begged the Commisioners to remain a few minutes, and he would himself prevail on Mr. Frick to give them a further hearing, but no agreement was reached.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A supplementary and exhaustive analysis of the wages dispute at Homestead, appears in Bradstreets, which will print the following despatches from Wm. Weihe, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association, of the Iron and Steel Workers, on the points.

First, as to the cause of the differences as to the basis of the wages scale.

Second, as to the number of men whose wages would be reduced by the wage scale offered by the employers:

"PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.

To the Editor of Bradstreets:—The wages of the men were based upon a $25 minimum of billet previous to July 1. The company demanded a reduction of the minimum to $23. The workmen offered to base the wages on $24, on account of the billets being at $24. This proposition the company rejected. I can't state the number who would be affected by the reduction in the two open hearths and armor and plate mills. The men believe that the compromise offered by them is a fair one, and that the company can pay the same, as the billet market has improved within the last month. The Association alway makes allowances for improved machinery that is introduced, and the $24 basis, as offered by the men, means a reduction that they are willing to work at.

(Signed) WILLIAM WEIHE."

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

Singapore Suffering From Phenomenally Heavy Rain Storms—Epidemic of Cholera in Siam.

Smallpox in Japan—Government Crisis—A Disastrous Typhoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The steamer Belgic arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama this afternoon, bringing the following advices:—

Singapore was flooded by a phenomenally heavy snow storm on the 1st ult. Nearly eight and a half inches fell in less than five hours.

An epidemic of cholera prevails in Siam. There have been several thousand deaths.

Yokohama and vicinity experienced two heavy earthquake shocks on the 3rd ult. which damaged many houses. Smallpox broke out in Osaka the week before the steamer sailed. There were 119 cases and 23 deaths.

Government is again in the throes of dissolution. The resignation of the Minister of Home Affairs has been followed by those of the Ministers of Justice and the Navy.

Taiso Yoshititos, the famous Japanese artist, is dead.

Katari, Japan, was recently visited by a typhoon, which destroyed the crops and over a hundred houses.

Home Rule Accomplished.

ROME, July 9.—The Montibe dir Roma, an organ of the Vatican, says that Irish Home Rule will soon be an accomplished fact. The Parnellites are effaced. Ireland is marching forward, and does not need the genius of one man, and that man a Protestant, to secure the interests of the Church and of the country.

Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa.

I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaint and diarrhœa, as I have used it in my family, both for children and adults, with the best results.
F. E. DUNN, Clear Creek, Ont.

DOINGS OF THE DOMINION.

Loss of the Therese and Her Crew—Fatal Railway Accident—Two Lives Lost.

Fire in a Livery Stable—Orangeville Annexationists Discuss Their Pet Theme.

[Special to THE COLONIST.]

ORANGEVILLE, July 7.—A large annexation meeting was held here last night. The principal speakers in favor of the union were William Algie, of Alton, and Elgin Myers, ex-County Crown Attorney, and in opposition to it, Dr. Lewis, of Orangeville. The speeches closed at midnight, and owing to the lateness of the hour, no vote was taken.

QUEBEC, July 7.—The Provincial police force has been supplied with Winchester rifles, ball cartridge and other perfected weapons, and the men are being drilled in the different evolutions and exercises. The people are wondering what it means.

PRESTON, Ont., July 7.—Otto Klotz, secretary of the Preston School Board for over half a century, and secretary of the Benefit Fund of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, is dead.

FORT McLEOD, N.W.T., July 7.—The fine livery stables, owned by Mr. Harry Stedman, were totally destroyed by fire. The buildings were erected some seven years ago, by Mr. Stedman, at a cost of some $10,000, and were second to none in the Territories. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Four horses were burned to death.

HALIFAX, July 7.—The schooner Therese, from Mirimachi to New York, was thrown on her beam ends off Sambro yesterday, and her crew of five perished. The captain alone was saved.

ONONDAGO, Ont., July 7.—A train to-day ran into a wagon crossing the track near here, instantly killing Squire Davis and his brother Adrian, aged six, and probably fatally injuring a cousin named James Davis.

KINGSTON, July 7.—John A. Hart, stationer, Winnipeg, formerly of Victoria, was married to Miss Wilhelmina Falconer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Mackie in presence of numerous relatives and friends.

VICTORIA AND SAANICH.

The Benefits to be Conferred by the Building of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Discussed.

TO THE EDITOR:—The City Council having passed the by-law to aid the construction of the railway between Victoria and North Saanich, which the ratepayers will be called upon to ratify or reject, at a special election to be held on the twentieth of this month, it is pertinent to investigate the scheme and determine whether the ratepayers will be justified in endorsing the action of their Council.

A careful perusal of the charter granted the Victoria and Sidney Railway Co. by the Provincial Legislature last session informs us that the railway is to be built in conformity with the British Columbia Railway Act. The construction of the road is to be commenced on or before May 1st, 1893, and the work to be finished by September 1st, 1894.

The Aid Bill, passed later in the session, authorizes the Provincial Government to guarantee the payment of two per centum interest for a term of twenty-five years on the bonds of the company, said bonds not to exceed $300,000. The city is asked to guarantee the interest upon a like amount for twenty-five years in the sum of three per centum. For the security of both city and Government the railway company are prohibited declaring any dividends to their stockholders until both city and government have been refunded any advances they may possibly be called upon to make for payment of interest.

The City Fathers, while carefully providing for the repayment of any moneys the city may possibly (though not probably) be called upon to advance, have also imposed several other conditions, which have readily been acceded to by the railway company. These conditions are as follows: The railway shall be of standard gauge, and built and equipped in first-class manner; construction shall begin on or before the first day of October next; the road must be completed within the time specified in the charter; no Chinese may be employed in the construction of the line; and the railway must be operated continuously during the time interest on the bonds are guaranteed, namely, twenty-five years.

In fact, the forethought and thorough consideration for the ratepayers' interests exhibited by the aldermen, in their preparation of the by-law, is worthy of special commendation, by showing their zeal in safeguarding absolutely the taxpayers' interest while asking their endorsement in lending the city's credit to an enterprise that will become a material factor in the future prosperity of our city.

Neither the city or Government promise to *bonus* the scheme, but only to lend their credit for the purpose of selling the bonds at a figure otherwise unobtainable in the money markets, for an enterprise so remote, were they not endorsed by strong institutions with established credit, like the corporation of Victoria or Government of British Columbia. Should the city be called upon to pay the interest on the bonds the railway company will be obliged to refund these advances before they can declare any dividend or derive any financial benefit from their enterprise.

The promoters of the scheme have undoubtedly gone carefully into the probabilities of their undertaking being a paying one, and are satisfied upon that point, else they would not expend their time and money in their endeavors to secure a charter and municipal assistance, which involve several thousands of dollars outlay and much labor. Besides this, they are obliged by one of the provisions of their charter to subscribe to $125,000 worth of stock, pay 10 per cent. on same immediately, and become liable for the balance, under the Company's Act, before they can begin construction.

That the road will pay the company is probable and that it will pay the city is certain. The acreage tributory to the line on the Saanich peninsula alone from which its business will be largely drawn, amounts to some 40,000 acres, two-thirds of which is splendid agricultural land, and every acre is valuable for some purpose. One thousand families can make happy and thriving homes on this peninsula and contribute to the prosperity of our city by supplying its citizens with fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy and farm products that are now imported from Puget Sound, the Mainland and Eastern Canada. The writer is informed that hundreds of tons of potatoes alone have been brought into Victoria this spring from abroad, every ton of which paid heavy freight charges and duties besides the first cost, and all of this money has been drained from us leaving us that much poorer. All this could be obviated by raising our own commodities.

As a matter of self-preservation we must abandon the suicidal policy of importing most all we consume in living that has so long prevailed in our country and produce such commodities ourselves to as great extent as possible. Why should we import hay from the Fraser river, grain from Calgary, and vegetables from the Sound when a bountiful nature has blessed us with fertile and generous lands at our city's gates, upon which all of these and many more things may be produced in abundance?

Next after farming products, from which the railway expects to derive considerable traffic, Saanich can supply Victoria with hundreds of thousands of cords of fire-wood at a lower price than now prevails when cheap transportation is provided. Fuel is a very considerable item in the domestic economy of every family and the cheapening of this alone by 50 cents a cord would effect a saving of several thousands of dollars annually to the people here. Besides when the land is cleared of its timber it becomes available for farmsteads.

Building material, such as limestone, granite and superior brick clay, is plentiful along the route of the proposed railway, and can be utilized when cheap transportation offers.

A very large sawmill, the machinery for which is now being built, is to be erected at Sidney, which will necessarily draw its supplies from our city if it has close railway connection.

By means of this line Victoria will be provided with another charming suburb. We all know what a delightful place Saanich is, and with cheap and rapid transit it will no doubt become a favorite resort for our people and tourists in summer.

Besides the Saanich peninsula the railway will be the means of attracting to Victoria the trade from all the islands lying to the eastward of Saanich. The larger of these islands are Salt Spring, Guliano, Mayne, Saturna, Pender, James and Sidney, whose inhabitants now trade to a certain extent with the Mainland cities. There are a large number of farmers and sheep growers on these islands, and with closer transportation facilities their numbers would greatly increase.

After reviewing the facts as above presented one fails to perceive how any intelligent citizen having at heart the city's good, can refuse to endorse the by-law to aid this enterprise which, while it promises so much for ourselves, only asks in return that we give it the assistance of our own credit and guarantees as against loss by foregoing all profits until the city is reimbursed any outlay it may possibly—though not probably—be called upon to make.

We of Victoria must admit the fact that we no longer handle the trade of the whole province. The day has passed when those living on the Mainland were forced to come to the Island to purchase their supplies. Eastern railway connections and the growth of large towns upon the coast have been the means of depriving us of what we once controlled. We must depend upon ourselves and develop the resources of our own Island. We must keep our money at home and subsist upon the fruits of our own soil as much as possible, and give up the pernicious habit that has so long obtained of buying the food we eat from our neighbors when we can produce it for ourselves. To accomplish all this we must have more local railways. We want the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line continued to the northern end of the Island and several short lateral roads built into districts that are adapted to cultivation; and, as a beginning, we should have the Victoria and Sidney Railway, which will reduce the cost of living, aid us in keeping our money at home, and be the means of populating the thousands of acres of unimproved but fertile land lying just without the boundaries of our city, and furnish employment during construction to hundreds of our people who, these depressed times, are anxiously seeking work.

VICTORIA FIRST.

A JAPANESE GARDEN.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, in the July Atlantic, devoted to a Japanese garden, writes thus of his own garden and some of its inhabitants:

Those antique garden walls, high mossed below their ruined coping of tiles, seem to shut out even the murmur of the city's life. There are no sounds but the voices of birds, the shrilling of semi, or at long, lazy intervals, the solitary splash of a diving frog. Nay, those walls seclude me from much more than city streets. Outside them hums the changed Japan of telegraphs and newspapers and steamships; within dwell the all reposing peace of nature and the dreams of the sixteenth century. There is a charm of quaintness in the very air, a faint sense of something viewless and sweet all about one; perhaps the gentle haunting of dead ladies who looked like the ladies of the old picture books, and who lived here when all this was new, even in the summer light—touching the gray, strange shapes of stone, thrilling through the foliage of the long loved trees—there is the tenderness of a phantom caress. These are the gardens of the past. The future will know them only as dreams, creations of a forgotten art, whose charms no genius may reproduce.

Of the human tenants here no creature seems to be afraid. The little frogs resting upon the lotus leaves scarcely shrink from my touch; the lizards sun themselves within easy reach of my hand; the water snakes glide across my shadow without fear; bands of semi establish their deafening orchestra on a plum branch just above my head, and a praying mantis insolently poses on my knee. Swallows and sparrows not only build their nests on my roof, but even enter my rooms without concern—one swallow has actually built its nest in the ceiling of the bathroom—and the weasel purloins fish under my very eyes without any scruples of conscience. A wild uguisu perches on a cedar by the window, and in a burst of savage sweetness challenges my caged pet to a contest in song; and always through the golden air, from the green twilight of the mountain pines, there purls to me the plaintive, caressing, delicious call of the yamabato. No European dove has such a cry. He who can hear, for the first time, the voice of the yamabato without feeling a new sensation at his heart little deserves to dwell in this happy world.

Gives Good Appetite.

SIRS,—I think your valuable medicine cannot be surpassed, according to the benefit I received from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly four years, I tried B. B. B. with the greatest success, finding it gave me great relief and good appetite. I now enjoy good health, which I owe to your valuable medicine.
MISS MINNIE BROWN, London, Ont.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
Dr. Roberts' OINTMENT

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

Dr. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD and SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, 26th April, 1892.

WHEREAS, the Council of Public Instruction is empowered, under the "Public School Act," to create School Districts, in addition to those already existing, and to define the boundaries thereof, and from time to time to alter the boundaries of existing Districts; it is hereby notified that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "Galiano School District:"

All that tract of land known as Galiano Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to create the following tract of land to be a School District, under the title of "North Vesuvius School District:"

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying north of the boundary line between Sections 11 and 12, extended westward and eastward to the sea-shore.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Mayne Island School District, as follows:

All that tract of land known as Mayne Island.

Also, that the Council has been pleased to alter and re-define the boundaries of Vesuvius School District, as follows:

All that portion of Salt Spring Island lying between the Northern boundary of Burgoyne Bay School District and the southern boundary of North Vesuvius School District.

S. D. POPE, Secretary, Council of Public Instruction. my20-wkly

One or more Surgeons of
National Surgical Institute
NO. 319 BUSHST., SAN FRANCISCO,
WILL BE AT
Oriental Hotel, Victoria,
MAY 14 & 16,
To examine cases for treatment by this Institute, which is devoted to treating
Deformities of Children, Diseases of the Spine, Hip and Knee Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

REFERENCES Governor E. P. Ferry, Olympia; John P. Hoyt, Associate Justice of Supreme Court, 602 Fourth st., Seattle; Wm. McKeon, Oriental Hotel, Victoria; Ben. E. Snipes, Banker, Seattle. myé

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. 6m

INVERTAVISH NURSERY.
G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor.
—IF YOU WANT—
Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees
Or any other Garden Requisites, send for my Catalogue.
We have the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT on the Pacific Coast.
HEALTHY PLANTS,
FRESH SEEDS,
FINE TREES.
Everything of the Best. Remember the Address,
G. A. McTAVISH,
13-w Invertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
se15-1y-w

N USE 100 YEARS.
THE
OR MAN'S FRIEND
Roberts' OINTMENT
DISEASES. THE VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally
DISEASES. pared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently re
DISEASES. commended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds
DISEASES. of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Erup
DISEASES. tions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
OBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
R THE BLOOD and SKIN.
DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
Scrobutic Complaints,
DISEASES. Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck;
DISEASES. they are very effectual in the cure of that form of
DISEASES. skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in
DISEASES. the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
ay be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by
oprietors, Bridport, England. my20

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Victoria, 26th April, 1892.
REAS, the Council of Public Instruc-
mpowered, under the "Public School
create School Districts, in addition to
already existing, and to define the
ries thereof, and from time to time to
e boundaries of existing Districts; it is
notified that the Counci has been
to create the following tract of land to
hool District, under the title of "Galiano
District:"
hat tract of land known as Galiano Isl-
that the Cou h as been pleased to
he following tract of land to be a School
under the title of "North Vesuvius
District:"
at portion of Salt Spring Island lying
f the boundary line between Sections
2, extended westward and eastward to
shore.
hat the Council has been pleased to
d re-define the boundaries of Mayne
chool District, as fol ows:
hat tract of land known as Mayne
hat the Council has been pleased to
d re-define the boundaries of Vesuvius
District, as follows:
at portion of Salt Spring Island lying
the Northern boundary of Burgoyne
ool District and the southern boundary
Vesuvius School District.
POPE, Secretary, Council of Public
ion. my20-wkly

One or more Surgeons of
nal Surgical Institute
NO. 319 BUSHST., SAN FRANCISCO,
WILL BE AT
Oriental Hotel, Victoria,
MAY 14 & 16,
To examine cases for treatment by this Institute, which is devoted to treating
rmities of Children,
eases of the Spine,
and Knee Joints,
aralysis, Piles,
Fistula, Catarrh
and Chronic
Diseases.
ENCES Governor E. P. Ferry, Olympia; P. Hoyt, Associate Justice of Court, 602 Fourth St., Seattle; Wm. Oriental Hotel, Victoria; Ben. E. anker, Seattle. my6

. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
RIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
hancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE oubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, whole story of the defendant Freeman ally untrue, and he regretted to say had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13.
OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN EMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTH-, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, HEUMATISM, &c.
OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE he Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians J. T. Davenport that he had received ormation to the effect that the only edy of any service in Cholera was rodyne.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE prescribed by scores of orthodox ctitioners. Of course it would not be e singularly popular did it not "sup- a want and fill a place."—*Medical nes*, Jan. 12, 1885.
OLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, rrhœa, Colics, &c.
ION.—None genuine without the Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," stamp. Overwhelming medical testi- companies each bot le. Sole manufac- T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell on. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. 6m

RTAVISH NURSERY.
. McTAVISH, Proprietor.
—IF YOU WANT—
s, Plants, Shrubs, Trees
ny other Garden Requisites, send for my Catalogue.
e LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT on the Pacific Coast.
THY PLANTS,
FRESH SEEDS,
FINE TREES.
hing of the Best. Remember the Address,
G. A. McTAVISH,
Invertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

NSUMPTION.
positive remedy for the above disease; by its ds of cases of the worst kind and of long e been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith y, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, UABLE TREATISE on this disease to any will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
LOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST, TORONTO, ONT.
se18-1y-w

SEE OUR
BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS
STRAW HATS. -:- LIGHT JACKETS AND VESTS, ETC.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

Special to THE COLONIST.]

NYE'S GUINEA ALARM.

The Sweet Throated Guinea that Lifts up its Voice—Bill Discovers a Sure Way

To Wake up a Domestic in the Morning—It Never Fails—A Talk With Depew.

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.]

BUCK SHOALS, N. C., July.

Thanks are due and hereby extended to a large number of correspondents who have kindly replied by mail to my inquiry regarding the use and abuse of the guinea hen. Many have written me from all over the Union, carefully signing a nom de plume to their letters, and telling me why the guinea is valuable. Eighteen postal cards from the Indian territory are signed by Cherokee gentlemen with whom I have not been corresponding for many years, owing to a feeling of impatience which I have maintained toward them since I learned that they were to blame for my being short a couple of grandparents.

Two long communications also regarding the guinea come from the west dated Cherokee Strip. This, I judge, is the name of the postoffice and has nothing to do with the Indians' method of dress.

Oogoolah-pah-na-po-kah, late chief of the Brule Appetite tribe, says that we should not run down the guinea hen. That is true, Oogoolah-pah-na-po-kah, we should not run her down, because we can't. Who ever saw a guinea hen that had run down? If you wish to be alarmed during the night you can set your guinea on that hour and she will awaken you. She will not run down.

We had a domestic once who had just arrived from Europe, and her rest had been broken up on the steamer, she said, by the gayety of the first cabin, and the routs and balls which she could not get out of very well without giving offense. Her name was Tootie Tooterson, and I afterward learned that her rest on board was marred by a restless elephant that occupied the stateroom next to hers, and not by the gayety of the first cabin at all, as she was not in touch with same.

She slept very soundly while at our house as cook, and irritated me by neglecting to get up in time for breakfast. The life of a cook is such that unless she gets up prior to her breakfast and takes some exercise she is almost sure to get ossification of the thought ganglia and coma of the diapason.

So we got an alarm clock for her and set it on 4 o'clock. It was one of those alarm clocks which fetch loose in the early gray of morning like a misunderstanding between a xylophonic conclave and a boiler works, but Tootie Tooterson, tired and full of fatigue and raw dried apples, of which she was passionately fond, slept on and on and on.

THE GUINEA HEN AS AN ALARM CLOCK.

An actor man who went abroad for the purpose of doing up Henry Irving on his own ground came home on the same steamer with Tootie. He had the stateroom prior to or forward of the elephant, while Tootie was abaft. He said that in proportion to her size she was every bit as seasick as the elephant was. So he was sorry for us when he learned that a frowning Providence had selected us for the purpose of refitting and refurnishing and also doing the interior decorating of her famine works.

She was real hungry, with a tendency toward dried apples in a raw state, preferring those that had been dried on a string. Not being familiar with the English language, she often neglected sometimes to cut the string, and thus Col. Gastric had his hands full, and Tootie would moan in her sleep, and moan and moan and moan.

But she did not wake up, even when the hand to hand struggle with the alarm clock came. Even the fire department and police waked up, but Tootie did not. She kicked out another round from the foot of her bed and slept on with her arm beneath her head, so I am told.

I never saw any one sleep harder or shake the soot down from the inside of the chimney any more than she did. Even after she got to putting the alarm clock in her bed and it got to pulling the straw out of the mattress and scattering the linen over the room at 4 o'clock she slept as calmly and almost as unruffledly as though she had been in the morgue.

It was then that I bought the stock of 4 o'clock guineas owned by a poultry show and placed them under the window of Tootie Tooterson, the European Slumberer.

She's in the asylum now, but they tell me that after 4 o'clock she is wide awake, and people who have families dependent on them go away from there as soon as they can.

I am sorry that she lost her mind, of course, but I feel worse for the person who found it; for once when she was cooking for us, and also taking care of the horse, she dusted my mantel, and not understanding our language, at least fully as to idioms, etc., she drank my lung medicine at one time and left in its place a similar bottle containing a rare little lizard in alcohol which my little daughter and arranged for her collection.

I did not notice the lizard till the bottle got quite low, as it was a small lizard and quiet, being dead, but it has cast a shadow over my whole life and turned my love for lung medicine into loathing.

This year the guinea is amusing us here in our North Carolina home. So also is a red cow whom we call Fair Rosamond. We milk her on horseback, cross country. She is a mountain cow and loves freedom. She was sired by Arnold Winkelried, by William Tell, dam Joan of Arc. I never saw a cow so fond of freedom and unbleached muslin with dew on it as she is.

Fair Rosamond holds her head high and will go over a nine rail fence with a cellar door tied on her horns, yet never even knock a sliver off the top rail or scratch her person.

DISCOVERING THE LIZARD.

Conversing the other day with my friend Plum Levi, formerly of Blue Ruin, I learned that the colored man of the south most generally, if he commits a hanging offense, mostly expects to get hanged. They are much like white people in that regard, and rather pride themselves in the belief that the Caucasian has no monopoly on eternal punishment. One colored neighbor of mine, a very well informed man, tells me that he has every reason to believe that since the emancipation satan has made several changes, and among the rest has discharged his gallery ticket man and put a colored man in his place on the door.

Little Prairie Flower, Waukegan, Ills., writes that she is studying ornithology in life's meridian, and wants to know what an elk is.

The true American elk, or Alces Americanus, is often confused with the Alces Malchis, a species of overgrown deer frequenting the northern portion of Europe and Asia. It is also sometimes mixed up with the Irish elk, or Megaceros Hibernicus and B. P. O. of E.

Audubon says that the true American elk may be detected by his wild undergrowth of horns and the presence of a bald spot between the nostrils. In the B. P. O. E., however, this spot is found between the organ of ideality and love of home.

The Alces Americanus may be detected, therefore, by the bald spot and by his wearing a pair of waste paper baskets for horns.

The American elk is not carniverous, but kindly in disposition unless picked on. He feeds upon celery and other tender truck and quenches his thirst on apellinaris water. He is generous to a fault. Also to those in want. Naturalists should not confuse the nocturnal and benevolent elk of America with the smart Alick of Europe.

John Lawrence Sullivan, with whom I once collaborated in the authorship of a novel, was at one time an Elk, but the order withdrew from him hurredly and has been sitting with closed doors ever since, fearing that he may drop in some evening without the password and salute the worthy chief with one of those grand hailing signs of distress which do so much toward breaking down one's health.

The B. P. O. E. is also called The Best People On Earth, and does much good, making life brighter and more desirable whenever the weary heart is bound down considerably and liable to grow that way.

Speaking of politics, as I see now and then an allusion to same in my weekly paper, reminds me of a little conversation I once had with Mr. Depew regarding the fatal results of humor on statesmanship. The discussion arose, I think, from an allusion of mine to the general gravity noticeable in The Congressional Record and even in the proceedings of parliament, although, as Mr. Depew admitted, the British are a humor loving people, preserving and pondering over some of their jokes for years before they will even laugh at them.

He told me once that Garfield said to him that early in life he learned the fact that if he wished to advance as a statesman he must not allow himself to be humorous, so he throttled every desire himself to make a joke in order to be president, "and," says Mr. Depew, "he warned me to beware of humor as fatal to political preferment. What do you think about it?"

I spoke up and said about as follows: "If you really want to put yourself where Mr. Garfield is—viz., in the bottom of a dark grave, two or three miles from town and far from postal facilities, in order that your vignette may be printed on the ill ventilated face of a five dollar bill which lies at the bottom of the sock of a soiled dove—now is your time to throttle the heaven born smile and the light hearted bon mot. I will answer your dinner invitation for you so long as old Colonel Gastric can lift his arm to his head or the tired Follicle rise to greet the frosted cake. But, begging your pardon," I said, "you are greater than Garfield if greatness is what you're after, and——

"As for fun!

"And victuals!

"And friends!

"George Washington was a wall flower, a poor boy at a frolic, compared with yourself. It is an ideal existence. The president is your serf and mine, a well paid but pallid vassal, with the cockroaches of the White House in his victuals and the wet umbrella of every jobless yahoo under the sun in his hallrack. He must be open day and night. His wife and his children belong not to him, but to the kodacker and the grave. His days and his nights belong to the public, and I would rather be a union depot without a crime than the president and body servant of sixty millions of people, each one of whom has the right to hang his warm, wet mackintosh across the baby's crib or go into the yard and count the wash."

It was at this time that we both made a solemn promise never to allow our names to be used, no matter how good our health might be.

BILL NYE.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ON CLEVELAND.

(From the July Forum.)

What are the political issues of the impending canvass? Some of them are old, as old as the National Government, and likely long to continue; others are new and of a passing character. These issues, new and old, may be enumerated somewhat as follows:

1. The economic and commercial system, commonly known as protective, based upon the idea that it is the business of governments artificially to foster, or even to call into existence, various branches of industry.

2. The purification and reform of the civil service; or, as Mr. Carl Schurtz once tersely expressed it, "the disestablishment of the spoils system," the system which the Jacksonian Democracy introduced into the administration of our Government.

3. What is known as the "currency question," now taking the form of a demand for the free coinage of silver at the national mint at an artificial ratio with gold.

4. The pension system.

What is the attitude of Mr. Cleveland so far as these issues are concerned? He has been called upon officially to confront them all, and on no occasion, so far as I know, has he failed to make his position understood, or to give the party of which he was the head a distinct, recognized and creditable lead. He has not shuffled or vacillated; he, at least upon these issues, has emitted no uncertain sound. In action he has pursued has been in agreeing this respect the line of responsible public able contrast with that usually pursued by politicians, not only of the present, but of all time. The crying sin of cattle of that class, especially in these days of many newspapers and much rapid communication, is their constant endeavor to catch quickly and to reflect correctly public sentiment, and neither to think nor to speak for themselves. Continually playing a game of political chess and small party tactics, they are very chary of enunciating any political principles by which they are prepared to stand or fall, unless such principles are time-honored political platitudes of orthodox party shibboleth. But such has not been the practice of Mr. Cleveland. In high public position he has stood forth a clean-cut political character, a man with the courage of his convictions.

A PRETTY QUARREL.

Sir Alexander Cockburn and Sir Edwin Landseer were one day dining at a table where the conversation was cheerful and varied. Sir Alexander was Lord Chief-Justice of England, and Sir Edwin was, perhaps, the most eminent English artist of his time. By and bye, some one spoke of Shakespeare, and Landseer remarked that the poet had made a mistake in causing his hunted stag to shed "big round tears." "Now," said he, "I have made stags my especial study, and I know, for a fact, that it is quite impossible for them to shed tears." Most of the guests were inclined to accept this as an innocent, if not very valuable, commentary; but Cockburn turned upon the speaker, and asked him in a loud voice: "And don't you think you are committing a most unwarrantable impertinence in criticising Shakespeare?" The explosion of a bomb could not have created greater dismay. Landseer, the most sensitive of mortals, turned pale, and Cockburn continued to glare at him. The host, as soon as possible, broke up the party and bundled his quarrelsome guests off into the garden. Now came another difficulty. The house was six miles from town, and, as it was Sunday evening, no cabs were to be had. Landseer must return in Cockburn's carriage. To that end, the host made every possible effort to bring about a reconciliation. He entreated the artist to forget and forgive. "Remember, Sir Edwin," said he, "that long after he had joined all the other chief-justices and is forgotten, your name will remain as that of the greatest English painter of this or any other age." "That's true," said Sir Edwin; "and I am willing to make it up and ride home with him. But he'd better know that if he begins again, I'm the man to get down, take off my coat, and fight him in the lanes." Then the Lord Chief-Justice was told that Landseer was willing to shake hands and go home with him. "I won't take him," said he curtly, and drove away alone.

Oh, My Head!

THAT splitting headache, aching brow and irritable feeling can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for headache, constipation and all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Caligraph to rent at T. N. HIBBEN & Co's.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Consolidation of the Criminal Law Bill, and the "Rights" of the Upper Chamber.

The Castigation of Sir Richard Cartwright—Effective Work of B.C's Representatives.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 2.—The fact that the House of Commons sat for 10 hours is conclusive that we have reached the fag end of the session. During this week, although we have had two holidays, business has gone through with a rush, and the only thing to prevent prorogation taking place within the next seven days is the fact of the gentlemen of the Upper Chamber insisting upon their rights. Once or twice I have referred to a Government measure which has been before the House this session, namely, the Bill consolidating the Criminal Law. This bill is a bulky document which contains 1,007 clauses, and, in addition, over 70 pages of forms, the whole being comprised in a volume of 334 pages. The commons have disposed of the Bill, and, despite the fact that it was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses for consideration, several changes have been made in the different clauses, so much so, that in order to obtain a thorough grasp of the position in which it now stands the Bill requires to be reprinted. Messieurs les senateurs are to have the Bill before them next week and it is the insistence of these gentlemen that the volume shall be reprinted which is likely to delay prorogation. The senators are great sticklers for formality, but one would think, in a matter of this kind where urgency is needed, and, more particularly, as the best lawyers in the Senate are already acquainted with the scope of the Bill, that no objection would have been raised if the Premier had concisely indicated the changes which have been made by the Commons. But, no; this would not suffice, and, forsooth, the Commons will have to wait until the hon. gentlemen in the Upper chamber have carefully digested the provisions of the Bill. In addition to this measure, the Redistribution Bill has not reached the Senate, so that it is extremely likely the Commons will have to wait a day or two after their labors are concluded before the senators complete their work.

THE SENSATION OF THE WEEK.

The sensation of the week has undoubtedly been Sir John Thompson's castigation of Sir Richard Cartwright. I have heard some memorable speeches in the Canadian House of Commons, speeches eloquent and impressive. Sir John Thompson's speech of the other evening cannot be characterised as eloquent, but it was certainly impressive, so much so, that the financial critic of the Opposition squirmed under it like a trodden worm. It was one of the most caustic utterances which I have ever heard, and the general verdict, both of Grit and Tory is, that it was richly merited. As your readers are doubtless well aware Sir Richard Cartwright is not revered by many on the ministerial benches; in fact it is questionable whether he is liked by the majority of those who sit behind him. His venomous tongue, his bad temper and lack of judgment have done a great deal towards turning votes which otherwise might have been cast for the Reformers, into a Conservative camp. The Hansard for years past has been occupied, column after column, with speeches by Sir Richard Cartwright, all in the same strain, "the corruption of the Government," "blue ruin," "decadence of the country;" everything that could injure Canada in the eyes of the world has been raked up by him and embalmed in the pages of the Official Debates. Your readers need not be reminded that only a few months ago Sir Richard summarized one of his speeches in the shape of a letter to the London Economist, perhaps, the leading financial paper in the world, but even in the motherland, Cartwright's reputation it so well known that his unpatriotic action had little effect. The Economist letter created a good deal of ill-feeling in Parliament, and, coupled with the nasty remarks he has let drop on two or three occasions, doubtless led the Minister of Justice to administer the tongue-thrashing which he gave to Sir Richard the other night. It is said that Sir John has been waiting for such an opportunity, and when the opportunity did arrive he utilized it to the utmost limit. Never in my life have I heard anything more effective. Fortified by the cheers of his supporters, the leader of the House laid on with a will, the climax being reached when he offered on behalf of the Government to furnish a bonus to any constituency to return Sir Richard Cartwright in the event of South Oxford desiring to part company with the rueful knight. The speech has been the talk of the lobbies, nay, I may say of the whole country. Requests for copies of the Hansard have come in from all parts and none can be had for either love or money.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

The feeling in favor of a permanent increase to the sessional indemnity culminated this week in a large deputation of Conservative members waiting upon the Government to urge that the increase be granted. They made out a fairly strong case but were reminded by the Premier of the serious nature of the demand. An addition of $150,000 annually to the cost of legislation is a sum of considerable magnitude, and if that amount were added to the vote for the proposed East Atlantic Steamship service, there is no question but that the service would be a reality within a very short time. The pressure for the indemnity upon the Government is very strong and it may be that they will have to give way, but if they do, it is morally certain that the country will not approve of the Government's decision. The Government, however, will have no alternative in face of the unanimously expressed wish of the House. For, although no Reformers accompanied the deputation, it is understood that, with the exception of Mr. McMullen, they are in thorough accord with the request which is made. I notice that the St. John Sun, the leading organ of the Government in N. B., to hand this morning, enters an emphatic protest against the increase, and says if members of Parliament had only shown to the ministry how the sessions of Parliament might be shortened, in that way expense might be saved to the representatives of the people and far better service rendered to the country.

GRIT FRIENDLINESS FOR B. C.

A week or two ago the ex-Minister of the Interior, Mr. "Philosopher" Mills, raised the question of the right of B. C. to six representatives in the House of Commons, and it was only after a little constitutional information had been supplied him by Mr. Mara and Mr. Corbould, that Mr. Mills took back what he had said and repudiated any desire to deprive B. C. of her just rights. This week also Mr. Mills was the first to raise the question as to the utility of the subsidy for steam communication between San Francisco and Victoria. He took the ground that the well-known legal maxim applied in this case, that where the reason ceases, the rule ceases; and if the Government could make it clear, as he thought they could, that when the arrangement was made for the service with the B. C. Government it was for the purpose of establishing communication between B. C. and other portions of the Dominion, and as a more effective means of communication had been established that arrangement was at an end. He therefore suggested that a case might be framed for submission to the Supreme Court, and if all the facts were stated he thought it could be shown that this arrangement was entered into for a purpose, which purpose had been attained, and the expenditure need not be continued. Mr. Fraser, member for Guysborough, and Dr. Landerkin, two other well known Grits, joined Mr. Mills in condemnation of the payment of the subsidy. Mr. Foster, however, pointed out that the stipulations in the terms of union with B. C. were very explicit. When an effort was made to cancel this contract three or four years ago the people of the Province rigidly insisted upon its being carried out to the letter, and the effort to abrogate the arrangement fell through. Mr. Foster further pointed out that it could scarcely be said that the service to San Francisco fulfilled no useful purpose. When Mr. McLelan was negotiating with the company which ran the steamers to 'Frisco under the contract, they declared their willingness to keep on the boat even though the subsidy was not granted. Mr. Foster admitted that the circumstances had changed since the arrangement with B. C. was made, but the terms of the conditions made with the Province had not changed one iota, and unless the Province chose to change it, the Dominion Government had no alternative but to continue as usual. He expressed his preference that the amount of the annual subsidy should be devoted to some more useful purpose in B. C., such, for instance, as improving postal communication with other districts not well served. However, that was a matter which rested entirely with the Province. The Grits did not have the discussion all their own way as Mr. Gordon entered an emphatic protest against the proposition of Mr. Mills and Mr. Fraser. He claimed that the steamers were of great benefit to the Province and expressed his surprise that anyone should endeavor to break the solemn compact which had been entered into. The subject dropped at this point, but the matter is one which your people might watch with advantage as it is evident from the fact of the Grits bringing up this matter nearly every year that they deem the subsidy withdrawn.

MR. GORDON TO THE FORE.

Some people may, perhaps, incline to the opinion that the members from your Province do not make their voices heard sufficiently in the House of Commons. Mr. Gordon this week has asserted himself on B. C. matters and to considerable advantage. In supply, when a number of appropriations were being passed, the member for Vancouver district, took occasion to press the claims of B. C. for better lighting. He made a strong claim for more lights for the harbor of Nanaimo. He pointed out that as far back as 1872, when Sir Hector Langevin visited the Province, he reported upon the necessity of lighting the entrance to that harbor, but up to the present it has been deemed more important to light other points leading to other ports. Mr. Gordon asked the Government to place two small lights as experiments in that Harbor next year: Mr. Foster promised that light buoys and automatic buoys would probably be placed there, but Mr. Gordon insisted that this was not sufficient, and that a lighthouse was really required. He could not, however, get any further promise than the Department would take the matter into consideration.

Subsequently Mr. Gordon called attention to the dismissal of the fishery guardians of Vancouver Island, and wanted to know why no others had been appointed. He reminded the House that there are eight or ten valuable rivers containing fish on Vancouver Island, and twenty or thirty fine lakes where fish have been plentiful. He insisted that guardians should be appointed to look after the fisheries at the proper season. Mr. Foster, who labored under the disadvantage of having to speak for Mr. Tupper, who is now in England, said there was an increase in this vote for British Columbia, which was, no doubt, intended to provide for proper inspection and overseers. The inspector for British Columbia, he added, had instructions to employ what help is necessary to protect those rivers.

Nice line of Baby Carriages, at Weiler Bros., with wood or wire wheels.

"UNHATCHED CHICKENS."

Speculations as to the Liberal Home Rule Government as Yet "in Nubibus."

The Laborers Likely to Form a Party Uninterested in Irish Affairs.

LONDON, July 8.—(Associated Press.)—As the elections held yesterday were fairly representative, no great Liberal triumph can be expected from the county vote when completed, and the last hope that the Gladstone government will be buttressed by a strong, coherent party, is gone. On the contrary, the Liberal majority must now depend on the Irish party. Even with the support of both Irish sections, it is improbable that Gladstone will have more than a majority of 50. Conservatives hold that a majority of more than 20 is improbable. Among the certainties of the future, nothing is so certain as a long period of political turmoil. Gladstone, with a small majority, composed of motley groups of Liberals, Radicals, laborites, McCarthyites and Parnellites, will be unable to effect any serious legislation. This self-evident fact has given rise to a rumor that he will decline to form a Ministry, and will recommend Earl Spencer for the purpose. The Liberals rightly ridicule the rumor. They know their chief, even with a majority of twenty, is ready to take office and produce a Home Rule Bill. They are also beginning to admit that the chances of Home Rule passing the House are becoming remote. If it does pass, no strain will be put upon the Lords in rejecting it. The peril to the Lords lay in opposing Home Rule as backed by the decided will of the country. They can reject it now with a light heart.

Among the difficulties awaiting the Liberal Government is the formation of a labor party not caring a rap for Home Rule and ready to coalesce with any party already. Burns and Hardy are the strongest representatives. The laborers declare their intention to form a party of their own and make terms for their support. In addition, the new London members are determined to form a municipal socialist group, bent on procuring social reform. Thus the opponents of Gladstone hope the Home Rule scheme will be a failure. With regard to the new Cabinet, a leading Treasury official told a representative of the Associated Press that he had obtained information that Henry Fowler would be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir William Harcourt First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House. This arrangement contains the startling implication that Gladstone will either retire to the Lords, or take the lightest part in the Government, the Vice-Presidency of the Council. The Gladstonian followers ridicule the notion of his accepting a peerage, and believe he will remain in the Commons and fight Home Rule through.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR:—In reference to a remark in an editorial of your valuable paper of Thursday, July 7th, which I find has given rise to a lot of misunderstanding, I beg to state it is not true that the S. A. officers or soldiers have been careless in going about amongst people known to have the smallpox. So far, there have been no cases amongst the inmates of the Army Rescue Home, 155 Vancouver street. It is true only two out of the 35 cases as reported suffering from the dread disease are S. A. soldiers, and no officer or soldier has tried to visit them since their case was known to be smallpox. Before this they had been visited, but has not this been the case in numbers of other instances outside the S. A.? We are law-abiding citizens, and would have no thought of risking the public health by any carelessness in a matter of so great importance. We would rather conscientiously carry out every needful precaution. We are the servants of all for Jesus' sake, but our enthusiasm is kept within the bounds of common sense. My object in writing this is to correct some wrong impressions which, I fear, some people have in reference to the S. A.

NELLIE BANKS,
S. A. District Officer for B. C.

[We are sorry that any misunderstanding has arisen out of what we said with respect to the Salvation Army in connection with the smallpox. We are quite sure that none of the officers would wilfully and knowingly do anything to endanger the health of the community. What we said was not intended as a reflection on the Salvation Army; but, knowing that two of the soldiers were down with the disease, we suggested a temporary suspension of its meetings as a precautionary measure.]

SNAKE CHARMED BIRDS.

It is the popular belief that serpents have power to charm their prey before devouring it. This belief seems to be applied only to the smaller snakes. The small snakes, I observe, are endowed with more patience, and when they wish to procure a meal they do not rush upon their victim and by force crush out its life, but calmly and patiently await their opportunity. I believe that no serpent has the power to charm. The snake is a natural enemy to bird life. For this reason when a bird observes a snake it immediately sets about to drive away its enemy. The snake may raise its head and maintain a motionless attitude, save now and then the thrusting out of the tongue. The bird will fly or flutter about, manifesting the greatest excitement, chafing and chattering, scolding and screaming, by turns, all the while flitting in a hurried manner back and forth, until by this violent exercise in the fruitless effort to accomplish its purpose, it so reduces its physical force that it is unable to continue the warfare further than to retain with difficulty its hold upon some friendly branch. In this exhausted condition it can only flutter its wings, make fluffy its feathers and emit a slight vocal sound. Tired out, the bird is unable to escape, and thus falls an easy prey to the snake, that simply bides its time, and at the right moment reaches up and captures it.—Forest and Stream.

Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all diseases caused by impure blood and it builds up the whole system.

"PERFECTLY WONDERFUL."

I was sitting in a depot waiting room recently, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press, when two women came in and sat down so near me that I could not help hearing everything they said, particularly as the one who did nearly all the talking spoke in a high key. "Yes," she said, the moment she had seated herself, "I've been to see Mme C., the clarryvoyant, and it was perfectly wonderful what she told me; perfectly wonderful. They needn't no one try to tell me hereafter that there ain't nothing in clarryvoyance, for I know better. She told me things that no livin' human mortal could of told her about me." "What did she tell you?" asked the other woman. "Well, the first thing she told me was that I was a married woman. The minnit I went into a room she says, says she, 'I don't think you're a single woman.' 'No,' says I. 'I ain't.' And then she went on and told me more things about my affairs than I sposed anybody knew. She told me I'd have trouble with a dark complected woman, and I know just who that is; and she told me to look out for a light complected woman, and I know exactly who that is; and she warned me against a certain person who is trying to do me an injury, and I know exactly who that is; and she said I'd get an important letter soon; and she thinks I'm to go on a journey soon; and she says I'll outlive my husband by ten or twelve years, and that we must both look out for a certain person with black or brown eyes and dark hair who would do us an injury if she could. I know who she meant. Then she said we were likely to inherit a large fortune soon from a totally unexpected source, and that it wouldn't upset us a bit to get it. She just went on in that way telling me more things that I'd no idea anybody on earth knew. I know that there is something in clarryvoyance."

SUCCI'S MADNESS.

The Italian fasting man has succumbed to the fate which many of his compatriots anticipated for him—he has lost his reason and is now an inmate of the asylum of Saint Anne in Paris. It is not so long ago that he was in London repeating, or attempting to repeat, the continuous abstention from food which had procured him such notoriety in Florence and elsewhere. He broke down, it will be remembered, and the failure to accomplish the self-imposed feat preyed on his mind, which, at the best of times, could never be called sound. From London he repaired to Paris, and there, it seems, such mental sanity as he preserved gave way, and, after comporting himself in an obstreperous and even wild manner on the Boulevard des Italiens, he was removed by the Commissary of Police, protesting that he was the "Emperor Caesar." This was on the night of the 29th ult., but some days before he had been observed by his Parisian neighbors to be dejected, taciturn and troubled—in the state, in fact, which usually precedes an outburst of mania. At the infirmary of the depot to which he was taken by the Commissary his demeanour became hourly more excited, and he passed the night in a furiously maniacal condition, shouting, gesticulating and blaspheming in the polyglot dialect, of which he is a master. Seen next day at noon by Dr. Garnier, he was pronounced to be laboring under the form of a mania known as "religious persecution," not actually dangerous to himself or to bystanders, but apt, in all likelihood, to become so. This development of insanity is often a derivative from what Italian alienists classify as "megalomania,"—the madness of self exaltation, of which, in the spring of 1888, when he performed his great festing feat in Florence, he betrayed the premonitory symptoms. Those who saw him at that time, watched night and day by relays of medical undergraduates in his room attached to the Instuto di Studi Superiori, could not fail to detect the deseased self-importance which characterized his demeanour and conversation, more particularly when he attempted, in the daily ride allowed him under surveillance, to cross the path of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose notice he did everything to attract. No doubt the nutrition of his brain was seriously affected by his abstinence from food, and the inhibitory paresis that must in any case have overtaken him was accelerated, if not actually invited, by the practice. We trust his fate will act as a warning to those who would follow in his footsteps, and deter them from a repitition of feats which long ago yielded whatever scientific fruit they were capable of bringing forth. Certainly of all the careers known to a century prolific in eccentricities the stupidest, if not the ignoblest, is that of the professional fasting man, earning his bread by refusing to take it.—Lancet.

A NEW COMPLAINT.

A Vermont lady had removed from her native place to California. She went to live in Oakland. She found life very agreeable at first; but, before long, she began to experience distressing physical sensations. She became nervous, fretful and very uncomfortable; she lost much of her sleep at night, and much of her happiness by day. At last she resolved to consult a physician, and did so, calling to see a bright light in the profession. She gave him a very full account of her symptoms, and then asked: "What is it that ails me, doctor?" "Fleas, ma'am," answered the doctor. For this information the Vermont lady paid the doctor's mimimum consultation fee of five dollars, and went on her way, but not rejoicing.

Straw Hats, White Vests and Light Coats. Gilmore & McCandless.

Young Bros'. Bakery.

Messrs. M. & L. Young have removed to the corner of Broad and Pandora streets, while their new building on Government street is being erected. jel6 3m

Special to THE COLONIST.]

M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser's Domestic Experiences—The "Arizona Kicker's" Ambition.

The Bad Man from San Saba Settled—An Untold Tale.

[Copyright, 1892, by Charles B. Lewis.]

Mrs. Bowser realized that something was wrong as soon as she heard his step. He came scuffling up the steps, gave the door a kick as he unlocked it, and dropping his hat in the hall he walked up to her with some object in his hand and asked:

"Do you see that, Mrs. Bowser?"

"Yes, dear."

"What is it?"

"A hairpin."

"I picked it up on the steps. It is only a hairpin, to be sure, but my finding it where I did has a significance. It proves the reckless waste and appalling extravagance prevailing throughout this house!"

"Does it? Well, I haven't been out of the house to-day. It was very likely dropped by Mrs. White, who came in this afternoon."

Mr. Bowser perceived that he had no case, and he had nothing more to say until he sat down to dinner. After he had begun his meal he suddenly laid down his knife and fork and icily inquired:

"Mrs Bowser, did you ask the grocer for wagon grease or butter when you got this stuff?"

"TWO TONS IN THREE DAYS!"

"I didn't ask for either. Isn't it good butter?"

"There's no butter about it. It isn't even decent oleomargarine. It's a wonder to me we haven't all been poisoned! When a man tells me that his wife knows enough to buy groceries I know he's either a liar or an idiot! I'll bet you paid at least twenty-eight cents per pound for this grease!"

"Mr. Bowser, this is some of that butter you found in a dairy four or five days ago and paid thirty cents per pound for because it was so extra! Let's see! It was the Cold Spring dairy, wasn't it? There's a whole cake of it still left."

"Do you—you!"——

"Yes—same butter, Mr. Bowser. I think you get cheated on it. I never saw a man yet who was a judge of butter!"

Mr. Bowser was floored again, and he didn't rally until after the meal was over. He was looking for something and he found it. Mrs. Bowser had to tell him the coal was out.

"What! What! Two tons of coal gone in three days and only the range to use it!" shouted Mr. Bowser.

"That coal lasted longer than usual, I think," quietly replied Mrs. Bowser.

"What on earth did you do with it? Two tons in three days! Are we running a 40-horse power engine in this house? Are we an ocean steamer? Are we a steam supply company, unlimited?"

"Do you know when you got that coal? Here is the date. It was over six"——

"If I had the money of Gould and Vanderbilt put together I could'nt stand such extravagance!" interrupted Mr. Bowser as he stood up and gestured with both arms "Will anybody on top of this green earth believe?—two tons in three days!"

"Look at the date yourself," she said handed him the bill. "Its a day or two over six weeks. Our new girl is very economical with coal.

There was the date, and though Mr. Bowser was red clear back to the ears he couldn't dispute it. He felt that he must say something, however, and so he put it down with the remark:

"Nothing but waste! waste! waste! from cellar to garret and back again! How we manage to keep out of the poor house is a mystery to me!"

Mrs. Bowser gave him fifteen minutes to quiet down and then placidly observed:

"I had a man fix the front doorbell this afternoon, and you'd better leave me half a dollar to pay him."

"What! That front doorbell out of order again!" he cried as he laid down his paper.

"This is the first time it has ever been out of order, Mr. Bowser, and we have lived here over eight years."

"But how did it come out of order? Who stood on the front steps and willfully and deliberately and maliciously pulled and yanked and tugged until they broke the wire? If it wasn't you, then who was it, and where were you to allow it?"

"The wire was worn out."

"Worn out! Who ever heard of wire wearing out? It was deliberately pulled out by the roots, and it can stay out! The next thing you'll tell me, I suppose is that all the water pipes in the house have busted."

"No, the water pipes are all right; but the ic man"——

"What about the iceman? My contract calls for twenty-five pounds a day, and if he's playing roots on us I'll hunt him to the grave!"

"His bill for a month—here it is."

"His bill! Why, the infernal scoundrel! He didn't begin delivering ice until a week ago!"

"Oh, yes, dear."

"I'll take 10,000 affidavits that it isn't ten days! He thinks you are running things and has taken advantage of it. Mrs. Bowser, you know I'm a patient, uncomplaining husband, but this"——

"Here's the date on my grocery book," she interrupted, "and its in your own handwriting. I asked you to put it down, remember!"

"Never! Never asked me anything of the kind!"

"Isn't that your writing?"

"If it is I wrote it in my sleep, but it is probably a forgery. It's no use, Mrs. Bowser—no use. We might just as well give up and sell out. No living man can stand such household mismanagement and keep his ambition and courage. It's the last straw! I'm done."

And Mr. Bowser turned around and fell upon the lounge with a great crash, and lay there for the next two hours trying to make himself believe that all husbands were martyrs and he the greatest martyr of all.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

OUR AMBITION.—Our esteemed contemporary down the street, in a three column article of personal abuse, asks the question, "Will this villain's ambition be satisfied with the office of mayor?" We are the villain referred to, of course, and we wish to frankly and emphatically reply that our ambition, so far from being satisfied, has just woke up. We are the editor and proprietor of a great weekly family newspaper, and the owner of a grocery, a harness shop, a shoestore, a gunshop, a butcher shop and a feedstore, all under one and the same roof. Further, we are the acknowledged Ward McAllister of this town. What we say in regard to social matters goes. We lead the german when the music strikes up, and when not leading the german we are telling the hostess how to work the ice cream freezer and to fold the table napkins to resemble a broken human heart.

On top of all this we are mayor of the town, elected by an overwhelming majority, and running municipal affairs in bang-up style. Such of the boys as do not respect us as mayor take pains to keep clear of the two guns we are known to carry as an editor and a citizen. We have driven out the cowboys, licked every member of the common council and brought a postmaster down off his high horse. It doubtless seems to our contemporary as if any one critter on this earth ought to be satisfied with such honors, but we are not. Far from it! We shall not pause long on the threshold. We are already laying wires to be elected to the legislature, as we announced some weeks ago. It is the senate or nothing with us. From thence to the gubernatorial chair will only be a step. From governor to congressman will be only a stride. We may not be satisfied with even that.

A SOLEMN WARNING.—Tuesday afternoon a man calling himself Grizzly Bill got into a dispute in the Red Trout saloon with an individual who has been generally known around town as Terrible Tom. Both drew their guns and adjourned to the sidewalk and began shooting. Twelve shots were fired and the only thing hit was Major Callahan's bulldog, who died an hour later.

The parties were promptly arrested and brought before us as mayor, for shooting all over the town and failing to hit each other. It did not take us over half an hour to ascertain all the facts and particulars, and we find each one twenty-five dollars. As neither had over two dollars in cash and couldn't raise the fine, the pair have gone to the county jail for three months.

TELLING THE HOSTESS HOW TO FOLD TABLE NAPKINS.

We understand that some of the boys are criticising our official action, but we can't help it. When a man draws to shoot in this town he must either hit somebody with one of the six bullets or be considered an N. G. and treated accordingly. This blazing away at random, and firing good lead into telegraph poles and hitching posts, is a smirch on the reputation of the town, and we propose to put a stop to it if the thing can be done.

FROM THE SAN SABA.

The city marshal and I were sitting on the steps of a grocery facing the public square when a man suddenly appeared in front of and facing us on the other side of the street. He flung down his broad brimed hat, jumped on it and began:

"I am the bad man from the San Saba river! When I'm alone I'm as tender-hearted and peaceful as a little baby and anybody kin borrow my gun or take off my butes. But when I'm riled—oh! great guns! when I'm riled thar's no more holdin me back than trying to stop a stampede of 10,000 steers! Whoop! Waugh!"

"Is there going to be a fuss here?" I asked of the marshal.

"Oh, no! Just go right on with your story."

I was telling him about a cyclone in Missouri, and as I continued the story, or started to, the man peeled off his coat and jumped on it and yelled:

"The San Saba is full of alligators and lizards, but I swim in it every morning! The water is pizen fur wolves and panthers, but I drink it by the gallon! My father was a poor man, but he left me this yere knife which had bled a dozen duffers. My mother couldn't read or write, but she brung me up to fear nuthin on the face of the earth. Whar's the critter—the cowardly, thievin, lyin sarpent—who put tar on my left ear while I slept?"

"That's man's dangerous!" I said to officer as I looked around for a place of shelter.

"I hardly think so," he replied, as he glanced at him. "What did the cyclone do next?"

I had been speaking about fifteen seconds when the bad man pulled off his vest and the handkerchief around his neck and flung them on the pile and shouted:

"Waugh! Whoop! They put rattlesnakes in my bed, but I slept on like a baby! They put centipeds in my hat, but the critters bite! The lightning tore up the earth all around me, but I wasn't hit! I cum down the left bank of the San Saba on a thunderbolt, but I was feelin good natured and wouldn't her hurt a fly. A nigger boy could her led me by the nose till I found this tar on my ear. Who dun it? Let the critter stand forth and meet his doom!"

"He's certainly getting ready to shoot!" I said to the marshal, "and we'll be his first targets."

"Oh, I reckon not!" he calmly replied. "Were the folks killed when the house went over."

Before I could answer him the bad man drew two guns, jumped up and yelled "Waugh!" and then added:

"Hev I got to kill and bury this hull town to find the critter who tarred my ear? Won't he step forth? Won't he be so kind and condescendin and everlastingly good as to face me fur the millionth part of a second? I'm sufferin! I'm in pain. If I can't find the human hyena who reached under the wagon with tar on a stick!"——

The marshal got up and walked over to him. He took the gun out of his right hand and flung it down, and he took the gun out of his left hand and tossed it after the other. Then he grabbed the bad man by the shoulder, wheeled him around, gave him a "lift" with his knee and said:

"BUT WHEN I'M RILED."

"Now yo' go off and sleep some sense into yo' head or I'll use yo' for a club to hit hogs."

The bad man went. He didn't even look back. The marshal picked up the pieces of clothing and the guns, tucked them under his arm and came over to me, and as he sat down he said:

"Well, yo'd got along to where the cyclone hit a school house. How many did it kill there?"

AN UNTOLD TALE.

We had got settled down when a smile overspread the drummer's face, a grin began to draw the corners of his mouth right and left, and he quietly began:

"I think it was the funniest thing I ever heard in all my life—ha! ha! ha!"

"Sir! Are you a drummer?" inquired an oldish man with reddish gray hair who sat in front of him.

"Yes."

"Drummer from Chicago?"

"Yes."

"And you want to tell us a funny story, eh?"

"I do. It's the funniest story I ever heard related and too good to keep."

"Well, sir, I've a word to say to you," continued the old man. "I like fun myself. Up to a year ago I was alway on the grin. If anything tickled me I'd laugh till I fell down in weakness. I once laughed thirteen hours without a break at a story a drummer told me. I brought on heart disease from laughing, and the doctors have warned me to be very careful. This story is mighty funny, isn't it?"

"It is, sir."

"Got a roaring old climax to it?"

"Yes."

"Pretty certain to convulse the audience, I suppose?

"I'll warrant it to."

"Then please excuse me and I'll go into the next car for a few minutes. I'm certain its a funny story. I know you'll tell it in such a way that I'll have to bust right out in spite of all I can do. If I bust I'm a goner. I want to hear the story mighty bad, but also want to live as long as I can. Just excuse me."

He picked up his grip and left the car, and the drummer's smile faded away and he pulled out a newspaper and began to read. Somehow we didn't like to ask for the story and somehow he didn't seem to care about telling it. By and by I went into the other car and found the old man and asked:

"Were you really honest in what you said about your heart?"

"Well, no," he replied.

"What was your object?"

"Simply to stop his yarn. I'm traveling in the same line of goods for a New York house, and I wanted to hurt his feelings as much as I could!"

M. QUAD.

Gives Good Appetite.

SIRS,—I think your valuable medicine cannot be surpassed, according to the benefit I received from it After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly four years, I tried B. B. B. with the greatest success, finding it gave me great relief and good appetite. I now enjoy good health, which I owe to your valuable medicine.

MISS MINNIE BROWN, London, Ont.

General Newsence—You haven't tried that cigar I gave you the other day, old man, have you?" Colonel Madura—"No; I haven't met any one that I wanted to try it on."

"A conceited ass, as the Portuguese say, enjoys a long life," said Hicks. "Why don't you make use of the fact to get a low premium on your insurance policy?" asked Cynicus.

FADS OF FAIR WOMEN

VARIOUS TYPES OF GIRLS MET AT WATERING PLACES.

Characteristics of the Athletic Girl, the Sentimental Girl, the Dancing Girl, the Bathing Girl, the Smart Girl, the Romp and the Coquette.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

There are as many different types of the summer girl as there are watering places. While there may be the same general characteristics about all wide awake, fun loving girls, still conditions will bring out certain traits in bold relief, and so we get in the rosebud garden of summer girls all sorts of blossoms, a few weeds and now and then a thistle.

Let us see. There are the athletic girl, the sentimental girl, the dancing girl, the bathing girl, the coquette, the poseuse, the romp, the lorgnette girl, the smart girl, the girl who shocks and and an innumerable host beside.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

The athletic girl is comparatively a recent discovery. She has come into vogue during the last five years. Time was when the white muslin girl, who fainted easily and whose waist could be spanned by two hands, was popular. But that day is past. The girl who goes in for rowing, canoeing, swimming, climbing mountains and walking miles, the girl who is as brown as a berry and proud of her muscle, who can even handle a gun without screaming, who dresses in rough and ready fashion, going in for blazers, reefers and "sweaters," the girl whom the boys call "a good fellow," is very fashionable just now.

She can be found in all her glory at Bar Harbor. She climbs green mountains at morning or noon and at eventide dances all night. She scours the blue waters of Frenchman's bay with her canoe and handles the paddles with skill and dexterity. She drives well, too—but if you wish to see the driving girl in all her glory, you must look for her at Newport.

The Newport feminine Jehu is an unmitigated swell. She gets herself all up in white or pale yellow or mauve, or some such distracting hue, and she gets away up in the air on one of those marvelous carts one only sees at this resort, a flunkey beside her and a dummy behind her, her arms akimbo, her dainty white gloved hands holding the reins and brandishing the whip, and nothing to equal her can possibly be imagined. The Newport girl is par excellence the conventional girl, hampered, restricted and bound by the fetters of society, frightened to death of her position, dreading the awful judgment of the "Four Hundred" more than that of the last day.

If you want to understand the possibilities of the bathing girl you must go either to Narragansett or Asbury Park. You can see enough at the former resort, more at Asbury. The Narragansett girl is a lively, jolly, high kicking girl, who loves to cut up in the surf and on the sands. She is fond, too, of being photographed in her bathing dress. She doesn't mind one bit if you snap a camera at her, but will pose for you with her best fellow's arms about her waist and his laughing face looking over her shoulder. But at Asbury the beauty of the bathing girl steals more insidiously upon you. She goes into the surf looking like an angel in her white cashmere dress—she comes out—well, still looking

THE BATHING GIRL.

like an angel. Thackeray says, you know, that there are two kinds of angels, and both are very charming in their way. The Asbury girl is a very wet, limp, clinging and transparent angel as to her draperies.

The poseuse is omnipresent. I have seen her everywhere this summer—at Richfield, Lake George, Long Branch. She is generally lithe and graceful, and always has pretty feet and ankles. She is a generous little soul and is willing to give people a treat. Whether you see her on the promenade, as she cats her up her skirts and shows you the dearest little red shoes in the world, or in the ballroom, where she nonchalantly crosses her limbs and reveals the most stunning old rose silk stockings, you appreciate her disinterestedness and are honestly grateful.

The coquette is at perihelion in Saratoga. The cry at many of the summer resorts is that of Tennyson's Cleopatra, "There are no men to govern in this hovel—that makes my only woe." But there are men at Saratoga, and the coquette has full swing. The Saratoga girl is gushing, gorgeously dressed, an exquisite dancer and mistress of all the dainty arts and wiles with which a woman can make her natural enemy miserable. She it is who rises while it is yet night, about 5 o'clock in the morning, and goes with some infatuated youth to drink Congress water. That is a mild diversion in itself, but in Congress park more engagements, it is computed, have been made and broken than in any other quarter of the civilized globe. Those walks at dawn as well as those strolls by moonlight—for how much mischief are they not responsible!

The dancing girl is seen in all her perfection at Richfield and Lake George. At the former resort there seems to be little to do save dance and drink—sulphur water. Hops and germans are very popular, and some of the belles illustrate the very poetry of motion. At Lake George there are some exquisite dancers, and as there is the best of music at the Fort William Henry hotel, the formal and informal hops are greatly patronized.

The girl who shocks may be found at almost any resort. She it is who takes a champagne cocktail on a hotel piazza between dances, thereby sending all the tabbies into convulsions. She it is who bets on the races, wins too, and in her ecstacy tears her bonnet in pieces and fires it at the winning horse. She it is who drives, walks, goes boating without a chaperon and is, in short, delightfully wicked. She is the summer girl in the most elaborate significance of the term. She firmly intends to have the biggest possible time and go home with the greatest number of scalps dangling at her belt. She is the girl men chaff, flirt with, pay meaningless compliments to, but with whom they seldom fall in love.

The girl with the lorgnette, who can see as well as you or I, but who thinks it good form to carry one and stare timid people out of countenance; the sentimental girl, who gives you a bit of goldenrod and begs you to keep it for her sake; the romp, who is ready for any kind of a frolic and whose laugh is heard from one end of the piazza to the other—all these are familiar types.

The summer girl reads? Um—well, yes—novels. Novels, too, that she often slips inside some other book lest their

THE SENTIMENTAL GIRL.

lurid titles attract too much attention; novels a man would blush to ask for at a news stand; novels so rubbishy and inane as to give one an attack of vertigo.

The girl who does fancy work is no longer visible to the naked eye. She leaves her drawn work, her embroidery and her "tatting" up stairs in her trunk. Occasionally one sees a young man doing a bit of drawn work, while the girls look on in derision. Bean parties, cake walks, tableaux and theatricals are all indulged in by the summer resort girl. Sacred concerts go on Sunday evenings, and possibly the girl who dances latest, who flirts most outrageously, will sing the old fashioned hymns in the sweetest and most effective fashion.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

Woman's Sphere.

The fact is almost too patent for argument that the mothers of a race ought not to be made its breadwinners. The fathers and husbands, the brothers and sons, for the life that has been given to them ought to protect and shield from the daily struggle for subsistence the mothers and wives and sisters and daughters of our land. It is a melancholy fact that today there are thousands of young girls laying their lives as a sacrifice upon the altar of filial or fraternal love, and robbing the world of the noblest examples of wifehood and motherhood. In the interest of the race this ought not to be.

Women should reign supreme over the home. She should be in deed and in truth the deity of the hearthstone. This is not only the opinion of many of our noblest women, but I believe it is the view of our best and strongest men. The German emperor touched a sympathetic chord in the heart of many a husband and father, I have no doubt, when he said, "I prefer a woman with a talent for making jams to one who has an aptitude for discussing the constitution." And as for myself, I must confess that I am old fashioned enough to admire the charming domesticity of the empress herself, who at the unearthly hour of 6 o'clock in the morning prepares his breakfast with her own royal hands.

REBECCA BEEMAN.

The Swiss Corsage.

The Swiss corsage is as popular as ever for the young, and even some old women wear it to their own injury, for it is designed for only very slim figures and is pretty for only such.

Special to THE COLONIST.]

REDFERN FASHIONS.

A New Opening for the Accomplished Members of the Unemployed.

Society Skirt Dancing—Black Silk is the Chosen Material Again.

NEW YORK, July, 1892.—Society is quite incapable of amusing itself, and there is a new field for the unemployed who "cannot work and to dig are ashamed." There are openings as skirt dancers, reciters, banjo players, drawing room actors, whistlers, and, in short, any sort of providers of more or less refined amusement. Society sits cynical and silent with its sense of of humor lying dormant, over-weighted with ennui, and asks plaintively but imperiously for amusement. It is willing to pay for it and to pay handsomely, although it is difficult to make society laugh, the labor involved by the skill required is worth the trouble, for the amuser must feel the inward conviction that not only is he gaining a "fancy price" for his work, but that he is also gaining applause which is not to be got easily.

Dancing seems to amuse the society man more effectually and more lastingly than any other amusement. The eye is occupied with pleasing and graceful movements and there is no strain on the intellectual powers, no subtle jokes to understand, no mental nuts to crack.

Redfern is not by any means a warm admirer of the blouse, but in Rom one must give a slight preference to Roman customs, so as the heat of the American summer makes the blouse a very desirable garment. Redfern supplies them as well as other firms, indeed, better. Here is one of the soft white Liberty silk, trimmed with narrow green velvet ribbon

It has a pretty negligee frill, drooping from shoulder to waist, an empire band, and a fulness under it.

Society ladies have lately taken up the idea of dancing, and English titled dames and American ladies of good position pirouette before a mildly enthusiastic crowd. But this is but a whim of the moment or the preliminary steps before a stage canter. We might parody "Grey's Elegy," and say "the path of dancing leads but to the stage." Society ladies who dance at home generally dance in public later on. No, the dancing days of society are said to be almost numbered. When the Shah of Persia visited England and was present at one of the balls at Buckingham Palace, he is said to have watched waltzing with an amused smile, and then asked, "Why don't you get your servants to do it for you?" This is almost exactly what is done now. Certain firms and bureaus of employment keep on their books a list of young men suitable for the functions of society evenings. They are generally black sheep, ne'er-do-wells, failures in the real work of life, who have sown their wild oats lavishly, ultimately have to live on the husks that come in the way of a "society clown." They are presentable in appearance, the faultless white and black of their evening clothes, their perfect waltzing, aptitude for singing "a simple little ballad," or reciting a humorous or pathetic poem, and master over all kinds of accompaniments being their stock-in-trade.

Their conversation having to pass for that of the average society young man is not necessarily brilliant. They are not known as hirelings, and I have heard of debutantes losing their hearts to them. Why not? There is just enough mystery about their occupation to inspire a girl with interest.

A well-known lady of society once married one of these society clowns. She met him at her father's house among a score or so of other young men who were really eligible and although the knowledge of his humiliating position kept him silent through a whole season, he constantly met his employer's daughter at the houses of her "set," (as he was a good dancer and therefore kept employed) and finally "Love found out a way." The story ended here, at least to the public,—and whether the young man continued the pursuit he had chosen after marriage is not stated, but I believe they lived happily although out of society. Redfern tells me that the black silk gown about which I spoke a fortnight ago, is now indeed very fashionable and almost every woman of style has one. Silk is the material which seems to have taken the popular fancy this summer. Made as a Princess corselet skirt, worn over a bodice of crepe de chine of some delicate art shade, it is a costume which is elegant and in good taste. Coats are also made of this rich and sober material to match the skirt. There is absolutely no change in the fashion of skirts, excepting those subtle ones known only to the inner sisterhood of dressmakers, who, by a little alteration have made the cornet skirt out of what is before known as the "bell." It is now cut so that stout ladies may wear it with more success than before, the drapery falling forward more.

Sleeves are frequently made out of a different material to the gown, sometimes of a different color. The Elizabethan, formed of three puffs, with a ribbon bow or bracelet between each, is a pretty style for summer gowns. Sashes are worn, fastened in any style you like, long bows, short bows, short ends or ends of unequal length, according to the taste of the wearer. Altogether, as I said before, it is the era of individualism.

The next sketch shows a much abbreviated Eton jacket, worn over a full loose blouse of Indian silk. This little coat is a great novelty. It has short sleeves under which the loose blouse sleever are pulled out. It is slit up the back and very much open in front. The skirt is made to match the jacket.

LE BARON DE BREMONT.

ANALYZED A CHICKEN SALAD.

"No, I will not eat it!"

Every one turned and looked in amazement at the rebel. The scene was in a Jersey City railroad restaurant, where no one had ever kicked before at what was set in front of him.

"No, I will not eat it!"

The martial tones rang out louder than before and men came running from all quarters of the city, expecting to see the rash man struck dead by the floor walker, who is hired to flirt with the lady cashier and bulldoze people who object to the size of their checks.

"I called for chicken salad and I am given veal salad. I will not eat it. I'll take to the lecture platform and expose the swindle first."

"Sir," commenced the big floor walker, "that dish contains fractions of chicken, some lettuce and some mayonnaise dressing. There is no veal in it at all."

The customer emptied the salad on the table and commenced sorting it out. He made three heaps. In one he put the lettuce leaves and in the second the pieces of veal, the third being reserved for the chicken if the salad panned out any. A big swarm of railroad restaurant victims anxious to join the rebellion if there was the slightest show of success, watched him with bated breath.

After he had finished the mutineer had a big pile of veal and a few bits of lettuce leaf. In the heap reserved for the chicken were three feathers, a bit of eggshell, two little pieces of bone and a morsel of the skin of some bird.

"I decline to pay for the salad on this showing," he declared.

He was arrested, nevertheless, and the next morning he had the three piles of material brought into court. The restaurant manager, splendid in a dress suit, with his side whiskers newly curled and his diamonds dipped in alcohol, took the stand and was duly sworn.

"My defence," he said pompously, "is that there is really no such thing as a chicken salad known to the railroad restaurant trade. It is purely a question of the trade. I have in court fifteen cooks and waiters who will swear that to put chicken in a chicken salad would be solecism.

"I have heard of it being done, but never in a railroad restaurant. In one case a man was brought a salad made of real chicken and he ordered it removed, saying, 'Take it away. I know what a chicken salad is.' Then they brought him some bits of veal mixed up with cabbage leaves and he remarked, "You can't fool me on salads. I know what I've been accustomed to. This is the stuff!'"

The magistrate, in accordance with the "custom of the trade" provision of law, decided the case in favor of the restaurant.

A Liberal Triumph.

SCORES of men and women who have always suffered their prejudices to blind them to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters now use and praise this wonderful tonic purifier as the best remedy known for dyspepsia, constipation and all blood diseases.

"So poor Staggers is dead." "Yes; he took the gold cure four times, and at last succumed. I understand he asked to be cremated; but his widow wouldn't have it so." "She had him buried, did she?" "No; she had him assayed."

Howson Lott—"I see you have no servant girl at present. Did you fire your last one?" Morrison Essex—"No; spontaneous combustion!"

hich I spoke a fortnight ago, is now in-ed very fashionable and almost every oman of style has one. Silk is the ma-rial which seems to have taken the pop-ar fancy this summer. Made as a rincess corselet skirt, worn over a bod-e of crepe de chine of some delicate art ade, it is a costume which is elegant d in good taste. Coats are also made this rich and sober material to match e skirt. There is absolutely no change the fashion of skirts, excepting those btle ones known only to the inner sis-rhood of dressmakers, who, by a little teration have made the cornet skirt out what is before known as the "bell." It now cut so that stout ladies may wear with more success than before, the apery falling forward more.

Sleeves are frequently made out of a fferent material to the gown, sometimes a different color. The Elizabethan, rmed of three puffs, with a ribbon bow bracelet between each, is a pretty style r summer gowns. Sashes are worn, stened in any style you like, long bows, ort bows, short ends or ends of un-ual length, according to the taste of e wearer. Altogether, as I said before, is the era of individualism.

The next sketch shows a much abbrev-ed Eton jacket, worn over a full loose ouse of Indian silk. This little coat a great novelty. It has short sleeves der which the loose blouse sleever are lled out. It is slit up the back and y much open in front. The skirt is de to match the jacket.

LE BARON DE BREMONT.

ANALYZED A CHICKEN SALAD.

"No, I will not eat it!"

Every one turned and looked in amaze-nt at the rebel. The scene was in a sey City railroad restaurant, where one had ever kicked before at what s set in front of him.

"No, I will not eat it!"

The martial tones rang out louder than fore and men came running from all arters of the city, expecting to see the h man struck dead by the floor walker, o is hired to flirt with the lady cashier d bulldoze people who object to the e of their checks.

"I called for chicken salad and I am en veal salad. I will not eat it. I'll e to the lecture platform and expose e swindle first."

"Sir," commenced the big floor walker, hat dish contains fractions of chicken, me lettuce and some mayonnaise dress-g. There is no veal in it at all."

The customer emptied the salad on the ble and commenced sorting it out. e made three heaps. In one he put e lettuce leaves and in the second the eces of veal, the third being reserved the chicken if the salad panned out y. A big swarm of railroad restaurant ctims anxious to join the rebellion if ere was the slightest show of success, atched him with bated breath.

After he had finished the mutineer had big pile of veal and a few bits of let-ce leaf. In the heap reserved for the icken were three feathers, a bit of egg-ell, two little pieces of bone and a orsel of the skin of some bird.

"I decline to pay for the salad on this owing," he declared.

He was arrested, nevertheless, and e next morning he had the three piles material brought into court. The staurant manager, splendid in a dress it, with his side whiskers newly curled d his diamonds dipped in alcohol, took e stand and was duly sworn.

"My defence," he said pompously, "is at there is really no such thing as a chick-salad known to the railroad restaurant ade. It is purely a question of the trade. have in court fifteen cooks and aiters who will swear that to put icken in a chicken salad would be lecism.

"I have heard of it being done, but ver in a railroad restaurant. In one se a man was brought a salad made of al chicken and he ordered it removed, ying, 'Take it away. I know what a icken salad is.' Then they brought m some bits of veal mixed up with bbage leaves and he remarked, "You n't fool me on salads. I know what ve been accustomed to. This is the uff!"

The magistrate, in accordance with the custom of the trade" provision of law, ecided the case in favor of the restaur-t.

A Liberal Triumph.

CORES of men and women who have always suffered their prejudices to blind em to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters w use and praise this wonderful tonic puri-r as the best remedy known for dyspepsia, nstipation and all blood diseases.

"So poor Staggers is dead." "Yes; took the gold cure four times, and at st succumed. I understand he asked be cremated; but his widow wouldn't ve it so." "She had him buried, did e?" "No; she had him assayed."

Howson Lott—"I see you have no ser-nt girl at present. Did you fire your st one?" Morrison Essex—"No; spon-neous combustion!"

HAVE IT WELL IN HAND.

The Authorities are Acting Promptly and Energetically to Eradicate the Smallpox.

Jubilee Quarantine Hospital Completed and in Active Operation with an Efficient Staff.

Lamentable Death of a Well Known Citizen—General News of the Outbreak.

That the authorities are now thoroughly aroused, and are taking every precaution to prevent the spread in Victoria and in other parts of the Province, of the much dreaded smallpox, no one can doubt. The inactivity of a week ago is gone. In its place are the energetic and well-directed efforts of all interested, which must be productive of the very best results.

With characteristic energy, the Premier, Hon. Theodore Davie, has followed up his action of Saturday, and, as will be seen by the advertisement published in another column, has had rules and regulations prepared and proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, which cannot fail to be of great assistance in stamping out the seeds of the threatened epidemic. The Quarantine Hospital, on the Jubilee Hospital grounds, has been completed, and is now in active operation with an efficient staff. Other steps, detailed below, have also been taken, until it can safely be said there is no need for any further alarm, so long as ordinary precautions are taken by individuals.

THE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

Briefly summarized, the "regulations issued by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in the matter of smallpox" and proclaimed in an extra of the Gazette published yesterday, provide for the following matters, viz:

The appointment of municipal health officers to co-operate with the Provincial Health officer.

The providing of hospitals, hospital tents, etc., for the reception and care of the sick.

The disinfection, or if necessary, destruction of clothing, etc., which may have been exposed to contagion and the disinfection and purification of vehicles of all kinds.

Quarantine of all exposed persons until the period of incubation of the disease shall have elapsed.

The proper guarding of quarantined houses, with severe penalties to be imposed in cases where officers in charge fail to do their duty.

The inspection of steamboats, baggage, freight, etc., and the disinfection of travellers.

Compulsory and free vaccination.

The disbanding of public meetings, gatherings, etc., and the prohibition of the same, together with picnics, excursions, etc.

The appropriation of any land, unoccupied building, etc., necessary for hospital or quarantine purposes, the same not being less than 150 yards from an inhabited dwelling.

The prompt action of the Government is very highly commended on all sides, and will do much to lessen the public alarm. One fact worthy of notice in this respect is that not only are the regulations issued, but they will be enforced. It will be seen that the Health Officer is the supreme authority, and there will now be no questioning whose business and duty it is to do this and that and the other thing. Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver are all included and come under the law, as does indeed the whole Province.

THE QUARANTINE HOSPITAL COMPLETED

All the sufferers from smallpox, who can be removed, have now been taken to the Quarantine Hospital on the Jubilee Hospital grounds, where they are having the very best care and attention. Besides the members of the consulting medical staff, who have control, there is a resident surgeon, Dr. Crompton, of Fort street, who gives his personal care and attention to every case. The nursing arrangements are the very best possible. Miss Hardy, the matron of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, has been transferred to the smallpox building, and will there continue in control. She is a most painstaking and experienced nurse, thoroughly trained and able, and no better choice could have been made, while it is to be noted, to Miss Hardy's credit, that she voluntarily placed her services at the command of the Board of Directors. Associated with her are her two sisters, also volunteers, and some male nurses who have been employed. The Sisters of Charity, from St. Ann's Convent and St. Joseph's Hospital, have generously volunteered their services, and will supply all the necessary aid. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon these devoted women, who "go about doing good," and have not considered their personal safety as against the great and noble work they may do in caring for the afflicted. Moreover, as they are all trained nurses, their services will be far more than ordinarily valuable and desirable. What they do in the way of nursing the sick, is not done for their own glory or for praise, but in devout obedience to the scriptural precept: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Speaking of the hospital building it may be said there was no time lost in getting it in readiness to receive its occupants. Actual work was only commenced on Saturday night and it took just sixteen hours to get the commodious structure together. Of course there were plenty of men at work, and the sound of the hammer and the saw was heard all Sunday, but work on the Sabbath was a work of necessity, and necessity knows no law. The structure is L shaped, 70 feet long by 20 feet wide on the long side, and 40x20 at the end, so that it affords accommodation for two rows of cots the entire length, and there is also protection for the tents which have been put up for the milder cases. A telephone has been put in, connecting the smallpox ward with the general offices of the Jubilee hospital, so that there can be perfect communication between the two buildings, without any actual contact. The food, clothing, etc., for the patients can be prepared in the main building, where the arrangements are perfect, and there is not the slightest danger of any infection, for no one knows better than, if as well as, the hospital authorities, how to guard against this evil.

While work on the building was going on, on Sunday morning, a number of excited residents in the locality, and some who live a long way off, but who are always open for engagements as professional agitators, gathered around the workmen and threatened violence. Telephone advices to the superintendent of Provincial police and to the City Hall soon resulted in a couple of officers being sent out, and once the blue coats were seen in the distance, the "unruly mob" retreated to safe quarters, from which the work could be watched. A line of red flags has been placed around the hospital and no one is allowed inside these except those actually engaged as attendants, etc. The other people—those who make so much fuss about the smallpox—are not likely to get any closer than they can help. It might be as well for the inquisitive to note the fact that if anyone is caught inside the line he will be "quarantined" for from 14 to 21 days.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES DISINFECTED.

By order of the health officers, all public conveyances, such as street cars, hacks, coupes, etc., have been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, and there is provision made for regular disinfection, so that in case anyone having the disease should make use of these methods of locomotion, there will be no ill results. A number of the corporations employing large numbers of men have given orders for all employes to be vaccinated. The tram car company has arranged with a physician who will vaccinate all conductors, motorneers, etc., free of charge, and it is hoped that all of them will be wise enough to take advantage of the opportunity.

MR. RITHET'S GENEROUS OFFER.

When Mr. R. P. Rithet was informed of the way in which the efforts of the Health Officers to get a suitable site for a Quarantine Hospital were being obstructed in various ways, he immediately made an offer of eight acres of land adjoining the Jubilee Hospital. This generous proposition has not yet been accepted on account of the buildings having already been put up, but as one of the directors of the hospital remarked yesterday, "if some other of our citizens were to exhibit the same spirit it would be quite an easy matter to suppress the threatened epidemic." Should it become necessary to erect other buildings, the directors will no doubt avail themselves of Mr. Rithet's generosity. The site he offered is not open to a single objection, and would afford ample room all round, so that no one could complain of the proximity of the hospital.

THE INJUNCTION VARIED.

The matter of the injunction to restrain the Corporation of the City of Victoria from placing any smallpox patients on the city property at Ross Bay, came up for argument yesterday afternoon before Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Chief Justice. Mr. A. McPhillips appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. W. J. Taylor represented the city. Hon. Theodore Davie also appeared, and without going into the merits of the case to argue whether or not the injunction should be dissolved, he asked that the Court vary the order so as to enable the removal of a number of children there from the Protestant Orphans' Home. He explained that there had been one case of smallpox in the Home, and the patient was at once removed to the Hospital. The other children were still cooped up in the Home, however, and were in danger of catching the disease. He asked that the Court permit their removal for a day or two to the new building at Ross Bay, just erected by the city, it being provided, of course, that no affected children should be sent there.

His Lordship, after considerable argument, consented, Hon. Dr. J. S. Helmcken having been called to give evidence as to the perfect safety of the removal. Mr. McPhillips, for the petitioners, consented.

Further argument on the injunction was then laid over until to-day.

A CASE OF CLUBBING.

One of the schemes for caring for the stricken is the one adopted by some 30 young men who have no homes here, and have been living in hotels, etc. They have clubbed together, each putting in $2.50 per week, and have rented a house in the eastern part of the city and furnished a couple of rooms, so that if any one of their number is taken sick, he can be cared for there. The idea is considered a good one, but now that first-class hospital arrangements have been made, there does not seem to exist any special reason for a private hospital. Any who are taken ill can be treated, and, what is more, will be treated just as carefully and attentively at the Jubilee Quarantine Hospital as they can be anywhere.

THE ODD FELLOWS TAKE ACTION.

At a joint meeting of the Odd Fellows of the city, held last evening, it was decided to look after any of the brethren who might be taken down with smallpox, and special arrangements will be at once made for looking after such cases. The Odd Fellows are determined, at least, to see that their own people are well attended to.

A LAMENTABLE DEATH.

Widespread regret was caused in the city, yesterday, by the announcement of the death of Mr. W. M. Waitt, so long and favorably known in Victoria, and, in fact, throughout the province. He had been ill with smallpox for a couple of days, and was supposed to be getting along very nicely, but Sunday, at noon, was taken worse, and died shortly afterwards.

The deceased was 60 years of age. He was born in Gardner, Maine, and, in 1863, went to California, coming to Victoria two years later, and, with his father, engaging in the commission business. He was afterwards employed with T. N. Hibben & Co., for 15 years, and just 16 years ago started in business for himself. He has been very successful, and, at the time of his death, was proprietor of two establishments on Government street. He leaves a widow and two daughters, one Mrs. H. Kent, and the other Miss N. Waitt, the latter being at present in California on a visit. In business as well as social circles, Mr. Waitt will be missed, and more especially as he was taken off with the dread disease, is his death to be deplored.

SHOULD BE INSPECTED.

Everywhere the question is being asked, "What are the authorities doing about Chinatown?" There seems to be an idea abroad that a rigid inspection should be made at once, and the whole of the quarter thoroughly fumigated and disinfected. There is not as much danger in Chinatown as a good many imagine, but it is as well to be safe, and no doubt now that other matters are well in hand the health officers will devote their attention to this. The compulsory vaccination law will, of course, be enforced in the Chinese quarter as well as in other parts of the city, and it will no doubt meet with much opposition, for the Celestials do not take kindly to the European idea of a preventative, and it is alleged they have a habit, where vaccination is compulsory, of sucking the lymph out of their arms as soon as the doctor is out of sight. Precautions can readily be taken against this, and no doubt the law will be rigidly enforced.

SPECIAL PRAYERS OFFERED.

In most of the city churches Sunday special prayers for the afflicted were offered up and in some places the outbreak of smallpox was made the theme of the sermon. This was the case at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Sunday night when Rev. Mr. Macleod spoke very strongly on the existence of the disease which he held to be an inevitable punishment from God because of the disregard of sanitary and moral laws. The spread of the evil, he held, could be plainly traced to the social evil, and he urged that every one should work to endeavor to stamp out the moral as well as the physical disease.

The attendance at the various churches was fair but not so large as usual, a good many being kept away by the dread of meeting some one who had carried the infection.

OUT AT ALBERT HEAD.

The patients out at the Albert Head quarantine station are doing very well. There are fifteen of them there now, all mild cases except one. This is a man named Thomas H. Burrows, who was reported, last evening, as being in a dangerous condition. There are six nurses looking after the patients, five of them males and one female, while two devoted wives are nursing their husbands. There is only one nurse employed by private parties, all the others being paid by the city. With the exception of the Burrows case, all the patients are doing well, and there is said to no reason why, with ordinary care and precaution, they should not recover. In fact several are now convalescent. The report that the patients at Albert Head were not being well cared for, is not correct. They have everything necessary. At first, when they were sent there, there was some inconvenience by reason of the fact that the authorities were not informed of what was wanted. They have since, however, supplied every want, and only yesterday afternoon a man was sent out to get a complete list of anything further required, which will be immediately supplied. Friends of the patients now there, can depend upon the best attention and treatment being given the afflicted.

THE AMERICANS ALARMED.

A Washington dispatch, of last night, says: "The United States marine hospital, at San Francisco, will be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to carefully inspect all the vessels arriving at San Francisco from Victoria, B.C., and vessels from Northern ports having on board passengers or merchandise from Victoria, to prevent the introduction of smallpox into San Francisco. The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, received a telegram from Assistant Surgeon Magrude, at Port Townsend, stating that smallpox is epidemic at Victoria, and that many cases are now under treatment. Owing to the close proximity of Tacoma, Seattle and Port Townsend to Victoria, and the continual traffic between these places, the treasury department is alarmed for fear the disease may spread, and stringent methods are to be at once adopted to prevent it. Acting Secretary Nettleton had a conference, late this evening, with Surgeon General Weyman over the subject of quarantining."

ENDORSED THE MAYOR'S ACTION.

At a special meeting of the City Council, held yesterday morning, a resolution was passed confirming the mayor in all he had done to assist in the suppression of the threatened smallpox outbreak. It was also decided to instruct Mr. D. R. Harris, agent of the property adjoining the Protestant Orphans' Home, that he must have an empty well thereon filled up at once, as it was a probable source of disease. The mayor was authorized to go ahead and do anything he might think necessary to stamp out the smallpox and care for the patients.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

At midnight last night the number of cases officially reported was 44, of which three developed during Sunday and Monday, and are not considered dangerous. The patients everywhere are receiving the best possible attention; 16 are at Albert Head, 10 are at the Jubile quarantine hospital, and 18 are being cared for at their homes in the city, under strict quarantine. The only two deaths that have yet resulted have been those of patients who had never been vaccinated.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, telegraphed the city health authorities yesterday asking how many cases of smallpox had been reported in the past six weeks. Dr. Milne answered last night: "Forty-five cases," and at the same time ordered, by instruction of the Government, ten thousand fresh vaccine points from Dr. H. Stewart of Palmerston. These will be used in all parts of the province.

Telegraphic advices were received from Vancouver Tuesday, stating that from 11 o'clock in the morning, a strict quarantine had been declared against Victoria, and further, that the Vancouver Board of Health was co-operating with those of Seattle, New Westminster and Nanaimo, in the endeavor to shut off traffic between those ports and this city. Needless to say the information was received here with surprise and indignation. Had the Victoria Board of Health, a few weeks ago, declared a quarantine against Vancouver, it is safe to say there would now be no disease here, for the cases from which the threatened epidemic sprang, are said to be directly traceable to Vancouver. But people here supposed the Terminal City authorities were alive to the emergency, and would take care to strictly enforce the home quarantine laws. It can be clearly proven, and will be too, when the time comes, that the most crass negligence was exhibited in Vancouver in permitting affected persons to go abroad.

A CASE IN POINT.

Steve Marsh, who is now down with the disease, was employed in Vancouver, actually nursing one of the unfortunate women who was taken down with smallpox. According to his own statement, made to a gentleman in this city, who can be had at any time, he held the woman in his arms the very day before she died, and yet no sooner had her body been removed than he was permitted to go at large. He came to Victoria and was working here for Mr. Buchan, the fresco artist, in the Odd-fellow's hall, and, as one of the other painters on the same work is also down, there can be no doubt that the man carried the disease. Could there be anything more careless or negligent than allowing this man to leave the quarantine station and go where he wished, whether he carried infection abroad or not? And yet Vancouver was proudly boasting that every precaution was being taken! This is one case, and there are others which can also be cited.

INFECTED CLOTHES.

Four cases of smallpox have been taken out of one block in this city, where there has been a dressmaking establishment, and the charge is directly made that the infection was carried there on some clothes sent down here from Vancouver to be re-made. Positive evidence of the correctness of the report cannot be procured, but two facts were learned which tend to prove the correctness of the theory. One of the unfortunate women of Dupont street, Vancouver, was taken down with the smallpox and when she was removed to the quarantine hospital, all her clothing was ordered to be destroyed. Strange to say, the orders were not carried out. Instead of having the dresses, etc., burned, as should have been done, they were sent down to another woman in Victoria, and were by her given out to be made over. It is said they were fumigated. Perhaps they were, but fumigation of clothing infected with the germs of smallpox is not enough, and no sanitary officer in the world who knows anything about his business, would permit such an occurrence.

QUARANTINE.

The authorities say that the Boards of Health of the Mainland cities, have not the power to prevent vessels from Victoria landing passengers and freight after the Dominion quarantine regulations have been complied with. The C. P. R. Company have given instructions to Capt. Rudlin to land passengers, etc., as usual until further orders. When the Sound steamers came in last night none of the passengers or crew who wished to return were permitted to land. Captain Roberts, the Purser and a health officer from Port Townsend were the only ones who came ashore. The health officer refused to allow the return mails to go on board, the Puget Sound Board of Health having ordered that all mail from Victoria be fumigated in an air tight room for 24 hours. Postmaster Shakespeare has wired to Ottawa for instructions. No Sound mail was sent out last night, and probably there will be none to-night.

SHUT OFF THE SUPPLY.

Speaking of the action of the city of Vancouver in declaring a quarantine against Victoria, a prominent citizen said yesterday to a COLONIST reporter, "After all, I don't know but what it was the best thing that could have happened. The fact of the matter is that if the source of the supply of the disease is shut off, we will soon get rid of what cases we now have, and there will be no more reason for a further outbreak, but so long as tourists and others are permitted to come here from Vancouver we don't know who is safe."

The above simply voices the sentiments of a great many Victorians who have gone into the matter carefully. They have no doubt the disease came from Vancouver, and say that if, in the first place, a strict quarantine had been enforced against the Terminal City, there would now be no threatened epidemic here.

NOT FROM VANCOUVER SUGAR.

It has been stated on the streets during the past few days, and stated most directly and positively, too, that one of the ways in which the smallpox was brought to Victoria was by means of the sugar packages from the refinery at Vancouver. It was said to be a fact that there had been several employes at the refinery taken down with the disease, notably one man whose work it was to "head" the barrels before shipment, and the presumption was that the infection had been carried across the channel in this way. As is usual, however, with such rumors when traced to the fountain head, this one was found to be lacking very much in truth; and certainly the refinery people are very positive in their statement that none of their employes have been ill, as the following telegram from them will show:

"Rumor connecting smallpox with this Refinery is absolutely without foundation. We have not had a single case of even ordinary sickness, and we are taking every possible precaution by compulsory vaccination and otherwise to prevent slightest risk. Please give this widest publicity in your paper."

B. C. SUGAR REFINERY.

FOR DISINFECTING SHIPS.

Those who are aware of the incompleteness of the apparatus for disinfecting steamships and other vessels arriving at this port, have become very indignant at the neglect on the part of the Dominion Government in not acting promptly to supply the deficiency. As long ago as last year the most urgent representations were made, asking that something be done; but no action was taken by the Government until over two weeks ago, when a man was sent here with a di-oxide machine, suitable for the purpose. But the machine, as landed on the C.P.N. Company's wharf, is no good. It has to be put on board a suitable steamer, which may go out to a ship when necessary, and be worked from alongside. The Dominion Government has not refused to purchase a boat, but has not done so for the reason that it considers the price very much too high. There was only one craft available, and it failed to pass inspection. The next best boat would cost something like $10,000, and the Ottawa officials do not seem inclined to pay that much. It is admitted, on all sides, that something must be done, and in order to stir the department up a little, the following telegram was yesterday sent by Mr. E. G. Prior, M.P.:

Hon. Sir John Abbott, Ottawa: Quarantine matters here at standstill. Man with fumigating apparatus been here two weeks, and no signs of vessel being bought for purpose. Several suitable boats offered for sale. Great indignation expressed on all sides at apathy and dilatoriness of Government. No proper means for fumigating vessels yet, although two steamships already arrived with smallpox on board. Please authorize purchase or lease of suitable vessel at once. Cost should not count in case of this kind. Answer.

E. G. PRIOR.

DOMINION QUARANTINE RULES.

For the benefit of a great many who are now interested in the matter of the Dominion Government quarantine laws, the subjoined summary is given of a proclamation issued July 18, 1887, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This proclamation says that no passenger shall be permitted to land from any steamship until declared free from infectious disease or well-founded suspicion thereof, nor unless the quarantine officer is satisfied that such person may be allowed to land without danger to the public health. Any persons ill with cholera, smallpox, etc., shall be landed at the quarantine station for treatment, and the vessel shall be disinfected and allowed to proceed or be detained in such manner as may be deemed expedient by the medical officer, for the protection of the public health. No steerage passenger shall be allowed to pass the inspection station without furnishing evidence of having been vaccinated within the seven years previous or of having had the smallpox, and in case there has been a case of smallpox on board during the voyage this regulation shall also apply to every passenger on board. These regulations, while specially issued to refer to Grosse Isle and the St. Lawrence, are also to apply to all regularly organized quarantine ports in the Dominion.

The regulations above briefly stated are the only ones Dr. McNaughton Jones, the quarantine medical officer here, has had to go by. Talking to a COLONIST reporter yesterday, Dr. Jones stated that he had received from the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, a communication by mail, requesting him to explain why he had not quarantined the Japanese who came over on the Empress of Japan some time ago, when there was a case of smallpox on board. Dr. Jones said he had replied to this letter, stating that the Japs were not quarantined for the reason that they had been located in the forecastle of the ship while the Chinamen were in the after part and during the entire voyage the first saloon passengers were between the Japs and the Chinese, so that there could be no danger of them being affected. Another thing, said the doctor, is that the smallpox did not break out from the Chinese, or the Japanese either, for that matter, but was first to make its appearance amongst the men who had been handling the freight brought over on the Empress, and from this one would be reasonably inclined to suppose that it was the freight that was affected. Except in the case above mentioned, when the Japs were not quarantined, the regulations have in every respect been complied with.

VACCINATING PASSENGERS.

Some time last summer Dr. Jones, Quarantine Officer at this port, succeeded in getting an order issued by the C.P.R. Steamship Company that all passengers before going on board should be vaccinated, or else show proof of having been vaccinated within seven years previous, or of having had the smallpox. The regulation was, it is said, issued in due course, but, according to report, it has not in all cases been complied with. As regards the quarantine laws in Canada, it may be said that they are practically the same as those in force in England and in other countries, except Italy, where quarantine is enforced for the period of incubation of the smallpox.

IN DURANCE WORSE THAN VILE.

Since the smallpox patients have been removed from the Clarence Hotel rooms a strict quarantine has been kept on the building and no one is allowed to go in or come out. Not that anyone is very particularly anxious to go in, but there are some 18 people inside who would like very much, indeed, to come out, and cannot, because the officer in charge won't let them. However, all are reported well and plenty of good food is supplied at regular intervals, so no one will be any the worse for the enforced confinement. The whole place has been well fumigated and aired.

EVENTS DECLARED OFF.

In order to do away with the chances of infection as much as possible, a number of meetings, and other events which were to have taken place, have been declared off. Amongst other announcements are the following: Pride of the Ridge Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 37, will have no more meetings until further orders. The Victoria Athletic club picnic has been indefinitely postponed. C. F. Wilgard, manager of the "Natural Gas" company," has cancelled his dates at The Victoria theatre. Court Northern Light, No. 5935, A. O. F., will be open for a few minutes only, on Thursday evening, to receive dues, regular routine business will be postponed until further notice. No more meetings of the Salvation Army will be allowed until further notice. The Royal Templars of Temperance will not meet again until further notice.

WILL BE REMOVED.

When the regulations were issued that all smallpox patients, no matter who they were, would have to be removed to the Quarantine Station, it was stated in some quarters that this would only apply to the poor, and that prominent and influential citizens who might be stricken down would be excepted. This is not the case. The law has been made for the rich as well as for the poor, and will be accordingly enforced. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, who is one of the patients, will be removed at once, and he is not offering any objections whatever. The general public should dispel the idea at once that any different treatment will be accorded, no matter who the patients are. This is not a case where there is any respecting of persons.

ONE CASE IN CHINATOWN.

It was reported to the authorities, yesterday, that there was one case of smallpox in Chinatown, and an effort was at once made to locate the afflicted Celestial. Before the officers were on the ground, however, he had been spirited away, and, it is supposed, was taken to one of the ranches in the neighborhood of the city. The general opinion expressed in the city, and expressed, too, in the plainest language, is that something should be done immediately in the way of establishing a strict quarantine on the Chinese quarter, and, so soon as possible, a thorough inspection of all premises should be made, while, needless to say, vaccination should be systematic and compulsory. The delay of the authorities in taking these necessary steps is causing some alarm which will not be abated until action is commenced.

THE ALBERT HEAD STATION.

A report received last evening from the Albert Head station says that the majority of the patients are getting along very well and some of them are now convalescent, so that in a short time they will be able to assist in the care of their fellow sufferers. No more patients are to be allowed in the Albert Head building.

AT THE JUBILEE QUARANTINE.

At the Jubilee quarantine, too, the patients are progressing famously, thanks to the good care given them. The rules laid down for the prevention of the further circulation of the dread disease are to be rigidly enforced. President Davies will permit of no half-way measures, and will act only on the advice of his medical associates. Yesterday his attention was called to the fact that Dr. Crompton, though appointed to take charge of the smallpox hospital, and supposed by the hospital authorities to remain on the ground day and night, was also attending to the afflicted in all parts of the city. President Davies at once saw Dr. Milne and Mayor Beaven, and was informed that Dr. Crompton was receiving $20 per day from the city, and they thought should look after all the city patients. President Davies does not believe in allowing anyone who might communicate the infection to move about among the citizens, and consequently will insist upon the physician attending the patients at the hospital remaining within the quarantine limits until the last case has been disposed of. Unless Dr. Crompton can do this, another doctor will be installed this morning. Expressmen, too, and all others who are brought in contact with the suffering, are to be dealt with fearlessly. Any vehicles bringing a patient to the hospital will be detained, with those in charge, until the period of incubation has elapsed. Attendants caring for the suffering, on the completion of their work, will be detained in a proper retreat until all fear of their carrying contagion is dispelled.

No lack of accommodation will be permitted to take the hospital directors by surprise. There is still plenty of room in the "L" building, to which are to be built at once separate wards, with cots and conveniences for pay patients, several of whom have already come forward.

FRESH VACCINE ASSURED.

Drs. Davie and Hasell yesterday inoculated two heifers, and about one week hence will have a plentiful supply of fresh bovine lymph. The idea of establishing a vaccine farm at home will be universally commended, as no longer the fears of delay or of finding the vaccine ineffectual on arrival, will be before the eyes of the public.

A SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

Yesterday afternoon Police Officer McNeill picked up a man on the streets who he supposed was sick. He took him to Dr. Davie's office, when it was discovered that the man had smallpox as was suspected. Dr. Davie gave the man a letter to take to the Quarantine Hospital and told him to go directly there, and to walk in the middle of the road. Instead of going to the hospital, however, the man went to Dr. Milne's office, where he presented the note. Dr. Milne, who is the medical Health Officer for the city, did not read the note, but seeing the man's condition he ordered him to go home and go to bed. The man started up Douglas street, followed by a couple of onlookers, and went to his cabin, Number 3, Woods' cabins, Johnson street. He did not stay there long, but in the meantime the spectators had sent for a police officer and he was not allowed to go away. Later on the "smallpox ambulance" passed down the street and the driver was asked to come and take the man away. He promised to come back shortly and did come back and took the sufferer to the hospital. In the meantime several people had left the cabin, one of them a Chinaman with a large bundle of clothes. The Medical Health Officer had apparently made no special effort to have the house quarantined or to prevent the man walking around the streets, spreading disease wherever he went. The circumstances were reported to the Attorney-General last evening, and he has promised to take some action to prevent any recurrence of apparent negligence.

ANOTHER PECULIAR CASE.

The other day a man walked into Dr. Milne's office and said he was sick. The doctor gave him a letter which he told him to give to Mr. Bailey at the City Hall. The smallpox patient started for the City Hall, and, after a vain search for Mr. Bailey, wandered to the police station, where he rang the bell and handed the note to Jailer Allen. The note read: "This man has smallpox. Have him quarantined." Jailer Allen did not let the man stay long in the barracks, and had started him down the street when Sergt. Levin came along and the matter was reported to him. Sergt. Levin overtook the man and asked him where he lived. "At the Osborne House," was the reply, and then Levin said, "You go home and go to bed." The man did so and the house was then quarantined; but there are a good many people who are not entirely satisfied with such a loose way of dealing with such cases. The Attorney General has also had this case reported to him.

AN INSUFFICIENT STAFF.

There is an idea prevalent that the city sanitary staff is not sufficient to enforce the necessary quarantine of all houses, etc., and it is considered essential to draw the attention of the city authorities to the deficiency. Plenty of men can be had for guard and patrol duty, and certainly, now that the Government has issued such complete regulations, a strong effort should be put forth to enforce them. Those who know say there are not half enough men now employed to do the work, and if this is a fact the staff should be immediately increased.

SUPT. HUSSEY IS CHIEF.

In order to prevent any possibility of conflict of authority between the Provincial and City Police, in enforcing the regulations, etc., it is well to understand that the direction and control of the City Police, as well as of the Provincial, is vested in the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the Province. This authority is set forth in Section 261, of the Municipalities Act, 1892, which reads:

"The police of all municipalities shall, within the limits of such municipalities, be under the direction of the Superintendent of Police of the Province."

Superintendent Hussey is, therefore, to all intents and purposes, Chief, and there is no disputing his authority, and the City and Provincial Police will work together in harmony, as they have been doing, all the better for knowing that they are practically under the one head.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

At midnight the COLONIST called up Dr. Milne's residence to ascertain the exact number of cases reported, etc.. The Medical Health Officer gives 47 as the official record with four deaths, two of which occurred to-day. The afternoon bulletin was was as follows:—

"Three new cases were reported at my office to-day. One of those, an Indian, who was removed from his lodgings in the Stronach cabins to the Jubilee quarantine station. There have been four deaths so far; two last night, J. Giles, at 106½ Yates Street, and a woman "Georgie," at the Refuge Home. Both were buried before daylight this morning. There are now (3 p.m.) 47 cases officially reported. They are nearly all of a mild nature. The work of removing patients yet in the city to the quarantine station is going on as fast as circumstances will permit. The friends of the patients could facilitate matters considerably by assisting instead of obstructing the men who are engaged in removing the patients. We have failed as yet to find any Chinese cases; one reported this morning has been removed by his friends to some unknown place.

DR. MILNE,
Health Officer.

THE VANCOUVER SIDE OF THE CASE.

VANCOUVER, July 12.—(Special). Passengers by the Yosemite were forbidden to land this morning, until Health Inspector Huntly and the medical men satisfied themselves that no affected persons were on board, as the authorities were intent upon their duties. The SS. Boscowitz, from Victoria, steamed up to the city wharf, and some of the Union Steamship people are said to have prevented her crew from landing until the authorities arrived.

On Friday last startling rumors reached here of an alleged smallpox epidemic in Victoria. The council met at 11 a.m. and also in the evening to consider the matter. At both meetings it was decided to secure all the legitimate information possible. Stringent quarantine measures were only mentioned. On Saturday the aldermen were approached by excited citizens demanding, imploring and entreating them to quarantine Victoria. The afternoon paper, without positively declaring itself, added kerosene to the flames, and the council met again Saturday morning. In the words of Ald. Odlum, "they were equally divided as to whether they should quarantine the capital or not." At that meeting they received word from Westminster that the Royal City Council would meet them that afternoon to co-operate with them. Westminster took the initiative, though Vancouver had been thinking of the same scheme. The Westminster Council were as a body more moderately inclined, particularly Mayor Townsend. It was decided not to quarantine. Monday morning word was received that San Francisco and the State of Washington were both taking steps to quarantine British Columbia. The Council again held an emergency meeting, and at that session it was decided to wait for a full attendance at the regular meeting in the evening. At the evening session Alderman Odlum moved to quarantine Victoria. Ald. Cannon moved in amendment a direct negative. An amendment to the amendment, "That still further particulars be received from the Attorney-General before action be taken," was carried by a majority of one. This morning the Board of Health met to consider the matter of the city making good losses sustained by smallpox patients. While in session the following telegram arrived from Seattle:

"Strict quarantine declared, to-day, against Victoria. Will you co-operate?"

The ostensible message as well as the threat between the lines was carefully considered. The pressure was too great, and the gentlemen of the health board gave way. Victoria was quarantined on the spot, and Westminster notified to make the declaration come from the four cities of Vancouver, New Westminster, Seattle and Nanaimo, as Nanaimo had already practically quarantined Vancouver as well as Victoria, and New Westminster had promised to co-operate.

Stickels is getting along nicely. His case is a mild one, and he is being efficiently nursed at Deadman's Island. Every hope is entertained of his recovery.

The Westminster Council in session to-night decided for the present to enforce the provincial regulations. They will meet the Vancouver Council here on Wednesday for further action.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Report of the Coquitlam Case Received at Washington.

The following Washington telegram appears in the Seattle Telegraph, under date of July 11: "Captain Hooper, commanding the revenue steamer Corwin, has made a brief report of the seizure of the British steamer, Coquitlam. He has turned the vessel over to the marshal at Sitka and will transmit a full report as soon as possible. He estimates the value of the vessel and cargo at $100,000.

"It appears that the Coquitlam entered a harbor of the United States, not a port of entry, without a permit from the customs authorities, transferred and received a cargo in violation of law and was engaged in towing within the jurisdiction of the United States, and has for these acts subjected herself and cargo to confiscation and the officers and crew to fine and imprisonment. It also appears that the captain and owners of the Coquitlam were warned by Collector Milne, of Victoria, before sailing that they would run great risk of what they proposed to do. He advised them to make a tranfer on the high sea, but they refused to be governed by his advice, and he states that the United States authorities have several grounds for the seizure. The sealers of Victoria concede that the seizure is a blow which will cut off further sealing for this year, as only twelve of the largest Canadian vessels had received supplies before the Coquitlam was taken in charge by the United States.

"The revenue cutter Corwin, and the remainder, were compelled to give up their trips and return to port. It is reported that the poachers have been unusually active, and that the weather is favorable. The slaughter was indiscriminate and unrestrained, and as a consequence, the catch to date aggregates upwards of 34,000 seals, the largest ever made in the North Pacific."

IMPERIAL

Cream Tartar

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You."
"Thank Who?"
Why the inventor of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.*

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

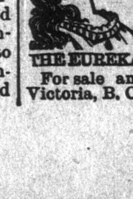
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria, B. C. jly17-d&w-eod

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.



Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria, B. C. 17-d&jlyw-stt

THE LAW DEFIED.

Vancouver People Refuse to Allow Passengers from the Yosemite to Land.

The Order of the Court to be Enforced—Further News of Smallpox.

Provincial Health Officer, Dr. Davie, Issues a Complete Statement and Report.

Nanaimo Authorities Protecting Themselves Against Vancouver—A Case at Comox.

In pursuance of their illegal quarantine against the port of Victoria, the Vancouver authorities, yesterday, refused to allow passengers by the Yosemite to land. An order of the court was obtained here, and wired to Vancouver, to the effect that the Dominion and Provincial regulations having been complied with, the passengers must be allowed to go ashore, but the order has been set at defiance, and some additional action will be taken to enforce it. Full particulars of this, with other details of the quarantine, smallpox outbreak, etc., will be found below.

UNNECESSARY AND ILLEGAL.

When it became known in the city on Tuesday night that Vancouver had declared a quarantine against Victoria, Hon Theodore Davie, Premier and Attorney-General, wired to Mayor Cope, advising him that the quarantine was both unnecessary and illegal. The Premier's dispatch on the subject was as follows:

MAYOR COPE, VANCOUVER:—Hope Corporation will not attempt to put into execution threatened exclusion against Victoria, which is as unnecessary as it is illegal. All outgoing vessels and those on board are subject, under Provincial regulations, to strict inspection before leaving and clean bill of health guaranteed. This, coupled with compliance at your end with Provincial regulations, affords every reasonable safeguard.

(Sgd.) THEODORE DAVIE.

No word was received in reply to this firm, but courteous, request to abandon the course of action decided upon. The only advice received was yesterday morning, when the Yosemite had reached Vancouver, and the health authorities there refused to permit passengers to go ashore, although mail and freight were landed after fumigation. Those who had hoped that the wiser counsels of moderate people would prevail over the fanaticism of the hot-heads, were sorely disappointed, and there was nothing left to do except to have recourse to the law courts.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Acting under instructions from the C. P. N. Company, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, of Bodwell & Irving, made application, yesterday morning, to Mr. Justice Crease, for a mandatory injunction to compel the authorities at Vancouver to allow the passengers by the Yosemite to land. After hearing the argument and the affidavits presented by Mr. Bodwell, His Lordship decided to issue the injunction, and did so, instructing the registrar of the Court to send the order by telegraph to the Mayor of Vancouver and to the Board of Health. The instructions were at once complied with, and a brief resume of the order was wired to the Terminal City. After a delay of a few hours, far longer than was necessary, a reply was received asking what the exact terms of the injunction were. The Registrar then wired the whole of it over, and has received no further word. A telegram was, however, received by the C. P. N. Company that notwithstanding the order of the Court, the passengers were not allowed to land and instructions were then sent Capt. Rudlin to land them at Port Moody if necessary.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

It is feared the refusal of the corporation of the City of Vancouver, to pay heed to an order of the Supreme Court, may lead to some very unfortunate result, for there is no doubt the order of the Court will be enforced, no matter at what cost. The principle of this was clearly laid down last evening, by the Attorney General, when in conversation with a COLONIST reporter. He said:

"There is no doubt the order of the Court will be enforced, and those who have offended against the law in refusing obedience, will be dealt with as the law provides. What in the world would happen if all constituted authority were set at defiance, as it is reported the Vancouver people are now doing? Why, it would simply mean that our much prized institutions would soon become so much waste material. There is no question about it. The law will be enforced, in this case, as in every other case of the kind."

Until further advices are received from Vancouver it is impossible to say what will be done, but one thing is certain, there will be no time lost in enforcing the order made by the Court. The talk of quarantining the passengers of the Yosemite for 14 days is so much twaddle. The law does not permit that such a thing can be done, and certainly the Vancouver people cannot make any laws of the kind themselves.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Dr. J. C. Davie, provincial health officer, last night issued the following report for the province, which will be read with keen interest:

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE,
11 p.m. July 13, 1892.

I received a telegram, to day, from the health officer at Vancouver, stating that the number of cases of smallpox in that city is five. The New Westminster health officer reports that there is one case in Westminster. The Nanaimo health officer wires that there is not a single case of smallpox there, and the proper precautions have been taken to prevent the introduction and spread of the disease. The steamer City of Nanaimo, from Vancouver, arrived at Nanaimo with an excursion, and only those who had been properly vaccinated were allowed to land, while unvaccinated people were detained on board. The Nanaimo health officer empowers me to say that the reported quarantine of Victoria by that city is untrue. In Victoria there are, to-night, the following cases, viz: At Albert Head quarantine station, 15 patients; at Jubilee Hospital quarantine, 21; throughout the city, 17. Total, 53 cases.

I have requested Dr. Milne, the Municipal Health Officer for Victoria, to furnish me, by 10 a.m. to-morrow, with a list of the names and places of residence of all smallpox patients in the city and, if persuasion fails, the police will be employed in removing all cases within the city, to the Jubilee Quarantine Hospital, within the next 48 hours. The buildings from which the patients are taken will then be closed under seal and will be properly disinfected under the supervision of the Municipal Health Officer.

Yesterday, the 12th inst., I wrote officially to Mayor Beaven, requesting him to have Dr. Crompton permanently stationed at the Jubilee Quarantine Hospital for the treatment of the patients and the general supervision of the station. I requested an immediate reply from him. He has seen fit to give me no answer. The president of the hospital, by my advice, has, therefore, superceded Dr. Crompton, the municipal physician, and have placed Dr. Richardson, of the Jubilee Hospital, in charge of the station and he will not leave the establishment.

I also officially requested the Mayor to furnish me with an isolation building for the detention of all suspects and of those persons who may have been in attendance upon sick people who have been removed to the quarantine station, in order that such persons shall be vaccinated and isolated and kept isolated until they are no longer a danger to the inhabitants of the city. I again asked for an immediate reply. I have received no answer. If the same is not forthcoming to-morrow I shall apply to the Provincial authorities to obtain such a building as it is an absolute necessity.

The remedies for the prevention of the spread of the disease are:

(1) and decidedly the most important, the vaccination of all, particularly of children who have never been vaccinated.

(2) The removal from the city of all cases of smallpox and their careful quarantine.

(3) The isolation and vaccination of all suspects.

(4) The rigid disinfection of all apartments from which patients are taken.

(5) Careful examination of all persons coming to Victoria.

If the foregoing precautions are taken and the rules suggested carried out with energy the outbreak in this city will soon be a thing of the past. [Signed] J. C. DAVIE, M.D.,
Provincial Health Officer.

THE CONDITION OF CHINATOWN.

While so much is being said of the necessity of quarantining Chinatown and disinfecting its inhabitants as a precautionary measure, those who have paid the quarter a visit during the past few days cannot but have remarked the unusual cleanliness of the streets and yards. For this Sanitary Officer Bailey is deserving of special credit. Believing that prevention is better than cure, he is doing all in his power to keep Chinatown as pure and sweet as it can be as long as Chinese character and tastes remain unchanged and the Celestials continue to occupy the heart of the city.

The case referred to, yesterday, is the only one yet heard of in which a chinaman is afflicted. He is said by his countrymen to have worked for a white contractor, and to have taken the disease from a white man. As yet his present whereabouts cannot be definitely learned, but he is supposed to be concealed by some friends who own a pig ranch on or near the Carey road.

That the Chinese object to vaccination and have no faith in it, is denied by their own doctors, of whom Yen Kee is about the best known here. He says:

"Vaccination very good thing, suppose man never had smallpox. Of course, he may catch him, but not likely. If Chinaman had smallpox, then he no want to be vaccinated. Chinamen here won't mind it a bit if all have to be vaccinated, so long as they don't have to pay."

The doctor, of course, considers smallpox an easily cured disease if taken in time.

"My father was a smallpox doctor," he says, "so was his father and his grandfather—for generations. We've cured thousands of cases.

THE CHINESE ARE ACTIVE.

The Attorney-General, yesterday, had a consultation with Dr. J. C. Davie, provincial health officer, with reference to a proposition made by the Chinese to establish a quarantine station of their own at some point outside the city over 300 yards from any other buildings. The Chinese want a guard supplied them from the police force, and will then faithfully comply with the following rules: They will remove every case to their quarantine station under the supervision of the municipal authorities, and will have the health officers fumigate and quarantine the premises from which the patients are taken, and will also comply with all other rules which may be made for them, with the one provision that they wish their own doctors to attend the cases in their own way.

Dr. Davie, after considering the proposition, decided that it was quite a reasonable one, and in the best interests of the city should be adopted, as it will remove any fears that may have been entertained of the spread of the disease amongst the Celestials.

MOVEMENT OF THE MAILS.

Ever since the first cases were reported in the city, the mails have been regularly disinfected on coming into and before going out of the post office. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the contagion being carried by the letters and papers, but the method of disinfection differs from that prescribed by the American authorities. They insist that all mail matter shall be fumigated for 24 hours in an air-tight room, and will not receive any Victoria bags until they have been so treated. Postmaster Shakespeare lost no time in wiring to Ottawa for instructions, and pending the receipt of a reply, has had a suitable room prepared in the rear of the post office, where the fumigation can be done. This "smoke house" is now ready for use, and the accumulated three days' mail will go forward to-night. Of course there has been no interruption in the Provincial and Eastern service, all mails leaving on time, after being properly disinfected.

AMERICAN STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The partial quarantine enforced against the port by our neighbors to the South has not yet been lifted. Tacoma is the only one of the Sound cities, however, still open to Victorians, and the residents of the city of Tacoma sensibly insist that, with proper precautions being taken in the way of inspecting all passengers arriving, they see nothing to prevent the continuation of intercourse with British Columbia's capital. A Tacoma public man is quoted as saying, when asked for the reason of his city not joining hands with Seattle, Vancouver and the rest:

"I hope because we have a little better sense. The idea of quarantining the city because some one in it is sick, is childish—if it is nothing worse. Of course, everybody knows that there is a good deal more in it than over anxiety to protect the public health. That is all done when the authorities see that each steamer arriving has a clean bill of health, and there are no microbes in the baggage."

The City of Puebla, which sailed from San Francisco, yesterday, will not come here, going direct to Port Townsend, and there transferring her mails, passengers and freight for Victoria.

The City of Topeka passed down from Alaska, yesterday, and was preparing to dock at the outer wharf, when she received the order to stand out.

"What for?" enquired the Captain.

"Smallpox," was the reply, and the steamer passed on.

Having only the Victoria bound mail and passengers to handle the Kingston was retired yesterday, and the old North Pacific put on the run. Captain Roberts' instructions are contained in the following telegram, which he sent to Mr. E. E. Blackwood, the company's agent here, yesterday:

E. E. Blackwood,
Victoria, B. C.,

Notify post-office authorities mail will have to be fumigated before being received on steamer, with certificate to that effect. No passengers, baggage, freight or express will be carried from Victoria, by order of the United States and State boards of health. Please make arrangements with the Custom House and United States Consul for clearance and receipt for register, as no one can leave steamer or steamer will be quarantined on arrival at Port Townsend

(Signed.) GEO. ROBERTS,
Master.

No freight or passengers, of course, are moving southward, but the accumulation of packages is not large. The so-called "quarantine" adopted by the mainland cities is referred to at length elsewhere.

A TREMENDOUS BLUFF.

Since the fear of an epidemic became general, all trains on the E. & N. railway have been subjected to rigid examination, not only before departure but all along the line. Yesterday morning eleven persons were vaccinated on the train before entering Nanaimo. The conductor of the train is the possessor of the following remarkable production, received by wire:

"Tell passengers not be allowed to land at Chemainus from Victoria. Force will be used if necessary. (Sgd.) S. G. LEWIS."

Who the autocratic Mr. Lewis is the conductor doesn't know, but he did not consider it necessary to communicate the contents of the message to the passengers, and—there was no bloodshed.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The C. P. R. ss. Empress of China will call as usual, on Sunday, and receive the following passengers for the other side of the Pacific: C. S. and C. F. Bragg, for Hongkong; Mrs. L. A. Belt and Miss Godfrey, for Yokohoma, and W. Platt and J. E. Burtons, for China.

VACCINATION GOSSIP.

Mr. C. E. Jones, of the People's Pharmacy, wishes it understood that he is not vaccinating, though he will soon be in a position to supply all the lymph required. The majority of the medical men who are supplied with "points," are vaccinating as many as come to them; if a fee is tendered, it is accepted, if not, well and good.

There is trouble in store for some one, presumed to be a medical practitioner, who has issued a circular advising the public not to submit to vaccination. Very many of these circulars are in existence, but it is not thought that they have accomplished their mission and done anyone any harm.

It seems impossible to supply the great demand for vaccine. Messrs. Langley & Co. were disappointed in not receiving last night the limited quantity the vaccine farm ship them daily. They, however, believe that they will receive the two days' shipment to-night.

Dr. J. C. Davie, yesterday, appointed Dr. Hasell vaccinating officer, and he will, to-day, proceed on special train up the E. & N., to vaccinate all the employees between here and Nanaimo.

A VISITOR'S OPINION.

Dr. L. P. Mullinnix of Astoria, Ore., is a guest at the Driard. The Doctor came west from Indiana, where he was a member of the State Senate for two terms—1876-79. His wife's health failing he removed to Astoria, Ore., in 1889. Dr. Mullinnix was chosen as one of the delegates to attend the Democratic Convention, and as his state instructed him to work for Cleveland, the Doctor and his associates were largely instrumental in the nomination of the Democratic candidate. When asked his opinion regarding the present state of affairs in this vicinity, yesterday the Doctor expressed himself in no measured terms.

"The present quarantine," said he, "is an outrage, not only on the people of this city, but on the travelling public. The Sound cities have by it given another exhibition of the selfishness for which they are noted. The authorities of Seattle certainly showed a bad spirit from the first, and the fact of their having first declared a quarantine, and then visiting the city to see if it was necessary, proves that there was a determination to boycott Victoria on the slightest pretext. Such officials will not always remain in power, and you may look for a radical change when Mr. Cleveland is elected, as he surely will be. So far as my remaining here is concerned, I would as soon stop in Victoria as any place I have ever been in, but I object to the stupid and unnecessary course taken by the health officer on the other side."

THE NEWS FROM NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, July 13.—(Special)—Yesterday morning, over ninety Orangemen went to Vancouver to the Orange celebration against the wishes of the City Council and city officials, on account of smallpox being prevalent in Vancouver. When the steamer City of Nanaimo returned, she was not allowed to land her passengers and was ordered out to a buoy in the harbor until every person was examined. This morning, Dr. Praeger, health officer, boarded the steamer and found thirty-eight individuals who needed vaccination. Accordingly, each one was vaccinated, the vessel fumigated and, this evening, all were allowed to land. The steamer leaves, to-morrow morning, for Vancouver. Dr. Praeger has been appointed health inspector for the district, and now the district will be subject to the regulations in force in the city.

Steamer Haytian Republic called here this morning for coal, with about 14 tourists and 75 tons of freight on board. No passengers were allowed ashore. Capt. Ross refused to comply with the port regulations and left immediately without discharging freight.

Mr. W. H. Lomas, Indian agent, has gone to Comox to examine the Indians and reported one case of smallpox among them. He will take the necessary steps to stamp it out, and on his return will vaccinate the Indians on the Euclataw reserve.

THE FIRST REPORT.

VANCOUVER, July 13.—(Special.)—The Yosemite arrived at 8.05, and Health Inspector Huntley put out in the steamer Senator and forbade Captain Rudlin to land. The Yosemite tied up at a buoy 100 yards from the wharf, where the police force, a company of firemen with hose laid from a hydrant to the water's edge, and 500 determined citizens stood ready to resist any attempt at landing. A boat was lowered from the Yosemite, containing two passengers, two sailors, the purser and the captain, when a formal attempt was made to land and resisted by Chief McLaren and Health Inspector Huntley, the latter reading a portion of the by-law in alleged justification of their action. The authorities afterwards allowed the steamer to pull alongside the wharf and discharge cargo and mail, after disinfecting. The wharf was cleared of people and the gates closed. Captain Rudlin has wired Victoria for instructions.

THE SITUATION AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 13.—(Special—On the Yosemite coming alongside the wharf, this morning, Mr. Spinks attempted to land and was thrust back. His partner, shortly afterwards, secured a rowboat and, rowing alongside, Spinks dropped in and escaped to Hastings. He is still at large. A short time afterwards, Spinks' two sons hailed a couple of fishermen in row boats and were soon stowed away fleeing for liberty. A policeman, however, was put out. He brought the boys back and took the fishermen in custody. The whole city has been in a state of ferment all day. None but newspaper men and C.P.R. officials have been allowed on the wharf. Arrangements had been made to sternly resist the attempted landing, in the morning. When the steamer Senator put out with a inspector on board, the excitement on the crowded wharf was intense. If Captain Rudlin had given a hostile answer to the inspector's request the Senator was to have blown one shrill whistle, when the policemen were to prepare for action, and the hose rushed to the front from a hydrant to the steamboat landing. If all were satisfactory three short whistles were to be sounded. Three whistles soon announced that there would be no resistance. The wharf was cleared and the disinfection of the baggage commenced. The passengers took the matter quietly. A few complaints were heard, though, among the 75 on board. Some were bitterly disappointed at not being able to take the train for the east. About noon Captain Rudlin received the following telegram:

"The Court has granted an injunction directing the city to allowing your passengers to land. (Signed) F. W. Vincent."

It was then decided to wait for the official notice. It did not arrive until evening. It was a lengthy, volumnous and very formal expost injunction from the Supreme Court, issued by Judge Crease, signed by the Deputy Registrar and addressed to the Mayor, restraining the city from preventing passengers from landing.

Numerous citizens advised the Mayor to take no notice of a telegram, as they alleged the notice had not been legally served: but on the advice of City Solicitor Hammersley and Hon. A. N. Richards, of Victoria, the service was accepted as sufficient, Mr. Hammersley saying that the Mayor would likely be put in jail if he did not comply. The Chief Magistrate hastily called a full meeting of the City Council, when it was decided to abide by the injunction, but to strictly enforce the Provincial regulation clause. Dr. Herald was appointed Municipal Health Officer, and was instructed to notify the tired passengers of the Yosemite that he had been directed to allow them to come ashore; but if they did so they would be quarantined in the new hospital building for fourteen days, at the expense of the city. Hon. Mr. Richards, on behalf of the city, will apply for a dissolution of the injunction in Victoria, on Thursday morning. Many affecting scenes between relatives on the wharf and boat took place, and tears were freely shed among the ladies. A stranger walked on board the Yosemite by mistake, and was prevented coming back. He figuratively frothed at the mouth with rage. No discrimination was made, through passengers being treated the same as those coming direct from Victoria. Rev. Mr. Lawrence, from Tacoma, made an especial appeal to be allowed to continue his journey but was refused. At this hour 9:15 the boat is still at the wharf. None of the passengers accepted the invitation of the city to board with them for a time. The Yosemite will remain here to carry passengers from the morning train.

MORE REASONABLE AT WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 13.—(Special.) The smallpox scare does not strike Westminster so badly as the sister city of Vancouver, and little alarm prevails since the public have been assured that the Victoria authorities have taken the necessary steps to prevent the disease becoming epidemic. Notwithstanding the vindictive urgings of the Vancouver health authorities, Westminster has, so far, declined to declare a quarantine against Victoria, and will not do so unless matters become worse than they are now reported to be. Steamers will be allowed to land the same as usual, provided they show a clean bill of health. Nothing more is asked. No later than this evening, the Board of Health again declined to declare a quarantine, even with the State of Washington's threat to close railway communication. People here believe the scare will be over in a few days, and then those who acted hastily will recognize they were too easily frightened.

WELLINGTON PROTESTS.

WELLINGTON, B.C., July 12.—A meeting was held in the public hall this evening for the purpose of protesting against the proposed action of the Nanaimo Town Council as to building a pest house at Departure Bay for the reception of their smallpox patients, should any turn up.

The proposed building is to be within less than 500 yards of the Wellington Company's loading wharf—quite close to a common resort of the Indians, the residence of some Indian fishermen, and right in the neighborhood of water where ships in Departure Bay get their supplies. Place the pest house there, and passenger steamers getting their supply of food will cease to come, and vessels going from here to 'Frisco will be quarantined on their arrival there, which will be tantamount to a boycott on Wellington coal.

Protection Island and Newcastle Island, the two most suitable locations for such an institution, were not to be thought of according to report of the Mayor's speech in the town Council, because, forsooth, they were places of favorite resort on the part of the Nanaimo people for pleasure parties, picnics and such like. It never seemed to enter into their calculations for a moment, or if it did they entirely ignored it, that there would be any danger to the people here in having such a place right in the track of their traffic.

Nanaimo at one time, not so very long since, had a scheme in view of converting Mount Benson into a public park for the city. It is the opinion here that the top of that mountain would be a far more suitable location for their present purpose than Departure Bay, and I am sure that it would not be objected to by the people here.

The meeting, to-night, was the largest ever seen in Wellington, and they were perfectly unanimous in the expression of their feelings of disgust and indignation at the action of the Nanaimo Council.

A committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the Governor-in-Council, in Victoria, to place an injunction upon the Mayor and Council, of Nanaimo, to stop erecting any building, for such a purpose, in that locality. Also to have Wellington and Departure Bay set off as a separate health district, and to have a health officer appointed for the same, with the powers usually granted in such cases.

This will be done immediately, and the petition will be in the hands of the proper authorities the day after to-morrow.

IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

Until further notice the Methodist and Presbyterian missions are closed.

All meetings of Columbia Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., have been abandoned for the present.

The latest reports from Albert Head station last night were that all patients were doing well.

The Quebec authorities have requested a daily report of the smallpox epidemic, which will be furnished them.

Over thirty nurses appeared in answer to an advertisement yesterday, and expressed their readiness to go among the sufferers.

The banks are taking extra precautions, in the fumigation of all paper money handled, to prevent the introduction of smallpox.

Dr. Newcombe has accepted the position of resident medical officer of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, during the absence of Dr. Richardson.

A telegram was received last night from Nanaimo, saying that the meeting of the Grand Lodge, K. of P. has been postponed from next Tuesday until October 4th.

The great majority of the city expressmen are preparing a statement for publication, asserting that none of them have had any handling of smallpox patients or anyone going near them.

Arrangements are being made to divide the city into wards or districts, each in charge of a competent inspector, so that there can be no possibility of a case not being promptly reported.

On Tuesday evening the Young People's Union of Emmanuel Baptist church, Spring Ridge, decided to postpone their regular weekly meetings until further notice. The Thursday evening prayer meetings are also postponed.

Premier Davie received a telegram from Revelstoke yesterday inviting him to send his family there until the "dangerous outbreak is over." He wired back declining with thanks, as he considers his family as safe here as in any part of the province.

The local branch of the International Laborers' Union have decided not to meet again until the scare has passed over. This decision was arrived at at a meeting on Tuesday night. The next meeting of the Union will be held at the call of the chairman.

Bishop Lemmens has decided, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the city, for the present not to celebrate high mass in the Roman Catholic pro-cathedral. Three low masses will be held during the day, at 8, 9, and 10:30 o'clock a.m.

Miss Mowat, the Matron of the Hospital, now on leave, has been telegraphed to to return, and on her arrival Miss Debou, the acting matron, will be installed as nurse of the isolated cottages, which will be ready for occupation on Friday morning.

The Directors of the Hospital finding that Dr. Crompton's divided duties do not permit of his residing permanently at the Jubilee quarantine station, have superceded him, and have appointed Dr. Richardson as resident medical officer. He will immediately take charge.

The following communication has been forwarded to Capt. John Irving:

I have to inform you that freight coming from China in transit from China and Japan will not be allowed to be landed in this city. It is found that such a step as this is required in order that the health of the public shall be preserved.

Yours respectfully,
G. L. MILNE, M.D.,
City Health Officer.

From the DAILY COLONIST July 14.

THE CITY.

About the Sale of Stamps.

A correspondent asks if it is legal to sell stamps, postal cards, etc., in a cigar store. Certainly, on the terms quoted by the Government, and which can be learned by application to Postmaster Shakespeare.

Hogs from the East.

A large consignment of hogs is expected to arrive from Ontario on Wednesday next, for local butchers, who are disposed to think that local farmers are making a mistake in not attempting to supply the Victoria markets.

The Medals Received.

The superintendent of Education, yesterday, received the medals annually donated by His Excellency, the Governor General, for competition in the public schools of British Columbia. The medals were promptly dispatched to the successful competitors. The Victoria High School medals are silver, all the others bronze, and the winners are: Victoria High school, 1891, Francis John Nicholson; 1892, Miss Pauline Frank; Victoria graded schools, 1891, Miss Edna E. Rugg; 1892, Miss Margaret C. McLean; New Westminster High school, 1891, Arthur Whiteside; 1892, Miss Mable L. Calhoun; Nanaimo High school, 1891, Miss Christena A. Duncan; 1892, Watson Dykes. The other two medals were competed for by pupils of the graded schools of Nanaimo and Westminster, and were won by a Westminster boy and girl, George Nash, last year, and Miss Grace E. Boggs, this summer.

An Agreeable Surprise.

Mrs. Wm. M. Chudley was agreeably surprised Monday evening by a visit from several of the young ladies who took part in the recent entertainment at the Assembly Hall. The object of the visit was the presentation to Mrs. Chudley of a handsome silver fruit spoon, accompanied by the following note:

Dear Mrs. Chudley:

We have not forgotten, nor shall we ever forget, the great pains you took in instructing us in the "minuet" and "flower dance" for the entertainment given in aid of the Jubilee Hospital on the evenings of June 20 and 21.

We look back with regret at any trouble given so pains aking a teacher, and hope it is not too late to tender you our hearty thanks, and request you to accept this little keepsake from us.

(Signed) MOLLY PATTON.
FLO. GOWEN.
ELLA WHITELAW.
MAUDE BOOTH.
SUSIE SPRING.
DOLLY SEHL.
MAY GOWEN.
EMMA SEHL.
BELLA WILSON.

THAT WALKING CASE.

TO THE EDITOR:—In company with Mr. Thomas Burnes, Jr., on Tuesday afternoon, I followed the man Eddington from the corner of Fort and Government streets up Fort street to Dr. Milne's office, and from there to his cabin on Johnson street. After he left Dr. Milne's office he was not followed by any person under direction of Dr. Milne to the best of my knowledge, certainly not immediately. When the man arrived at the cabin, an attempt was made to find an officer at the City Hall. Chief of Fire Department Deasy was the only person about and came over. Some time after he arrived he made the remark, "There comes Young," pointing to a man coming up Douglas street from the direction of Pandora street. The matter was explained to this man and he then proceeded to take charge of the place. I do not know Mr. Young personally, but if the E. A. Young who makes the statement in the Times, relative to this matter, be the same as accosted by Mr. Deasy, he was not following the man as asserted in that statement.

J. F. BLEDSOE,
COLONIST Reporter.

Have You Read

How Mr. W. D. Wentz, of Geneva, N. Y., was cured of the severest form of dyspepsia? He says everything he ate seemed like pouring melted lead into his stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a perfect cure. Full particulars will be sent if you write C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient action.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

SEALERS AND WHALERS.

Three New Arrivals with a Big Budget of News—The Whalers' Catch.

Death of a Popular Victorian—McCracker's Mission—The Sadie is a Sailer.

The sealing schooner Sapphire, Captain Wm. Cox commanding, was one of three of the fleet to re-enter the home harbor under sail, yesterday morning. Almost before she dropped anchor she was besieged with anxious questioners, each and all of whom wanted to know "How is Billy Paine?"

For Paine was one of the most popular of Victoria's native sons, and the news that he was coming home sick on the Sapphire had preceded the schooner.

The hopes of all were crushed almost before the answer came—"Billy is dead."

Paine, a son of the late Frederick Paine, was born in Victoria in 1863, and spent almost all of his life at home. For years he was prominently identified with all athletic movements, learning, when a boy, to pull a good oar, and defending the title of champion of British Columbia for several successive years. Cotsford, Bush, and any number of local scullers once known to fame, but who have now dropped out of sight, were met and conquered by the young Victorian, who found his match in Peterson, the San Francisco sculler.

A couple of years ago Paine took to sealing, being a good marksman and fond of an out-door life of adventure. The E. B. Marvin, in which schooner he was a shareholder, had his name on her articles this season as well as last, and it was when aboard her that he took sick, the symptoms being those of sunstroke.

Being anxious to reach home as quickly as possible he transferred to the Sapphire, on which schooner he breathed his last, on July 1. He was buried at sea, the same day, Canada's birthday, Capt. Cox reading the solemn service for the dead.

The captain tells his story of the cruise in the following report, kindly prepared for publication:

"On the 13th June, arrived in McLeod's Bay. On the 17th the schooners Annie E. Paint, Triumph and C. H. Tupper came. On the evening of the 18th the American cutter Corwin came in, an officer from her coming on board, to whom we reported on the morning of the 19th. We were ordered to have all the boats and crew on board and to hold no communication with shore or with other vessels. Our papers were then examined. The officers, on leaving, said that we would again be boarded and searched, which was not done until the forenoon of the 20th. At 5 p.m. an officer came alongside and ordered us to be out of the harbor by 8 p.m. The captain of each vessel boarded the cutter and asked permission to remain till morning so that we could complete repairs and finish taking in water, but this was refused. During the afternoon we entered Port Etches, where a fleet of 20 schooners were, also our friend the Corwin, who had just completed the seizure of the steamer. On the morning of the 21st we were again ordered to be to sea by midnight, but the weather not permitting, we could not get out till the 27th, the cutter having in the meantime left. While in Port Etches all of the Indians struck work and refused to go any further. They said that they were told by the officers of one of the cutters that they would be seized if they went to Copper Island. We saw no seals on the way down, in fact there have not been any seals taken since the 1st of June."

The Sapphire's crew bring a somewhat indefinite story of the detention of the schooner Ocean Belle by the U. S. S. Mohican and her subsequent release by request of H M.S. Nymphe. The incident is probably connected with the fact that the master of the Belle objected to the officers of the patrol ship making an entry on the schooner's register, which was eventually taken forcible possession of. All the schooners are by the regulations compelled to allow the entry to be made on the register, much as they may dislike to have this done. In addition to her own catch of 970 skins, the Sapphire brought down the catches of a number of others of the fleet, as listed below: Carlotta G. Cox, 1,600; E.B. Marvin, 1,500 odd; C. H. Tupper, 960; Annie E. Paint, 300, and Agnes McDonald, 40 sacks (number not reported).

The Ariel, Captain J. A. Gould, was compelled to return home with but 268 skins, by the refusal of her Indian hunters to go to the Copper Islands, and the order from the U. S. S. Corwin, to keep away from Behring Sea. Captain Gould says that from the actions of the Corwin at Port Etches, he thought mischief was brewing.

As passengers, the Ariel brought from Port Townsend the mate, W. C. Haden, of the American whaler, Blakely, of San Francisco, and a man named McCracker off one of the Seattle schooners. Mate Haden reports that he left the Blakely in consequence of continued and systematic abuse of his crew by Captain McCurdy, whose real disposition was first shown in his treatment of one of the men named Riley, who died at sea and was tossed over the side without even pretence of a ceremony. The only accident reported among the whalers was on board the James Allen, one of whose sailors was injured by the fall of a portion of the running gear.

Up to June 25, the catch of the fleet was summarized as below: Bounding Billow, of San Francisco, 4; Josephine, of New Bedford, 4; Andrew Hicks, of New Bedford, 2; and Jessie Freeman, Sea Ranger, Horatio, James Allen, Wanderer and Northern Light, one each. The Lydia, Mars, Alaska, John and Rantworth, Jane Gray and Blakely, hadn't one whale among them. The big fish, if fish they are, are very scarce this season, and some of the fleet have not been rewarded by so much as the sight of one.

McCracker, the American, claims to have been lost from his ship, cast on an island, rescued by a warship, and sent down by the schooner. He says that he will fill the American papers with news when he stands under the stars and stripes, and won't talk until that happy moment arrives. McCracker was at Port Etches when the Coquitlam incident developed, and he, of course, sides with the Corwin, asserting that British sealers are much better treated than American, many of the latter having been fired upon by their own cutters. From Mr. McCracker's general style and conversation, it is supposed that he is a "spotter," sent North on business by the Washington authorities.

The Labrador, Captain Whitely, has the same old story to tell, of instructions not to go into the closed sea. She brings down 2,618 skins, of which 300 are her own. The others were received from the Dora Sieward, 244; Mascot, 220; Beatice, of Vancouver, 678; Ocean Belle, 687; Geneva, 420, and Mermaid, 164.

William Carter, the mate of the Pioneer, whose name has been mentioned very freely in connection with the death of Capt. McDougall, came down as a passenger on the Labrador. He has never been in irons, and his shipmates do not suspect him of any connection with the captain's death. If any one wants an enquiry into the drowning, he is now ready to face any charge that may be brought against him.

Other news brought by the arrivals is that the Sadie Turple has proven herself the fleetest of the fleet, the second fastest sailer being the Agnes McDonald and the third the Marvin. Four men from the Marvin came down on the Sapphire and are going over the Sound. Among the deaths at sea is recorded that of the cook of the Sadie Turple, William Firth, a young Seattleite, who was buried at sea.

QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS

Discussed by the Board of Aldermen—Action of the Sanitary Authorities Approved.

Chinatown Declared to be Free from the Disease—Chinese Quarantine Station.

The weekly meeting of the City Council was held, last evening, Mayor Beaven presiding. The aldermen present were:—Messrs. Lovell, Munn, Bragg, Baker, Hall, McKillican, Styles and Humber. The minutes of four previous meetings were taken as read.

LICENSED NUISANCES.

Mr. C. T. Dupont wrote, calling attention to the danger of allowing steam wood-cutters to operate on the public thoroughfares of the city.

ALD. MCKILLICAN moved that the matter be referred to the Street committee, with power to act.

ALD. HALL seconded the motion.

ALD. STYLES moved that the matter be referred to the Police committee, with instructions to properly locate the machines.

ALD BAKER seconded the amendment.

THE MAYOR ruled the amendment out of order, quoting from the Municipal By laws to show that the cutting or sawing of wood on public thoroughfares was illegal.

The matter was referred to the chief of police.

THE SMALLPOX.

Hon. Theo. Davie forwarded a copy of rules in the matter of smallpox, drawing particular attention to rule 13, and recommending that a public vaccinator be appointed.

THE MAYOR said it was little use to appoint a public vaccinator when there was no vaccine.

ALD. STYLES moved that such an officer be appointed forthwith.

ALD. BAKER seconded the motion, and in doing so suggested that some person be engaged to assist the sanitary officer, and that Chinatown be thoroughly examined and quarantined if the disease be found there.

ALD. MUNN said that he had been informed by Mr. Gregory that prominent merchants in Chinatown were anxious that the district should be examined, and were willing to provide quarantine grounds should any case be found there. They claimed there was no smallpox in Chinatown.

The MAYOR said that he had given instructions for the appointment of such an officer.

ALD. HALL said that, in conversation with the Medical Health Officer, he had learned that the smallpox was fully in check, and that a strict eye was being kept on Chinatown.

ALD. HUMBER thought that, if necessary, half-a-dozen sanitary officers should be appointed. If the disease could be stamped out, money should not be an object.

The MAYOR said that he had just been informed that an assistant sanitary officer had been appointed. His name was Young. Besides this, there were 25 or 30 watchmen or caretakers named to do quarantine duty.

Chief of Police Sheppard reported having been around all the quarantined houses, and was convinced that there was no communication between parties in the houses and those outside.

ALD. LOVELL said that there were numerous complaints as to irregularities, but his experience was that it was all hearsay.

ALD. BRAGG defended the action of the sanitary authorities.

ALD. BAKER suggested that the Chinese wash houses be closed as a prolific source of danger.

The communication was acknowledged and the Mayor deputed to name a public vaccinator.

THE MAYOR pointed out that the Provincial or Public Health Officer had power to suppress meetings of societies, etc., should it be deemed necessary.

The Deputy Attorney-General called attention to the fact that no returns had been made by the Police Magistrate in accordance with the Indian Act, by which moieties of fines imposed on Indians were returnable to the Government.

The matter was referred to the police magistrate, the Mayor and Finance Committee.

The residents of Seventh street wrote complaining of the nuisance caused by the Chinamen having gardens in that section.

Referred to Sanitary Committee and Chief of Police.

A written complaint from Boyd Street was read, as to defective drainage.

ALD. LOVELL said they could not have the city in a healthy condition as long as the drains were defective.

ALD. HALL hoped the necessary ways and means would be provided.

THE MAYOR pointed out that no property holder had a right to empty into an open drain.

Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

Several complaints as to defective drainage were received and referred to the Sanitary committee.

The City Surveyor acknowledged receipt of letter re Johnson street sewer, and recommended that it be taken into the regular system of city sewerage. The communication was laid over.

The City Auditor forwarded a statement of accounts for the past six months. It showed the receipts to $89,644 27; expenditure, $118,343 62.

The Board of Fire Underwriters wrote, requesting a fire alarm box in the vicinity of the Queen City Planing Mills. Referred to the Fire Wardens, with power to act.

Sanitary Officer Bailey reported having purchased a wagon, horse and harness, at a cost of $310, for sanitary purposes. The expenditure was approved of.

The residents of Stanley avenue petitioned for a water service. Referred to Waterworks committee.

The Finance committee recommended the payment of $100 to Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, in connection with the City of Victoria Act, 1892. They also reported expenditures totalling $1,393.

The report was adopted, and the Council adjourned at 10.45.

name has been mentioned very freely nection with the death of Capt. Mc- all, came down as a passenger on the dor. He has never been in irons, and mpmates do not suspect him of any ction with the captain's death. If any ants an enquiry into the drowning, he ready to face any charge that may ought against him.

er news brought by the arrivals is that adie Turple has proven herself the st of the fleet, the second fastest sailer the Agnes McDonald and the third arvin. Four men from the Marvin down on the Sapphire and are going he Sound. Among the deaths at sea orded that of the cook of the Sadie e, William Firth, a young Seattleite, was buried at sea.

ARANTINE PRECAUTIONS

ssed by the Board of Aldermen—ction of the Sanitary Authorities Approved.

atown Declared to be Free from he Disease-Chinese Quarantine Station.

e weekly meeting of the City Council eld, last evening, Mayor Beaven pre- g. The aldermen present were:— rs. Lovell, Munn, Bragg, Baker, Hall, illican, Styles and Humber. The min- of four previous meetings were taken ad.

LICENSED NUISANCES.

. C. T Dupont wrote, calling attention e danger of allowing steam wood-cut- o operate on the public thoroughfares e city.

D. McKILLICAN moved that the matter ferred to the Street committee, with r to act.

D. HALL seconded the motion.

D. STYLES moved that the matter be red to the Police committee, with in- tions to properly locate the machines.

D BAKER seconded the amendment.

E MAYOR ruled the amendment out of , quoting from the Municipal By-laws ow that the cutting or sawing of wood blic thoroughfares was illegal.

e matter was referred to the chief of e.

THE SMALLPOX.

n. Theo. Davie forwarded a copy of in the matter of smallpox, drawing cular attention to rule 13, and re- ding that a public vaccinator be ap- ed.

E MAYOR said it was little use to ap- a public vaccinator when there was no ne.

D. STYLES moved that such an officer pointed forthwith.

D. BAKER seconded the motion, and in so suggested that some person be en- d to assist the sanitary officer, and that town be thoroughly examined and antined if the disease be found there.

D. MUNN said that he had been in- ed by Mr. Gregory that prominent hants in Chinatown were anxious that istrict should be examined, and were g to provide quarantine grounds d any case be found there. They ed there was no smallpox in China-

e MAYOR said that he had given in- tions for the appointment of such an er.

D. HALL said that, in conversation the Medical Health Officer, he had ed that the smallpox was fully in , and that a strict eye was being kept hinatown.

D. HUMBER thought that, if necessary, a dozen sanitary officers should be ap- ted. If the disease could be stamped money should not be an object.

e MAYOR said that he had just been med that an assistant sanitary officer been appointed. His name was Young. des this, there were 25 or 30 watchmen retakers named to do quarantine duty. hief of Police Sheppard reported having around all the quarantined houses, and convinced that there was no communica- between parties in the houses and those ide.

D. LOVELL said that there were numer- complaints as to irregularities, but his rience was that it was all hearsay.

D. BRAGG defended the action of the tary authorities.

D. BAKER suggested that the Chinese houses be closed as a prolific source of er.

he communication was acknowledged the Mayor deputed to name a public inator.

HE MAYOR pointed out that the Provin- or Public Health Officer had power to press meetings of societies, etc., should deemed necessary.

he Deputy Attorney-General called at- ion to the fact that no returns had been e by the Police Magistrate in accord- with the Indian Act, by which moieties nes imposed on Indians were returnan- to the Government.

he matter was referred to the police istrate, the Mayor and Finance mittee.

he residents of Seventh street wrote plaining of the nuisance caused by the amen having gardens in that section. eferred to Sanitary Committee and f of Police.

written complaint from Boyd Street read, as to defective drainage.

D. LOVELL said they could not have city in a healthy condition as long as drains were defective.

D. HALL hoped the necessary ways means would be provided.

HE MAYOR pointed out that no property- er had a right to empty into an open n.

eferred to the Street Committee with er to act.

everal complaints as to defective drain- were received and referred to the Sani- y committee.

he City Surveyor acknowledged receipt etter re Johnson street sewer, and re- mended that it be taken into the regular em of city sewerage. The communica- was laid over.

he City Auditor forwarded a statement accounts for the past six months. It wed the receipts to $89,644.27; expen- re, $118,343 62.

he Board of Fire Underwriters wrote, testing a fire alarm box in the vicinity he Queen City Planing Mills. Referred he Fire Wardens, with power to act.

anitary Officer Bailey reported having hased a wagon, horse and harness, at a of $310, for sanitary purposes. The ex- diture was approved of.

he residents of Stanley avenue petition- or a water service. Referred to Water- ks committee.

he Finance committee recommended the ment of $100 to Messrs. Drake, Jackson elmcken, in connection with the City of toria Act, 1892. They also reported ex- ditures totalling $1,393.

he report was adopted, and the Council urned at 10.45.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

A few days ago in announcing that a pardon had been granted to the Rev. Father Chirouse we ventured to make some comments and suggestions with respect to the general system of dealing with Indians in Canada. The importance of the subject, and the large and fruitful field offered for the hopeful cultivation of a few new principles, which would, if successfully carried out, be productive of immense benefit to the natives, may possibly be an excuse for returning to the matter. Lest we be misunderstood, we may state that we did not, nor do we intend to reflect in any way upon the administration of Indian affairs here or indeed in the Dominion, for we believe that, generally speaking, the officers of the department have done their best from time to time to carry out the instructions incident to the application of the Indian Act. We stated, however, that this act, and, as a consequence, the necessity of Indian agencies, Indian Councils, the massing of Indians on large reservations on which they are only temporary occupants, with a theoretical ownership, the gift system, etc., etc., were all calculated to prolong their isolated and unsatisfactory social condition, in which they receive from us the treatment meted out to them, *as Indians, but not that which is due them as British subjects.*

It is with the system generally that we propose to deal, and which we think can be discussed with profit to all concerned, and especially to the Indians, whose improvement, welfare and happiness we seek. It is customary with many to refer in terms of contemptuous contrast, to the condition and treatment of Indians in the United States. But while thousands of dollars are voted by perhaps the most liberal-minded and humane people in the world, to improve the Indians, these funds are often doubtless squandered and diverted into improper channels by corrupt officials. Nevertheless, the system generally has been to blame for this, and it is only lately that the most progressive and intelligent minds in the Union have been occupied with the best modes of banishing the evil, and placing the Indian in a far better and vastly more improved condition than he has been heretofore. Indeed, we may now well copy the arrangements of many of their excellent training schools established in late years, which by generous endowments, and furnished with all the requisites for imparting first-class industrial education, are designed for fitting their graduates to take their places among the best artizans and industrial workers in the country. Following these wise and beneficial efforts, comes the splendid Act of Senator Dawes, of Massachussetts, which provides for the solution of the Indian question by making the aboriginal native a fully enfranchised citizen. It contemplates educating and fitting him "to act well his part" and then it delivers him as an efficient mechanic, farmer, artizan or laborer, free, with all the rights and responsibilities of a white citizen, to the state in which he is to reside, and take his place as an ordinary member of the community. It provides as rapidly as possible for the important individual allotment of lands in lieu of the system which prevails in this country, as well as in the United States, of keeping Indians collectively on large reservations, where they are maintained, as a consequence, in a comparative state of degradation by the communism of camp or reservation life.

The education of the children is to be general and practical, and the outcome of this scheme is, that at a comparatively early day, the existing system of reservations and Indian agencies "will be so lessened, changed and modified, that it will cease and become obliterated." The Dawes Act is referred to by those whom experience qualifies to speak as the "Red man's Charter of Liberty, and is to him what Lincoln's proclamation of liberty was to the black man." As one effect, reference is made to the Sioux Indians, and to the fact that within the last three or four years about four thousand have been allotted to good farms, and these have passed out of their former inferior status to the large and more dignified one of independent citizenship. At present, over five thousand pupils are undergoing the necessary training at these different high class industrial schools, while six or seven thousand more are being prepared at the usual Government boarding schools. It is not intended that any of the trained pupils should return to the condemned social life on the reserve to relapse into their former condition, but they will be absorbed into white communities, furnished with separate lands or introduced into various industrial centres. Surely this is a great work, affording unlimited scope to the hearty, intelligent and humane efforts of those who have official supervision over our own Indians. What a change it would be to the usual humdrum and fatiguing routine of regarding Indians "as children," of paying periodical visits to the reserves to hold the usual loyalty pow-wows, to tell them of the strength of the Queen's arm, to exhort obedience to the act which treats them as a separate people, and to essay the always difficult task of advising them to cultivate lands to which they have no personal rights, and on this account often decided aversion

The first effect of education is seen in the desire of the Indian to separate himself from the rancherie, but under the Indian Act there is no provision for this beyond the allotment ticket principle, which does not permit the land to be alienated from the claims of the whole band—held in trust by the Government. Is there a white man with a scintilla of respect and ambition who would accept a similar gift, or, for one moment, consent to be treated in such a way? Should we offer to others what is not good or fit for ourselves? or, if we make a boon of this kind compulsory by a special act, can we expect that under such regulations human beings are to become enlightened, progressive or useful citizens?

We congratulate the Government upon their first attempt to educate Indians on the industrial plan which we know from good authority to have been the result of long years of urging. But more schools should, as rapidly as circumstances permit, be established. Religious bodies should take this method of educating Indians by uniting the spiritual with the practical, and requesting the Government to aid them. One good Industrial boarding school which separates the child from the communality of the band, and fits him to take his place among civilized men, relieving the Government of the further responsibilities of his wardship, does much more good, and confers infinitely greater hopes of happiness in independence than a hundred day schools with untrained tutors, their sequence of councils or vain attempts to give lasting instruction among the alluring and evil surroundings of camp life. It is very essential to have different lines of work taught in such places. Practical instruction in scientific dairy, stock, fruit or general farming, the various mechanical trades, fish canning or a knowledge of best utilizing our diverse products of sea, of mines and other resources most applicable, individually, or in the district where the training school is located, should be particularly provided for. An Act by which the educated Indian would be enfranchised, furnished with a separate land holding, or by which he would be insured an opportunity to use his acquired skill and intelligence, is the policy we think should follow,—a policy, no doubt, fraught with difficulty, but nevertheless in our opinion feasible. So far as the Songish reserve is concerned, to what a noble use could it be applied! A sale of it at present valuation would afford a munificent endowment for a first class industrial training school, in which every child belonging to the band primarily would obtain the best care and the highest educational and industrial culture. It would furnish means for giving every graduate and every young man fitted for the responsibility a separate land holding and withal leave sufficient to provide liberally for the maintenance of the old people, whose existence under present circumstances is limited, and exceedingly wretched. If a separate act for such a change be necessary let it be passed; that the absorption of this reserve in the manner indicated, or, for that matter, of any other, similarly placed would be a great benefit to all is, we take it, beyond successful contradiction.

A MONTREAL GRIEVANCE.

The English-speaking electors of Montreal are complaining bitterly that they are not, under the new Redistribution Act, fairly represented in the House of Commons. They have only two representatives in that body, while they are, they maintain, by their numbers, their intelligence and their wealth, entitled to at least three. The English-speaking wards of the city, the Star contends, have a population of 100,000. These wards could be formed into three constituencies, having each many more than average electoral district populations. The Star shows that there are in Quebec, five constituencies whose aggregate population does not amount to 58,000. Our contemporary cannot see why this small number of French-speaking inhabitants of the province should be represented in Parliament by five members, while the 100,000 of the English-speaking wards of Montreal should be represented by only two members. The case, as the Star puts it, is a very strong one, and there are indications that, in this matter, it speaks for a large proportion of the city and, indeed, the whole English-speaking population of the Province.

The advocates of the Redistribution Act, on the other hand, say that to give the English-speaking part of the population of Montreal what they want would be very difficult. In the first place, as the representation of the whole province of Quebec, in the Dominion Commons, is, by the Constitution, limited to sixty-five members, an extra member could not be given to Montreal without taking one from some other part of the province. It would not do to take one of the members from the Eastern Townships which are, on the basis of population, rather over-represented in Parliament, for that would be depriving the English speaking population of one representative. To deprive a French Canadian county of a member, in order to accommodate the English speaking electors of Montreal, would be a proceeding of great difficulty, and likely to be followed by unpleasant results. Besides, the Gazette shows that the English speaking population of the province is already fully represented in the popular branch of the Dominion Legislature, According to the last census, the English-speaking inhabitants of the province numbered 292,189, which, roughly speaking, is one-fifth of the whole population. This number entitles them to thirteen representatives in the House of Commons. This is just one less than the number of seats now held by the English-speaking minority. Under the old election law there were fourteen sure seats for English-speaking members, and the districts returning these fourteen members have not been disturbed by the new Redistribution Act.

This reasoning does not satisfy the Star and those for whom the Star speaks. This is the concluding paragraph of a pretty stiff article on the subject of Montreal's representation in the issue of the 4th instant:

"English-speaking Montrealers have a right to three members. Parliament can grant this right if it pleases. It will please, if the Conservatives convince the politicians that they are in earnest."

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

The Government is acting with judicious energy in the matter of the smallpox visitation. Regulations have been issued by the Lieut-Governor in Council, which will put it out of the power of selfish, greedy or ignorant citizens to impede the work of stamping out the disease. Those regulations empower the Corporations of the cities to appoint Health Officers and policemen to prevent the introduction and the spread of contagious diseases. They give authority to the Local Boards of Health with the approval of the Lieut.-Governor to take possession of any land or any unoccupied building when it is required for purposes connected with the preservation of the public health. Recent events have shown that such a regulation is absolutely necessary.

As soon as it was seen that the Corporation of this city was wholly unable to deal with the emergency, the Government came to its aid and gave it the powers it needed to stamp out the smallpox. We trust that the city authorities will go to work with a will and make an intelligent use of the new regulations. They cannot be too prompt or too stringent in their enforcement. What the city needs is the resolute exercise of authority in preserving the public health. There should be no half-measures, no shirking responsibility, no leniency in any one's favor. The citizens, one and all, should back up the authorities manfully, and intelligently aid them in all their efforts to restore the health of the city to its normal condition. We have been grieved and disappointed to see in men from whom better things might be expected, a disposition to oppose the authorities in their efforts to provide means for checking the spread of the smallpox. We trust we have seen the last of this. It is every citizen's interest, and his duty as well, to do what he can to aid the health authorities. The Government has done its duty in the matter. It is now for the citizens to do theirs.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WE earnestly hope that the people of this city will not fail to use the means that are known to be efficacious in checking the smallpox. The first of these is vaccination. Let every one, man, woman and child, get vaccinated. The responsibility of neglecting this duty is very great. The operation is a simple one and not at all dangerous. Neglecting it may be followed by the most serious consequences. Life-long regret and self-reproach is too heavy a price to pay for refusing to comply with so reasable a requirement, and neglecting so necessary a precaution. Isolation should be strict. It cannot be perfect, unless those who have the disease, and their relatives and friends carefully comply with the regulations of the health authorities. There should be no attempt to evade those regulations. Let there be no secret or underhand communication with the houses that are quarantined. Every one should make it a matter of duty not to do anything at all calculated to spread the disease or to countenance a breach of the regulations by any one else. The hearty and willing co-operation of the citizens is absolutely necessary to keep the disease from spreading.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

It has been suggested that a Commission to enquire into the cause of the present outbreak of smallpox be demanded. The idea is a good one. The citizens of Victoria want to know the truth about the matter. They believe that an investigation properly conducted would bring out some truths which it is necessary for the people to know. It is to be hoped that all the facts connected with the visitation will be made public and that the blame, if there is any, will be placed on the right shoulders. Besides, unless it is known how the smallpox was brought here and how it was allowed to spread, it will be impossible to guard against a similar outbreak in the future. Let us have a Commission of enquiry, by all means.

THE LATE PREMIER.

The editor of this paper received by Thursday evening's English mail a letter from the Hon. John Robson. It was dictated in a cheerful spirit and contained the following passage:

"This little loan bill of ours has evoked a wonderful amount of interest here, and the Government have behaved splendidly. As you will see the Bill passed through all its stages without much delay."

The letter was dated June 24. The same mail brought us a number of newspaper clippings from the leading papers of Great Britain, metropolitan and provincial, which were announcements of the Hon. Mr. Robson's arrival, reports of the debate on the loan bill in the House of Commons, and detailed descriptions of the Crofter scheme. The amount of space which the great English and Scotch newspapers devoted to Mr. Robson's mission to Great Britain was really surprising. One or two of the notices will be seen in an other column.

OUR MAINLAND NEIGHBORS.

The man who rejoices in the calamities of his neighbors is never very highly esteemed. And he does not deserve to be. His nature is narrow, mean, malicious and altogether unlovely. To judge by the utterances of their newspapers Victoria, in this her day of affliction, has no reason to feel grateful to her sister cities on the Mainland. There is an undertone of rejoicing in almost every thing that appears in them about the "smallpox in Victoria." It was a French cynic, we think, who said that there is something not unpleasant to us in the misfortunes of our neighbors. But whatever pleasure he may feel in contemplating the sufferings and the losses of his neighbors the Frenchman, cynic though he may be, would be the last man in the world to show by any sign that the spectacle gave him pleasure.

But our Vancouver and New Westminster neighbors are wholly devoid of the Frenchman's tact. They are pleased to see Victoria afflicted, and they take very little pains to conceal their joy. They exaggerate the reports they hear; they reproach Victorians as if they brought the visitation on themselves, and they do their best to deter those who show an inclination to come to this city from paying it a visit. They evidently see that they have Victoria at a disadvantage, and are bound to make the most of their position. The spirit they evince is not pleasant to contemplate, and is not calculated to give those who witness its manifestations a very high opinion of either the heads or the hearts of the leaders of public opinion in the two cities.

They must, however, act after their kind. It is impossible for us to change their natures. We cannot give them good taste, good sense and good feeling, for they are showing themselves lamentably deficient in all these neighborly qualities. There is, however, a satisfaction in letting them know that we are not insensible to their treatment of Victoria in this unhappy crisis. We do not see that there is any thing to be gained by recriminating, though the temptation to do so is very great.

We sincerely hope that the spirit exhibited by the Vancouver and New Westminster newspapers and newsmongers is not the prevalent one in those two cities. We do trust that there are some of their inhabitants who are not destitute of kindly feeling, and who are not incapable of sympathy with those who are overtaken by misfortune. We would be very sorry to think that the whole population of the two cities is as cold, as small-minded, and as malignant as their newspapers and some of their public men have shown themselves to be. There is surely some of the milk of human kindness left in the two cities.

Since the above was written we find that Vancouver's harsh words have been succeeded by harsher acts. We see that the Board of Health of the city of Vancouver has declared a strict quarantine against Victoria and that in this it is co-operating with Seattle, New Westminster and Nanaimo. This is interpreted by some to mean a decree of complete non-intercourse. If our neighbors intend this they will find that they have gone a great deal too far. All that the Vancouver Board of Health can do in the premises is to put the quarantine regulations of the Dominion in force against vessels entering the port from Victoria. If those vessels are found to be free from disease, passengers and freight can be landed, whatever the Board of Health may say to the contrary. The intention of our neighbors to do all the harm they can to Victoria is very plain, but the execution is slightly defective.

There is a humorous side to this Vancouver scare. Every one knows that that city is by no means free from smallpox. If the whole truth were known, we would not be at all surprised to learn that there are quite as many smallpox cases in Vancouver and in New Westminster as there are in Victoria. Our Vancouver neighbors are like the lady in the play, protesting a good deal too much. The smallpox was among them before it was in Victoria. There is, in fact, very strong evidence that the worst cases in our hospitals can trace their origin either directly or indirectly, to Vacouver. Vancouver is not the sweetly pure city it would have the world believe it to be. We do not find fault with the mainland cities for taking all reasonable precautions to prevent the spread of the smallpox, but it does look a little absurd to see its newspapers and its Board of Health declaring non-intercourse with Victoria on account of the smallpox, while there are still many cases within its bounds.

LEFT-HANDED BOYS.

The Hamilton Spectator has a word to say on behalf of the left-handed boys. We are glad to see this, for we know from painful experience that they have, or rather used to have, a hard time of it both at home and at school. Their left-handedness was treated as if it were a crime, and they were continually scolded and sometimes cuffed for instinctively using their left hands when their mothers and teachers thought they ought to use their right. This often made the poor left-handed fellow's life a burden to him. He could not see why he was to blame for being left-handed, and he knew that the impulse to use his left hand on occasions when all properly-constituted persons used their right was irrepressible. It required some thought and a strong effort of the will to enable him to use his right hand, and then he felt awkward and uncomfortable; but his left hand was always handy, and he was continually using it before he had time to think that it was the wrong hand. To be ridiculed and reprimanded and slapped for doing what he really could not help doing, seemed to him a great injustice, and made him feel as if a mistake had been made in putting him together. Respecting the treatment of left-handed boys in school, the Spectator says:

"The boy whose Maker, for some wise purpose, caused him to use his left hand with greater ease than his right, leads an unhappy life in the school. Some of the teachers do not seem to understand that the boy can be left-handed without being criminal, and the poor fellow is punished accordingly. Why should this be? Is it superstition on the part of the teachers? Do they think there is something uncanny about using the left hand in preference to the right? Or is it a rule of the Board of Education or of the Education Department that no public school pupil shall be left-handed? If it be superstition the superstitious teachers ought to be relieved from further duty, and if it be regulation the regulators ought to be ashamed of themselves. Why should not a boy write with his left hand or make marks on a slate with his left hand if he finds it more convenient for him to use that hand than the other? Why should an unfortunate boy be scolded and boxed and pummelled and rapped over the knuckles for using the hand the good Lord taught him to use?"

There is sound, common sense in this. What the teacher should do is, not to laugh at the boy or punish him for being left-handed, but, while letting him use his left hand as his instinct impelled, to teach him to use his right hand. So far from punishing a boy for having an impulse to use his left hand which he finds it most difficult to resist, he should teach all boys to use their left hands as well as their right. It is most convenient for men in many occupations to be ambidextrous. But there are many teachers who are such slaves to systems and forms and fashions that they cannot be convinced that anything can be done right if it is not done strictly according to rule and regulation. It is these martinets and pedigogues who ill-treat, and tyrannise over the left-handed boy.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

The Canadian Gazette has a high opinion of the British representatives on the Behring Sea Arbitration Commission. It evidently thinks that Lord Hannan and Sir John Thompson will do all that can be done to effect a satisfactory settlement of an irritating and long-standing dispute. It says:

The personnel of the British side of the Commission is well calculated to give general satisfaction in Canada, and we note that, so far as British journalists have been able to spare a moment's thought for the subject in the midst of their electoral disputings, they have spoken of the appointments with unqualified approval. Lord Hannan won for himself general respect by his conduct of the most trying duty that could well fall to any judge, of presiding over the Parnell Commission. He will, we are glad to think, find the atmosphere of the Behring Sea Commission Court free from political rancour, and he will also, we believe, have little difficulty, with the aid of his colleague and the British agent and counsel, in arriving at a just judgment regarding the dispute. Sir John Thompson is well known to all friends of Canada as an astute statesman, and his legal training and intimate knowledge of the facts of the case fit him in a peculiar sense to adjudicate on the issues involved. That Sir John Thompson has the confidence of the majority of the Canadian people has been shown within the last few days by the presentation made to him at Ottawa by all the Ministerialists of the House of Commons.

The Gazette is right. The people of Canada have perfect confidence in Sir John Thompson. They know him to be an able jurist and that he is well acquainted with all the facts connected with the Behring Sea question, and they also know that he will not, if he can help it, permit injustice to be done to Canada. As a British Commissioner on the Board of Arbitration, there is, as far as we know, but one opinion of Sir John Thompson among Canadians of all parties.

THE MANITOBA ELECTION.

The Manitoba general election takes place on the 23rd of the present month. The election campaign in that province is, therefore, in full blast. It is very bitter, but at this distance it appears as if the Opposition were playing what they know to be a losing game. The contest is evidently a most unequal one. The Government was strong in the Legislature, and the indications are that it is quite as strong in the country. The issue, at the beginning, was the school question, but the Opposition avoids that issue, and tries to convict the Government of dishonesty and incapacity. It would, we think, have been wiser to have gone to the country on the school issue. The question is before the people. It is, in fact, never for a moment lost sight of by either party, and if the Opposition had stuck to its guns it would, in our opinion, be as successful as it will be while pursuing its present policy, and it would have gained credit for courage and consistency. As it is it will be defeated, and its members will lose the confidence of those who at the commencement trusted them to stand up for a principle which they regard as of the first importance. It has been reported that Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Premier of the Dominion, has been asked to take the leadership of the Opposition at the eleventh hour. We do not believe that the report is true, and are quite sure that Mr. Macdonald is too sensible to take such a position under such circumstances. He knows what the late lamented President Lincoln said about swapping horses while crossing a stream.

ONE OF THE LIES.

The meanest, stupidest and most malicious lie published about "the smallpox in Victoria," appeared in the Vancouver World, of Monday last. Here it is:

"Nearly every newspaper reader in the Province will remember the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company's advertisement appearing in the World, last September, in which a warning was given against the use of sugar refined in China or Japan by coolie labor. Had Victorians heeded that warning as regards Japanese and Chinese groceries, she would not now be in sack cloth and ashes, because of the smallpox outbreak. The source of the disease has been found, beyond a doubt, in goods and passengers brought by the Phra Nang, which before coming out here had been trading continually among infected ports. This sugar has done its deadly work well, and the few dollars extra profit made therein will cost Victoria, in particular, and the other cities of the Province, and the Province in general, thousands of dollars."

The idiotic sycophant, who penned the above tissue of falsehoods, did not know or did not want to know that the Phra Nang did not land a pound of sugar at Victoria, and that no Chinese sugar has been used in this city for some months. The great bulk of the sugar used in this city, for a long time, has come from Vancouver. The paragraph is evidently a bid for patronage; and, provided it accomplished its object, the contemptible writer of it is, most probably, perfectly indifferent whether it is true or false.

"A WALKING CASE OF SMALLPOX."

Dr. Milne has thought proper to attempt to contradict, over his own signature, some statements made by our reporters relative to the way in which he dealt with two persons known to be afflicted with smallpox. He stigmatizes one of those statements as "so much overdrawn and untruthful that it calls for a flat denial." The gist of those accounts is, that Dr. Milne allowed patients, whom he knew to have smallpox, to walk a considerable distance on the streets of Victoria. This is proved by himself and his own witnesses. The man saw the Health Officer at his office, and was ordered by him to go to his cabin on Johnson street. The distance is considerable, and he would be sure to meet and pass people on the way. Samuel Matson says that Dr. Milne told the man to go to his cabin. R. L. Fraser, M.D., certifies that he heard Dr. Milne order a "walking case of smallpox" to go back to his cabin. A. G. Watt, M.D., certifies that he heard Dr. Milne tell the man "to go to his cabin."

"Permitting the walking case of smallpox" to walk the streets is precisely what the reporters complained of, and this is what Dr. Milne did. He did even more than that, he *ordered* the man to walk from his office to Johnson street. Dr. Milne is a professional man, so is R. L. Fraser, M. D., and so is A. G. Watt, M. D. These gentlemen may see nothing wrong in ordering "a walking case of smallpox" to traverse the public streets, but if they do there must, in their opinion, be no sense in the isolation of smallpox cases, the quarantining of persons suspected of having caught the disease, and the thousand and one precautions taken by Governments and intelligent people generally to prevent the spread of the disease.

With respect to the other walking case of smallpox, we are surprised that Dr. Milne allowed W. P. Allen's affidavit to be published. Mr. Allen says that the note which the man carried to the City Hall "simply stated that the bearer should be quarantined at once." Why should he be quarantined at once? If the preservation of the public health required that he should be quarantined at once, why was he sent to the City Hall, and why was he permitted to wander about the building, spreading the contagion wherever he went? If the man was not a "walking case of smallpox" why did not Dr. Milne say so plainly and directly? Any one who is not an idiot knows what the note which Mr. Allen read means.

Ever since it was known that the smallpox was in the city complaints have been made that the isolation of patients has been imperfect, and carelessly done. When we heard that not only persons known to be in contact with the disease, but persons ill of it, had been seen on the streets, we believed that they were at large without the Health Officer's knowledge, or contrary to his orders. But, since we have heard of the two cases under consideration and seen Dr. Milne's defence, we see that we may have been too charitable.

SURPRISING IGNORANCE.

It is astonishing how little even intelligent Americans contrive to learn about Canada and its Government. A few days ago the Quebec Synod of the Anglican Church not being able to agree upon a Canadian clergyman as bishop, elected an English divine. There is nothing very remarkable in this. The Nova Scotians, when they wanted a bishop, some time ago, sent to the United States for one, and even Americans, intense as their nationality is, have been known to send both to Great Britain and to Canada for clergymen to fill their pulpits.

The New York Sun made this voluntary choice of a Canadian Synod of an Englishman for the office of bishop the text of an article, showing that Canada is the paradise of English office-seekers. This is how it discourses:

"It is just this practice of going to England to find men to fill all the high and profitable posts in the colonies that is producing such constant disturbance. The dissatisfaction is, of course, keenest when the office is political and has a big salary attached, and in every such case colonists eminently qualified are passed over and some needy and rarely capable man is sent out from England. Judges, police superintendents, harbor superintendents, postmasters and heads of departments generally, always provided there is a good salary and a pension at the end of it, are brought from England. The lesser posts, the holders of which usually do the work of the department, are open to the colonists. The vital interests of the colonies are systematically given to the charge of persons wholly unacquainted with their needs, and have no interest there whatever, except in the salary list. Often they have never even read of the country until appointed to manage its affairs. This principle and policy of regarding the colonies chiefly as hunting grounds for ambitious Britons, and as affording fat places for indigent favorites of the colonial office is warmly resented. The rallying cry in every quarter just now seems to be: "The Colonies for the Colonists."

If the editor of the Sun knows anything about Canada he would never have committed the ridiculous blunders that are contained in this article. In these days the Canadian Government never thinks of sending to Great Britain for a man to fill any office. An Englishman, an Irishman or a Scotchman may be appointed a judge, the head of a department, or a police superintendent, because Canadians make no distinction between natives and those who have adopted Canada as their country. All British subjects are eligible for office, provided they possess the qualifications necessary to enable them to perform its duties, but it is very seldom, indeed, that we hear the complaint that in appointments to office Englishmen are preferred to native Canadians. We have heard a growl in Ottawa that newcomers were, through influence, able to obtain petty posts in the Civil Service in preference to men who had been born and brought up in the country. But even that growl was never loud enough to attract general attention. As to the higher posts, they are, almost without exception, filled by Canadians by birth. The Premier of the Dominion is a Canadian, so is the Minister of Justice, and so are all the other heads of departments without a single exception. The power of appointment is vested in the different Governments, and is exercised without even the semblance of control.

The Sun is behind the age fully half a century. The state of things which it describes existed in Canada fifty years or so ago, but since the introduction of Responsible Government Canadians have become a self-governing people, and to-day the Government of Great Britain has no more to do with appointments to office in Canada than it has to do with the management of the civil service of the United States.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Vancouver municipal authorities are certainly carrying things with a high hand. They are setting themselves above the Judges of the Supreme Court and above the law of the land. They refuse to allow the passengers from Victoria to land except under a threat of keeping them prisoners for fourteen days. The passengers should make themselves very easy about the matter. They should have gone ashore, and a writ of *habeas corpus* would soon give them the liberty to which they are entitled by law. These high and mighty doings may yet be found by the citizens of Vancouver to be very expensive.

NORTHERN NOTES.

Arrival of the Chilkat from the Neighborhood of Wrangel—Indian Trouble.

A Poor Season for Fishing and a Much Smaller Pack.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, July 13—The steamer Chilkat, Capt. Carlson, arrived this evening from Klawak, about fifty miles from Wrangel. She has 3,500 cases of salmon on board. On the fourth of July some white men and Indians drank too much whiskey, and became involved in a quarrel, in which two white men and two Indians were shot. There is considerable trouble with the Indians at that point. The United States steamship Pinta is now at the scene of the trouble, and will restore peace and order.

Fishing has been rather poor this season, and not as many cases have been put up as in previous seasons.

The steamer brings no news of any of the sealers.

The steamer, City of Topeka, passed the Chilkat on Monday night, about midnight, but did not call here.

The steamer Chilkat, sails this evening, for Tacoma and Astoria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From the London Globe, June 22.)

Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is in efficient working order, the far-off colony of British Columbia naturally considers that the time has come for her people to rise to the level of their opportunities. These are exceptionally promising; splendid fisheries, grand forests, a remarkable salubrious climate, immense quantities of fertile land awaiting to be tickled with the hoe, numerous rivers, and a long stretch of littoral make up an assortment of attractions scarcely to be equalled throughout the Empire. The colony lacks one thing, however: owing to the length and heavy cost of the journey from Europe, few emigrants go there, and labor is consequently scarce and dear. That is one picture; on turning to the Western Highlands, of Scotland, a striking contrast presents itself. Here a redundant population strives to make a living under the most adverse conditions of climate and soil. The object, then, of the British Columbia Loan Bill, which passed its second reading yesterday, is to promote the transfer of starving Crofters to the country where their labors would be as acceptable as well remunerated. There is also room out there for a supply of those hardy fishermen who fare so miserably in the Lews. The Columbia Government undertakes to provide for the emigrants until they can shift for themselves, and also accepts all financial responsibility for the service of the loan. All it asks in return is an Imperial guarantee, that being required to enable it to place the emission at a low rate of interest. The proposal certainly looks to be singularly advantageous all round, each party to the scheme obtaining solid benefit of one sort or another. We trust, therefore, that the little knot of Scotch members who yesterday threatened ceaseless opposition to the bill will give up that intention. It is sheer nonsense to talk, as some of them did, about the crofters being "driven from the land to make room for deer." There is no compulsion in the case, whatever; these indigent folk have an offer made to them which would be most gladly accepted by thousands of English laborers.

BIRTH.

MCDOWELL—In this city on the 7th, inst., the wife of Wm. McDowell of a son.

AHEREN—In this city, on the 8th instant, the wife of Joseph Aheren of a son.

MARRIED.

GRUBB—WINSTANLEY—On the 6th inst., at Galiano Island, by Rev. B. Haslam, Robert Grubb to Ethel May Winstanley, both of the island.

DIED.

WAITT—In this city on the 10th inst., Marshall Wilder Waitt, a native of Gardener, Maine, aged 59 years and 10 months.

TOWNSEND—At 1 a.m., on July 8th, at the home of his mo her, No. 8 Rae street, of rapid decline, Frank Shepard, y ungest son of the late A. A. Townsend, Victoria, B.C.

PETER—At Cadboro Bay on July 8th, Marianne, beloved wife of H. Thomas Peter, aged 63 years.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, July 12.

THE CITY.

In Position.

The handsome new altar of St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral has now been put in position, and the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine employes finished their work. The date of the opening of the new edifice is not yet decided upon.

Laid at Rest.

The funeral of the late Frank S. Townsend took place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock from Christ Church Cathedral, where Rev. Canon Beanland read the funeral service. The pall bearers were A. King, T. Geiger, W. Hall, E. Mallandine, G. Hunter and F. Somers.

Have Left for Victoria.

Colonel Kane, who represents here the Chicago syndicate who are interested in the Canada Western railway, has received word that a party of gentlemen, who will go into the matter, have left for Victoria, and may be expected here in about a week's time. The colonel will meet them at Seattle.

The O'Kell and Morris Company.

At the adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the O'Kell and Morris Company, last evening, the report of the Trustees was considered, the provisional directors being found to have carried out the terms of the prospectus in a highly satisfactory manner. Plans for the contemplated new buildings were submitted, with estimates of cost, and the Trustees were authorized to enter into the necessary contracts. The consideration of the by-laws was tabled.

Presbytery and Synod.

The next ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Columbia will be held in St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m.

The Synod of British Columbia, embracing the Presbyteries of Calgary, Kamloops, Westminster and Vancouver Island, will also meet in the same place on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 7.30 p.m., for organization and the transaction of competent business.

Who Wins the Cart.

The Gilmore & McCandless drawing for the pony, cart and harness came off last night. The duplicate numbers were taken from the bag in which they were kept and placed in a wheel by one of those gathered to witness the drawing. A boy was then blindfolded and led to the wheel, and his first draw. ticket No. 1237, wins the prize. The name of the party is not known, but the lucky holder of the number can drive off the rig by presenting the ticket at any time.

New Methodist Minister.

The James Bay Methodist church congregation rejoice in the arrival of their newly appointed pastor, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who reached the city last Friday. Mr. Wilkinson has made a good record in Minnedosa, Manitoba, where he has been laboring in the ministry for the past year, and from which place he brings the reputation of being an earnest and successful preacher. The new church will be ready for use in a short time, and the work will be more vigorously pushed than ever.

A Strange Find.

Curator Fannin, of the Provincial Museum, has a novel watch charm which was presented to him by Mr. Louis Despard. The charm is made from the metamorphosed claw of a fossil animal supposed to have been a panther. The find was made by Mr. Despard while prospecting for coal near Cape Mudge. He unearthed the fossil bones of an immense panther. The bones were too soft to be removed, crumbling away at the touch, but, strange to say, the claws had become transformed into glittering white quartz, hard and polished, as if from the hand of a skilful workman.

Doctors Disagree.

Dr. Metherell is still pushing his claim for immediate registration. His solicitor has addressed a letter to the Medical Council drawing their attention to the various Imperial acts covering the case, the substance of which are in support of the claim that the fact of having registered under the Imperial acts entitles him to registration in any part of Her Majesty's domains without delay or examination, on payment of a reasonable fee for registration. A similar case was tried in Ontario, Regina vs. Ontario Medical Council, in which Dr. Mallory secured a writ of mandamus from the court, the case afterward going up for trial before Chief Justice Haggerty, Justice Armour and Justice Cameron, and being decided against the council.

Sons of Scotland.

All Scotch citizens and those of Scottish descent will be pleased to learn that an effort is now being made to organize a camp in the city of the above named order, which has had marked success in the Eastern Provinces in consolidating the too numerous petty Scottish societies and clubs into one strong, vigorous and truly national association, under the comprehensive and all embracing title of Sons of Scotland. The charter list is limited, in which case all Scotsmen and descendants of Scots, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, should lose no time, if they wish to be charter members of the Banner Camp of B.C., in calling at 52 Government street, where the petition and a copy of the constitution can be seen and the former signed. All further particulars can be had at the same place each evening during the week, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

Paid a Heavy Fine.

A San Diego dispatch to the Post Intelligencer says: "The steam schooner Eliza Edwards was to-day fined $1,400 for landing and taking on cargo at Santa Barbara without complying with the customs regulations. Captain Van Bremer paid the fine cheerfully, and took out clearance papers for hunting and fishing. He plans to leave this port Monday. The charges of smuggling were dismissed for want of actual proof." In explanation, the Seattle paper adds: "The sealer Eliza Edwards, of Vancouver, B.C., was supposed to be in the smuggling business. When she sailed from the home port recently she announced her destination as Cocos Island, off Costa Rica, to hunt for $6,000,000 buried by pirates. She hove too off Victoria and, it is supposed, took out a cargo of Chinese and opium. She slipped into the port of Santa Barbara, Cal., and was off again before the customs officers knew it, and it is supposed she landed her cargo. When the Edwards left Victoria she announced her destination as Valdivia, Chili; at San Diego, he said he was bound for the Hawaiian Island."

Twelfth of July Celebration.

The arrangements of the local lodges L. O. L. have been knocked on the head owing to the smallpox scare. There was an intimation from the brethren in Vancouver that it would perhaps be advisable that the members of the order in the capital city should not attend the parade to-day, and the hint was promptly taken. They had special services at the Centennial Methodist Church on Sunday, when about 100 "good men and true" turned out decked in the regalia of the order and marched to the sacred edifice headed by their band. No party tunes were played, the programme selected being music arranged to well known hymns. At the church, which was crowded, the respected pastor, Rev. Mr. White, officiated and preached a very effective sermon. He quoted from the sacred Work and from the by-laws and constitution of the Loyal Orange Order to prove that its members must be good citizens and good Christians if they but follow the ritual laid down for their guidance. The preacher dwelt upon the advantages of brotherhood, and in this connection pointed to the L. O. L. as being composed of men who were pledged to loyalty to their God, loyalty to the Crown, and loyalty to their fellow man. It was the intention of the association to have a picnic at Oak Bay instead of going to Vancouver to-day, but, on account of the proclamation issued by the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday afternoon, prohibiting all excursion and picnic parties, they have decided to postpone their picnic to some future date. The lodges in this city will be opened at nine o'clock a.m., and will remain open all day.

High Honors.

The many Victoria friends of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of Lake La Hache, B. C., will be pleased to learn of the success won by their sons Denis and James, in the University of Ottawa, recently. Both these young gentlemen succeeded in carrying off an unusual number of honors. Mr. Denis Murphy obtained the degree of Licentiate in Philosophy, and Bachelor of Arts, with great distinction, getting first-class honors in philosophy, and second-class honors in mathematics, also winning the chancellor's medal for excellence in Christian doctrine. The English valedictory read by this gentleman, is credited with being the finest ever given at the University. He stood first in order of rank among the twelve candidates who passed B. A. examinations, and during his seven years course of study in the University, has always obtained the medal of excellence in his class, usually leading in every branch. After graduation he left with his parents on a trip through the States, after which he will revisit the scenes of his childhood for a few weeks, and will then proceed to Victoria, where he will undertake the study of law in the office of Hon. Theodore Davie. Mr. James Murphy headed his class in the pass examinations, sophomore year, and obtained the medal of excellence. At the same time the parents of these two brilliant young men were gratified by their success, they also had the pleasure of attending the ceremonies at which their son W. J. Murphy was consecrated to the priesthood. Father Murphy is the first priest born in British Columbia. He at first thought to join his parents and brotner in their trip, but concluded to remain at the University, where he has been appointed professor of mathematics.

THE CROFTER SCHEME.

(The Examiner, Manchester, June 22.

Parliament is doing excellent work in the little time that is left to it before the dissolution. Some good bills had necessarily to be abandoned owing to the shortening of the session, but the fact that many have been passed, or are on the point of being passed, must not be overlooked. Besides such important measures as the Small Holdings bill and the Irish Education bill, which are rapidly approaching the safe haven of the statute book, a whole host of minor but useful bills are being converted into acts and added to the splendid record of the Government's legislative achievements. One of the least pretentious of these smaller measures is the British Columbia Loan bill, which came before the House of Commons last night. It is not, however, by any means the least beneficient. Under its rather misleading title is embraced a proposal which will certainly do something, and may do much towards the solution of the Crofter problem.

The people who have studied the question closely recognize that in emigration lies the true remedy for a great deal of distress which exists in the Highlands; and the Government are proving themselves real friends of the Crofters by helping forward a project for their transfer from Scotland to British Columbia. The Premier of British Columbia, who is now in London, has given an account of the manner in which it was intended to carry out the scheme. For some years his Government have seen that there was an opening for colonies of fishermen on the seaboard of British Columbia, if only an arrangement could be made for the disposal of their fish. To meet this difficulty a commercial company has been formed to provide the fishermen with boats and implements for deep sea fishing, to receive the fish caught from day to day, and to send it on to the markets of the United States and Canada. The Government of British Columbia will take a thousand to twelve hundred Crofter families from Scotland, and make homes for them at suitable points on the sea board. In addition to the fishing there will be employment for the emigrants in various associated industries, such as preserving, the extracting of oil, the manufacturing of fertilisers, and in agricultural pursuits.

The Crofters will repay the advances made on their behalf by easy instalments spread over a long period, at the end of which they will become the proprietors of their holdings. It is estimated that the cost to the British Columbian Government will be £150 per family; and the object of the Bill introduced by Mr. Goschen is to guarantee a loan of £150,000 for the purposes of the scheme. Mr. Alpheas Cleophas Morton, the member for Peterborough, who probably knows as little of the Crofter question as of most others in which he interferes, moved the rejection of the bill, advocating a home colonization scheme. But, as Mr. Balfour pointed out, the natural conditions of the Highlands do not admit of profitable small proprietary cultivation. There can be no doubt that many of the Crofters will vastly improve their position, if they emigrate to British Columbia on the favorable terms which are to be offered to them, and, as the bill was read a second time by a large majority, and will in a few days become law, it is to be hoped that the colonization scheme will soon be in operation.

Cyrus Field Dead.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cyrus Field was attacked early this morning by a violent spell of delirium. The physician was summoned and administered an anodyne to give him sleep. This proved of no avail, and in less than three hours the aged financier was dead. His death was not unexpected, as he had been in a critical condition for ten days. He had been suffering from physical and mental exhaustion, caused by the financial troubles of his son during the past year.

Oh, My Head!

THAT splitting headache, aching brow and irritable feeling can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for headache, constipation and all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Straw Hats, White Vests and Light Coats. Gilmore & McCandless.

From the DAILY COLONIST July 13.

THE CITY.

A Report Denied.

The report of there being a case of smallpox at the house of Mrs. R. J. McDonell, Bird Cage Walk, is declared to be without foundation. There has been none of the disease on the premises.

The Long Vacation.

The long vacation in the Victoria Law Courts commences to-day, and will not terminate till October 1. Their Lordships will have a rest, and the legal profession generally will also be able to relax their efforts on behalf of their litigious clients.

No More Certificates.

The following self-explanatory telegram was received by Collector Milne from Ottawa last evening:—

"OTTAWA, Ont., July 12.

"Under the amended Chinese Act no more certificates of leave can be issued.

"(signed) W. G. PARMALEE,
"Commissioner of Customs."

B.C. Agricultural Association.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the B.C. Agricultural Association, in the secretary's office, Douglas street, last evening, it was decided to hold the show this year on October 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The programme will be more attractive than ever, and, with the extra facilities afforded exhibitors, there can be no doubt that on the dates chosen the event of the year will be liberally patonized.

Levy vs. Elmore.

Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, chief justice, and Mr. Justice Walker, sat yesterday in the Divisional Court and heard the appeal in the case of Levy vs. Elmore. Leave was given to sign judgment for $753.80, and to defend as to balance, viz.: first note, Cost of the application under order 14, up to but not inclusive of the order appealed from to be costs in this case. Appellant to have costs of the appeal and incidentals thereto.

The Silver King Mine.

Mr. H. E. Croasdaile left this morning for England. He will be joined at Revelstoke by Messrs. Winslow Hall and McDonald, two of the chief owners of this famous mine, who will accompany him on his journey. The object of the trip is to further the interests of the Silver King, and if a sale of the property be not effected, it is hoped to raise sufficient capital to thoroughly develop it. The party will be away about two months.

Seizure of the Coquitlam.

The President of the Sealer's Association is in receipt of a telegram from Ottawa, stating that the United States Government had intimated to the federal authorities that security for the release of the Coquitlam could not be taken, except an order had been obtained from the Court of Alaska. Steps are being taken to obtain the necessary security, and to have the application made in due form.

Rev. Mr. Macleod Explains.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod writes the COLONIST in correction of the summary of his last Sunday night sermon, published yesterday. He says: "What I did say was that there is a close connection between obedience to moral law and physical health; that, other things being equal, the man who has lived a sober and virtuous life will be less liable to contract disease and be less liable to succumb to it if so attacked than the man who has wasted his strength by dissipation."

The Minerals of B. C.

The mineral resources of B. C. will be largely represented at the World's Fair at Chicago. The Provincial Government having taken the matter up in a business-like way, are leaving no stone unturned to accomplish their object—that of having the mineral wealth of British Columbia well represented. They have appointed Mr. Charles F. Law, of Golden, to collect samples of minerals throughout the province, and as Mr. Law has had considerable experience in mining matters, he is a very competent man for the office. He is the gentleman who opposed Col. Baker in East Kootenay at the last general election, and came within five votes of having the honor and responsibility of signing M.P.P. after his name.

The Twelfth.

The local Orangemen had a very inauspicious time yesterday. At their hall the mysterious password which is to admit them within the portals of the lodge was given by the worshipful masters, but so quiet were the other movements in local orangedom that those unread in history would not even suspect that the Battle of the Boyne had ever been fought, or that it was worthy of commemoration. Not that the local Orangemen are not as enthusiastic as their brethren elsewhere. Arrangements had been made to celebrate in Vancouver yesterday, but the smallpox scare dropped in and upset an excellent programme. Then it was suggested that there should be a local celebration, and the beach at Oak Bay was to have been alive with the adherents of the "glorious" principles which King William—familiarly called "Billy of the Boyne"—vindicated by his decisive battle on the banks of that unpretenteous stream in the old sea. This also was knocked on the head, and the brethern had to content themselves with mere lodge-love, and the reflection that they enjoy the fruits of an event which they could not "demonstrate."

The Girls of St. Luke's.

"The Girls of St. Luke's" is the fitting title of a new and very promising juvenile organization established in connection with the church after which it is named. The young people of the congregation have formed themselves into a sewing club and meet in the schoolroom once a week, where they have a good time of it while industriously plying their needles. The sewing circle has been in operation for some time, and so successful has it proved that its fair young members have begun to "entertain" in approved fashion. They gave a reception the other night to which their fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts were cordially invited. The response was liberal and a large audience was delightfully entertained by the following programme, every item of which was well rendered: Chorus, "Long, Long Ago," the Misses King, Mebius, Miller, etc.; recitation, "Land of Lollipops," Miss M. Holmes; chorus, "Always Cheerful," Misses Miller, Holmes, Brownlee, Moxon and Browne; recitation, "Don't Run, Etc.," Miss G. Pollock; song, "Beautiful Voices," Miss A. King; dialogue, "March Past, Etc.," Misses Holmes and Moxon; dialogue, "Old Woman," Miss B. Brownlee and M. Miller; recitation, "The Last Hymn," Miss D. Mebius; song, "Poodle Dog," Dolly Moxon; dialogue, "Dolly's Mamma, Etc.," E. Browne and L. Miller: recitation, "Revel of Mice," Miss A. Holmes; recitation, "Mustard Pot," Miss M. Holmes; chorus, "Waking Echoes Again," girls. Refreshments.

32 Vol. Ed. Appleton's Encyclopædia for 100 at T. N. HIBBEN N Co's.

REGULATIONS

ISSUED BY THE

Lieutenant - Governor in Council

IN THE MATTER OF

SMALL-POX.

[L.S.] HUGH NELSON.

THEODORE DAVIE, Attorney-General. } WHEREAS by virtue of the "Health Act" the respective Corporations of the cities of Victoria, Vancouver. New Westminster and Nanaimo are created Local Boards of Health within their respective limits and jurisdiction, and by the same Act it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time define the duties, functions and powers of Local Boards of Health in anywise relating to endemic or contagious diseases or disorders, and may make rules and orders for the inspection of dwelling houses, curtilages, hospitals gaols, and other places, and generally for the regulation of all matters and things whatsoever in relation to or in connection with sanitary matters, including the infliction of fines and peneltie for the enforcement of any such rules and regulations.

And whereas in view of danger of an invasion by smallpox the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has, pursuant to section 5 of the said Act, been pleased by Order in Council, dated the 9th July, 1892, to appoint a Health Officer for the Province, and it is advisable to make rules and regulations under the said Act:

Therefore His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. It shall be the duty of each of the Corporations of the Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo to appoint a duly qualified medical practitioner to be designated and to act as Municipal Health Officer for the Corporation, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the Provincial Health Officer in arresting the spread of small-pox and, in his absence, to act in his stead; and it shall also be the duty of such Corporations to detail such number of policemen, and to appoint such other persons as may be required by the Provincial Health Officer, or the Municipal Health Officer, for such duties from time to time as may be indicated by such Health Officers, or either of them, and in the event of the Local Board of Health neglecting to make any required appointment, the Provincial Health Officer or, in his absence, the Municipal Health Officer, may make such appointments. Where in either of the said cities a Health Officer has before the date of these rules been appointed by the Local Board, such Health Officer shall be the Municipal Health Officer during the will of the Local Board without further appointment.

2. When smallpox breaks out, or in cases where it has broken out, in either of the said cities the Local Board of Health, if not already provided, shall immediately, at the cost of the Municipality, provide such temporary hospitals, hospital tents, or other place or places of reception for the sick and infected as they shall judge best for their accommodation and the safety of the inhabitants.

3. On the occurrence of the first or any case of smallpox, the Municipal Health Officer shall at once remove the person attacked to the hospital, tent, or other place provided under the preceding rule, or shall cause such person to be otherwise efficiently isolated, and shall take proper measures for the disinfection, or, if necessary, the destruction of all clothing which may have been exposed to contagion, and for the disinfection and purification of every conveyance, rail or tramcar, steamboat, sailing vessel, carriage, or other vehicle which may have been exposed to contagion.

4. The Municipal Health Officer shall further place, in another building or tent which shall be provided by the Local Board of Health, all persons (other than the nurses and necessary attendants upon the infected persons) who may have been exposed to the contagion, and shall supply them with all necessaries until the period of incubation of the disease shall have elapsed, and no such person shall go, or be permitted to go, abroad until he has given satisfactory proof of successful vaccination within the preceding seven years, or shall have obtained a medical certificate of insusceptibility to the vaccine disease, nor until the clothing or effects worn or carried by him have been properly disinfected, if the same have been exposed to contagion.

5. Whenever an infected person shall, under the provisions of Rule 3, be isolated in a house or place other than the general hospital, tent, or place provided by the Local Board, under Rule 2, it shall be incumbent on the Municipal Health Officer to appoint and employ a proper person or persons, to keep constant watch over the house or place where such infected person shall be kept, and not to permit ingress or egress to or from such house or place, except to a duly qualified medical man attendant upon such infected person (or to a clergyman under regulations to be made by the Municipal Health Officer), or other person by the permission of the Municipal Health Officer, and any person accepting the duty of watchman under this rule, who shall depart from his duty as watchman, or shall neglect his duty, or who shall permit of ingress or egress to or from the affected premises, or any communication therewith contrary to this rule, or who shall disobey, or fail to observe any direction of the Municipal Health Officer relative to the duties of such watchman, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered upon summary conviction, or in default of payment, to three months imprisonment with or without hard labor.

6. Any person who shall, contrary to the preceding rule, depart from or enter any such hospital, tent or place, as is mentioned in Rule 2, wherein there shall be any person infected with smallpox, or who shall carry or remove, or permit to be carried or removed, any article or thing from such hospital, tent or place, shall be subject, on summary conviction, to a penalty of one hundred dollars, or to six months imprisonment, with or without hard labor.

7. When any vessel coming from an infected locality enters any port the Municipal Health Officer shall make or cause to be made a strict inspection of the vessel and examination of the passengers, officers and crew, before any person, luggage, or freight, or other thing is landed, or allowed to be landed from it, and where any infected or exposed person is found on board, he shall be dealt with in the manner directed in Rule 3, and no luggage, freight, or other thing shall be landed from the vessel until they shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

8. No vessel shall be permitted to depart from the harbours of the said cities until an inspection shall have been had in manner provided by the preceding rule, and removal of any person who shall be found to be infected.

9. The Provincial Health Officer, or in his absence the Municipal Health Officer, may appoint Medical Inspectors, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the Provincial Health Officer, and may board all trains and vessels arriving within the limits of the respective jurisdictions for which they are appointed; and every such Inspector may take, in respect of any person's baggage, freight, or effects arriving by any train or vessel, any sanitary precautions authorized by the Provincial Health Officer, which, in the opinion of such Inspector, are necessary or expedient for guarding against the further introduction of smallpox into British Columbia. The Inspector may require any person travelling on any such train or vessel, either to produce for examination by the Inspector a medical certificate of such person having been vaccinated, within the preceding seven years, or not being susceptible to the vaccine disease, or to exhibit to such Inspector the marks on his person of successful vaccination, such as to satisfy the Inspector that the same has been performed within seven years, and on default the inspector is hereby empowered to vaccinate such person, or cause him to be vaccinated, either before he is permitted to leave the train or vessel, or immediately thereafter, at his discretion; and each person so travelling shall answer truthfully all reasonable questions when an inspector shall, in the performance of his duty, ask such person with reference to the places such person has been at, and his stay there, during the fourteen days next preceding such enquiry being made; and in case such person refuses to answer, or does not satisfy the Inspector by his answers, the Inspector shall be justified in presuming that such person has been within such time exposed to infection, and shall act accordingly.

10. Health Officers and Medical Inspectors, as the case may be, shall, in respect of the duties herein mentioned, be governed [illegible] ne following rules:—

(1.) An Inspector shall attend at the railway station or steamboat wharf a reasonable time prior to the departure of every boat or train going out, and shall, wherever he deems it expedient, take passage on such boat or train;

(2.) If the Inspector believes that any person is infected, or that his or her clothing or other effects contain infection, the Inspector shall detain such person and his or her clothing and effects aforesaid, at some convenient point en route, until the period of incubation over, and the clothing and other effects shall be at once disinfected:

(3.) If the Medical Inspector only suspects that any person on board, or the effects of any such person have been exposed to infection, the Medical Inspector shall notify the Municipal Health Officer of the locality to which the person is going, or other, the proper authority, to meet the train or boat, and to keep the said persons thereafter under observation:

(4.) In either of the cases mentioned in the two next preceding rules, unless the person believed to be conveying, or suspected of conveying contagion, shows satisfactory proofs of vaccination within seven years, or of insusceptibility to the vaccine disease, he shall be forthwith vaccinated; and, if necessary, shall be detained until vaccinated:

(5.) The action to be taken in the event of a case of smallpox being discovered is shortly as follows: (a.) Detention and isolation of persons affected; (b.) Fumigation of car or boat; (c.) Vaccination of all persons who have been exposed to the contagion; (d.) Detention of any person who refuses to be vaccinated; (e.) Notification of Local Health Officers at places of destination.

11. Any person wilfully making any misstatement to any Provincial Health Officer, Municipal Health Officer or Inspector, in any matter relating to the efforts of any such officer or Inspector to prevent the introduction or spread of smallpox, shall be subject, upon summary conviction, to a fine of fifty dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment for one month, with or without hard labour.

12. Either the Provincial Health Officer, or any Municipal Health Officer, may himself act as an Inspector under these rules, and the Provincial Health Officer shall have all the powers of a Municipal Health Officer.

13. The Local Board of Health of each of the said Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo shall each contract with some legally qualified practitioner or practitioners for the period of one year, and so from year to year as such contract expires, for the vaccination, at the expense of the municipality, of all poor persons, and at their own expense of all other persons resident in the city who come to such medical practitioners for that purpose.

(2.) It shall be a condition of every such contract that the amount of the remuneration to be received under the same shall depend on the number of persons who, not having been previously successfully vaccinated, are successfully vaccinated by such medical practitioner or practitioners, respectively, so contracting.

14. It shall be incumbent upon the Local Board to arrange suitable times and places for vaccination, and to give public notice thereof.

15. The father or mother of every child born in either of the said cities shall, at some appointed time within three months after the birth of such child, or, in the event of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, then the person who has the care, nurture, or custody of the child shall, at some appointed time within four months after the birth of the child, cause the child to be taken to some medical practitioner appointed under the preceding sections of these Rules, at an appointed time and place, for the purpose of being vaccinated, and then and there shall permit the child to be vaccinated, unless the child has been previously vaccinated by some legally qualified medical practitioner, and the vaccination duly certified; and the medical practitioner so appointed shall, and he is hereby required thereupon to vaccinate the child, or to do so as soon afterwards as it can conveniently and properly be done.

(2.) This Rule, and Rules 16 and 17, shall also apply to all children over the age of three months becoming resident in either of the said cities, and such children shall, for the purposes of these rules, be considered as children born in the city at the date that they became resident within it.

16. Upon the eighth day following the day on which any child has been vaccinated as aforesaid, the father or mother, or other person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child as aforesaid, shall again take, or cause the child to be taken, to the medical practitioner by whom the operation was performed, or other similarly appointed medical practitioner in attendance as aforesaid, in order that the medical practitioner may ascertain by inspection the result the operation.

17. Upon and immediately after the successful vaccination of a child born in either of the said cities, the medical practitioner who performed the operation shall deliver to the father or mother, or other person as aforesaid, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule A to these rules, that the child has been successfully vaccinated, and shall also transmit a duplicate of the said certificate to the Clerk of the City wherein the operation was performed.

18. If any medical practitioner appointed as aforesaid is of opinion that a child brought to him as aforesaid is not in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated, he shall deliver to the father or mother of the child, or other person having its custody, on demand, and without fee or reward, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule B to these Rules, that the child is in an unfit state for successful vaccination.

19. Such certificate, or any similar certificate of a legally qualified medical practitioner, respecting any child born as aforesaid, shall remain in force for two months from its delivery; and the father or mother of the child, or the person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child as aforesaid, shall (unless they have within each succeeding period of two months, obtained from a legally qualified medical practitioner a renewal of such certificate), within two months after the delivery of the said certificate as aforesaid, and if the child is not vaccinated at or by the termination of such period of two months, than during each succeeding period of two months until the child has been successfully vaccinated, take or cause to be taken to the medical practitioner so appointed as aforesaid such child to be vaccinated by him; and if the said medical practitioner deems the child to be then in a fit and proper state for such successful vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate it accordingly, and shall, upon or immediately after the successful vaccination of the child deliver to the father or mother of the child, or the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, as aforesaid, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule A to these Rules, that the child has been successfully vaccinated; but if the medical practitioner is of opinion that the said child is still in an unfit state for successful vaccination, then he shall again deliver to the father or mother of the child, or to the person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child as aforesaid certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule B to these Rules, that the child is still in an unfit state for successful vaccination, and the said medical practitioner, so long as the child remains in an unfit state for vaccination and unvaccinated, shall, at the expiration of every succeeding period of two months, deliver, if required, to the father or mother of the child, or to the person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child, a fresh certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule B to these Rules.

20. The production of such certificate, or of any similar certificate, from any legally qualified medical practitioner, shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint brought against the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture or custody of such child, for non-compliance with the provisions of these Rules.

21. In the event of a medical practitioner employed under the provisions of these Rules, or any other duly qualified medical practitioner, being of opinion that any child, as aforesaid that has been vaccinated by him is insusceptible of the vaccine disease, he shall deliver to the father or mother of the child, or to the person having as aforesaid the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of Schedule C to these Rules; and the production of the certificate shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint which may be brought against the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child for non-compliance with the provisions of these Rules.

22. If a father or mother, or person so having as aforesaid the care, nurture, or custody of any child, as aforesaid, does not cause the child to be vaccinated within the periods prescribed by these Rules, or does not on the eighth day after the vaccination has been performed take, or cause to be taken, the child for inspection, according to the provisions in these Rules respectively contained, then the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture, or custody of the child as aforesaid, so offending, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars, recoverable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or any two Justices of the Peace sitting and having jurisdiction in the municipality in which the offence was committed.

23. The production of a certificate in the form of Schedule A or C, under the hand of a legally qualified medical practitioner, shall be a sufficient defence against any such complaint; but the production of a certificate in the form of Schedule B shall not be a sufficient defence, unless the vaccination is thereby postponed to a day subsequent to that on which the complaint is brought.

24. Every person resident in either of the said Cities at the time of the coming into force of these rules of the age of fourteen years or upwards, and who has not been successfully vaccinated (the proof by marks upon the body or otherwise whereof shall lie upon the person alleging himself to have been so vaccinated) within seven years shall within two months from the passage of these rules present himself or herself for vaccination to a medical practitioner appointed under these rules, and every father or head of a family resident in the Municipality, and every schoolmaster or person keeping a school within the City, and every other person having the care and charge of children and young persons, shall cause all persons under the care of any such head of a family, schoolmaster, or other person who have not been successfully vaccinated, as provided by these rules, to be brought within two months from the passage of these rules, or sooner if so required by the Provincial Health Officer, or a Municipal Health Officer, or an Inspector appointed under these rules, for the purpose of vaccination to a medical practitioner appointed under these rules.

25. The Provincial Health Officer, or in his absence the Municipal Health Officer, shall have power to order any public meeting or gathering of more than six persons in any of the said cities forthwith to disband, or may prohibit any proposed assemblage, picnic or excursion.

26. Any person theretofore assembled at any meeting or gathering continuing together to the number of six after any order or direction has been given to disband pursuant to the preceding section shall be subject to arrest without warrant or process by any constable or peace officer, and every such person shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine of one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months.

27. All expenses incurred by any Provincial Health Officer, or Municipal Health Officer, or Inspector, and within the scope of his duties, shall be borne and paid by the City where such expenses are incurred, but nothing herein contained shall impose upon any City the obligation to pay the salary of the Provincial Health Officer.

And whereas by the said "Health Act" it is also, among other things, provided that the Council of every Municipality shall be the Local Board of Health for such Municipality, and that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, by writing under his hand, to appoint such and so many persons as he may think fit to form a Local Board for any place in the Province not being a municipality.

28. Therefore it is hereby ordered that in each district of the Province not being a Municipality the Government Agent for the time being in charge of such district shall be the Local Board for such district, and shall have, within and for his jurisdiction, in the absence of the Provincial Health Officer, all the powers vested by law, whether under these rules or otherwise, in the Provincial Health Officer.

29. The Local Boards, other than those of the Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, shall in regard to the cases of smallpox arising within their respective jurisdiction follow, as nearly as may be, the rules and regulations hereby enacted and made applicable to the said Cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo, and these rules, *mutatis mutandis*, shall apply to the Municipalities throughout the Province other than the Cities aforesaid.

The Provincial Health Officer may from time to time adopt such regulations, and make such orders, and give such directions regarding smallpox in places outside of the said Cities as he may see fit, and any such regulations, orders and directions shall be carried out by the Local Boards respectively.

31. The trustees, governors, directors or other officers or persons having at any time the control or management of any hospital or dispensary receiving aid from the public funds of this Province, shall keep at all times in such hospital or dispensary an adequate supply of vaccine matter for the following purposes, viz.:

First.—For the vaccination, by a legally qualified medical practitioner attached to such hospital or dispensary, at the expense of the same, of all poor persons, and at their own expense of all other persons, who attend at such hospital or dispensary for that purpose, during one day in every week; the fee to be charged for such vaccination not in any case to exceed fifty cents, and to be used and applied for the benefit of the hospital or dispensary:

Second.—For the purpose of furnishing, on application, to each and every legally qualified medical practitioner, such reasonable quantities of the said matter as he from time to time requires.

Third.—For the purpose of furnishing, on application, to the Indian Agent, or his assistant, such reasonable quantities of the said matter as he may from time to time require for the use and benefit of any settlement of Indians.

32. Any Local Board of Health may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may issue regulations for taking possession of any land, or any unoccupied building thereon, for any of the purposes mentioned in these Rules; but such regulations shall not authorize the taking or obtaining for the hospital of any Municipality any lands or buildings outside the limits of such Municipality.

33. In case of actual or apprehended emergency, such possession may be taken without a prior agreement with the owner of the land or building, and without his consent, and may be retained for such period as may appear to the Board to be necessary.

34. Where possession is taken without the consent of the owner, the Board shall, within five days thereafter, give notice thereof to the owner. In the event of the owner not being known, or not being resident within the Province, or of his residence therein being unknown to the Board, such Board shall cause the notice to be published for two insertions in some local newspaper having a circulation within the municipality wherein the property is situate, and shall mail to the last known address (if any) of the owner a copy of the notice in a registered letter, prepaid, and such publication shall be sufficient notice to the owner.

35. The owner of any land or building shall be entitled to compensation for the use and occupation thereof, including any damages arising from such use and occupation, such compensation to be agreed upon between the Board and the owner; and in case they do not agree, the Judge of the County Court of the County wherein the property is situate shall summarily determine the amount of the compensation, and the terms of payment, in such manner, and after giving such notices, if any, as he sees fit.

36. Where any resistance or forcible opposition is offered or apprehended to possession being taken of any land or building under these Rules, the Judge of the County Court may, without notice to any person, issue his warrant to the Sheriff of the County, or to any other person, as he may deem most suitable, requiring him to put the Board, their or his servants or agents, in possession, and to put down such resistance or opposition, which the Sheriff or Bailiff (taking with him sufficient assistance) shall accordingly do.

37. No land or building to be used as a hospital, or hospital tent, for the purposes of these Rules, shall be nearer than 150 yards to an inhabited dwelling.

38. It shall be lawful for the Trustees of any Public School or High School, to provide that no child shall be permitted to attend school without producing a certificate of successful vaccination, or that the child is insusceptible of vaccination.

39. Any person wilfully contravening any provision of these rules, or wilfully disobeying, or failing to obey any general or special regulation, direction or order of the Provincial Health Officer, or Municipal Health Officer, or Inspector by law, or according to these rules, shall be subject forthwith to arrest and detention, without warrant or process by any constable or peace officer, and shall also be liable, upon summary conviction (if no other penalty is herein provided), to a fine of fifty dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate to both fine and imprisonment, and any city constable or peace officer disobeying, or failing to obey, the lawful orders of the Provincial Health Officer, or the Municipal Health Officer, shall be subject to dismissal forthwith by the Provincial Health Officer, and thereafter during the term of office of the Provincial Health Officer the Corporation shall no longer employ any such constable or peace officer.

40. It shall be the duty of every medical practitioner who shall attend upon or know of any case of small-pox to forthwith give notice of the particulars of the case to the Board of Health or to the Provincial Health Officer or Municipal Health Officer, as the case may require; and every householder, knowing that a person within his house is infected with smallpox, shall likewise immediately give notice.

41. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to supercede any law, rule, or regulation heretofore promulgated by lawful authority, and not inconsistent with these Rules.

42. These Regulations may be cited as the "Provincial Health [illegible]".

Dated at Victoria, this 11th day of July, A.D. 1892.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that , the child of aged, , of Ward, in the City of *(or as the case may be)*, has been successfully vaccinated by me

(Signed) A. B.

Dated this day of , 18 .

SCHEDULE B.

CERTIFICATE OF UNFITNESS FOR VACCINATION.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am of opinion that , the child of , of Ward, in the City of *(or as the case may be)*, aged , is not now in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated, and I do hereby postpone the vaccination until the day of

Signed), A.B.

Dated this day of , 189 .

SCHEDULE C.

CERTIFICATE OF INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO VACCINE DISEASE.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am of opinion that , the child of , of Ward, in the City of *(or as the case may be)*, is insusceptible of the vaccine disease.

(Signed) A. B.

Dated this day of , 18 .

time adopt such regulations, and make
ders, and give such directions regarding
x in places outside of the said Cities as
see fit, and any such r gulations, orders
ections shall be carried out by the Local
respectively.

he trustees, governors, directors or other
or persons having at any time the com-
management of any hospital or dispen-
ceiving aid from the public funds of this
ce, shall keep at all times in such hos-
dispensary an adequate supply of vac-
atter for the following purposes, viz.:

.—For the vaccination, by a legally
d medical practitioner attached to such
l or dispensary, at the expense of the
f all poor persons, and at their own ex-
f all other persons, who attend at such
l or dispensary for that pu pose, during
y in every week; the fee to be charged
h vaccination not in any case to exceed
nts, and to be used and applied for the
of the hospital or dispensary:

d.—For the purpose of furnishing, on
tion, to each and every legally qualified
l practitioner, such reasonable quanti-
the said matter as he from time to time
s.

d.—For the purpose of furnishing, on ap-
n, to the Indian Agent, or his assistant,
asonable quantities of the said matter
ay from t m to time require for the
l benefit of any settlement of Indians.

ny Local Board of Health may, subject
approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in
l, may issue regulations for taking pos-
of any land, or any unoccupied building
n, for any of the purpo es mentioned in
Rules; but such regulations shall not
ize the taking or obtaining for the hospi-
ny Municipality any lands or buildings
the limits of such Municipality.

case of actual or apprehended emer-
such possession may be taken without a
greement with the wner of the land or
g, and without his consent, and may be
d for such period as may appear to the
to be necessary.

There possession is taken without the
t of the owner, the Board shall, within
ys thereafter, give notice thereof to the
In the event of the owner not being
, or not being resident within the Pro-
or of his residence therein being un-
to the Board, such Board shall cause
tice to be published for two insertions in
local newspaper having a circulation
the municipality wherein the property
ate, and shall mail to the last known ad-
if any) of the owner a copy of the notice
gistered letter, prepaid, and such publi-
shall be sufficient notice to the owner.

he owner of any land or building shall be
d to compensation for the use and occu-
thereof, including any damages arising
uch use and occupation, such compensa-
be agreed upon between the Board and
ner; and in case they do not agree, the
of the County Court of the County
n the property is situate shall summarily
ine the amount of the compensation,
e terms of payment, in such manner, and
iving such notices, if any, as he sees fit.

Where any resistance or forcible opposi-
offered or apprehended to possession
taken of any land or building under these
the Judge of the County Court may,
at notice to any person, issue his warrant
Sheriff of the County, or to any other
, as he may deem most suitable, requir-
n to put the Board, their or his servants
nts, in possession, and to put down such
nce or opposition, which the Sheriff or
(taking with him sufficient assistance)
cordingly do.

o land or building to be used as a hos-
or hospital tent, for the purposes of these
shall be nearer than 150 yards to an in-
d dwelling.

t shall be lawful for the Trustees of any
School or High School, to provide that
d shall be permitted to attend school
at producing a certificate of successful
ation, or that the child is insusceptible
ination.

ny person wilfully contravening any
ion of these rules, or wi fully disobeying,
ng to obey any general or special regula-
irection or order of the Provincial Health
, or Municipal Health Officer,
spector by law, or according
se rules, shall be subject forthwith to
and detention, without warrant or pro-
y any con stable or peace officer, and shall
liable, upon summary conviction (if no
enalty is herein provided), to a fine of
ollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding
months, with or without hard labour, or
discretion of the convicting Magistrate
h fine and imprisonment, and any city
ble or peace officer disobeying, or failing
y, the lawful orders of the Provincial
Officer, or the Municipal Health Officer,
e subject to dismissal forthwith by the
icial Health Officer, and thereafter dur-
e term of office of the Provincial Health
r the Corporation shall no longer employ
ch constable or peace officer.

t shall be the duty of every medical
tioner who shall attend upon or know of
se of small-pox to forthwith give notice
particulars of the case to the Board of
h or to the Provincial Health Officer or
cipal Health Officer, as the case may re-
and every householder, knowing that a
within his house is infected with small-
hall likewise immediately give notice.

Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed
ercede any law, rule, or regulation here-
promulgated by lawful authority, and
consistent with these Rules.

These Regulations may be cited as the
incial Health R ules.

ed at Victoria, this 11th day of July, A.D.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION.

he undersigned, hereby certify that
, the child of
, of Ward,
City of *(or as the case
e)*, has been successfully vaccinated by

(Signed) *A. B.*
ed this day of , 18 .

SCHEDULE B.

FICATE OF UNFITNESS FOR VACCINATION.

e undersigned, hereby certify that I am
nion that , the child of
Ward, in the City of
the case may be), aged , is not
n a fit and proper state to be successfully
nated, and I do hereby postpone the vac-
on until the day of
Signed), *A.B.*
ed this day of , 189 .

SCHEDULE C.

FICATE OF INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO VAC-
CINE DISEASE.

e undersigned, hereby certify that I am
nion that , the child of
Ward, in the City of *(or as the
ay be)*, is insusceptible of the vaccine
e.

(Signed) *A. B.*
ed this day of , 18 .

AT THE POLLS.

The British Liberals Confident of Victory—Gladstone's Difficulties Presented.

Rows at Limerick—The Police have to Interfere and Restore Peace.

Tuesday (To-Day) the Biggest Day of the Campaign—Some of the Returns.

LONDON, July 11.—The figures stand: Conservatives, 194; Liberal-Unionists, 27; total anti-Home Rule, 221; Liberals, 163; labor, 5; anti-Parnellites, 29; Parnellites, 5. The success of Gladstone by a small majority is virtually admitted. The Standard says: "If the Gladstonians cannot be prevented from returning to office they may yet be prevented from returning to power. Mr. Gladstone with a nominal majority of 30 would be in as embarrassed and hopeless position as the head of a cabinet could occupy. If he brought in his home rule bill, unless it contained everything Parnell demanded, the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites would immediately compete in dissatisfaction with the measure; if the bill conferred upon an Irish parliament uncontrolled power, a number of his English and Scotch adherents would desert him."

Mr. Gladstone is in frequent communication by wire with the leaders of the party, and is already discussing plans for legislation in the new Parliament. Henry M. Stanley, who was defeated as the Unionist candidate of North Lambeth, is looking for some other seat to contest, and has written a diplomatic letter to the electors in North Lambeth, thanking them for their support. Tuesday is the heaviest and the deciding day of the elections. Seventy-two contests are then to be settled. Both sides are freely backing themselves to win.

During the election excitement at Limerick on Sunday the Parnellites wrecked the houses of a number of anti-Parnellites and a fight followed, in which many heads were broken. When the police interfered, the combatants ceased hostilities between themselves and joined in stoning and otherwise assaulting the officers. Three policemen were injured in the scrimmage. The constables closed in on the rioters with their batons and speedily had them in subjection. Dozens of prisoners were made.

The leaders on each side are assuring their followers that the half-way mark has been favorably passed. This is sufficient evidence of the closeness of the contest. The Liberals seem sure of a majority, the only doubt being as to its size. Though less jubilant in their attitude than last night, the Tories are not dismayed and claim that Liberal gains only mean that the Gladstonians may obtain a majority too slight to be effective in managing the House. The divisions among the party, they declare, are such a source of discord that Gladstone cannot remain long in power unless he obtains a large majority, and this seems now almost out of the question. The tory leaders, therefore, are beseeching their followers to make a supreme effort during the remainder of the pollings to win as many seats as possible. They argue that to reduce the Gladstonian majority to a unworkable basis is equivalent to a Tory victory, while if by any possible good fortune the Tories could gain even a slender majority they could retain power indefinitely because of the unity within their ranks.

The following election returns were received to-day:

Kildare, North division—Kennedy, anti-Parnellite, elected over Carew, Parnellite.

Dumfries district—Reid, Liberal, elected over Agnew, Liberal-Unionist.

Sligo, South division—Curran, anti-Parnellite, elected over Fitzpatrick, Conservative.

Banffshire—Duff, Liberal, re-elected over Barry, Independent. Duff was junior Lord of the Treasury, and civil Lord of the Admiralty under Gladstone.

Suffolk, Lowestoft division—Foster, Conservative, elected over Judd, Liberal.

Forfarshire—Rigby, Liberal, elected over Barclay, Liberal-Unionist. This is a gain for the Liberals. The Unionist candidate, Barclay, who sat as a Liberal from December 1882, deserted the party on the Home Rule issue and took the constituency with him. The constituency now deserts Barclay and goes back to the Liberals.

Wiltshire, Chippingham division—Dickson Poynder, Conservative, elected over Fuller, Liberal.

Carnarvon district—David Lloyd-George, Liberal, re-elected over Pulston, Conservative.

Devonshire, Barnstaple division—Billston, Liberal, elected over White, Liberal-Unionist. This is a signal gain for the Liberals.

Down, East division—Rentoul, Conservative, unopposed.

Limerick, East division—Finucane, anti-Parnellite, over Nunan, Parnellite.

Berkshire, Abingdon division—Wroughton, Conservative, re-elected over Fryce, Liberal.

Kincardineshire—Crombie, Liberal, elected over Stephen, Liberal, who ran on the platform of opposition to the disestablishment of the Scottish church.

Galway, North division—Nolan, Parnellite, re-elected over Dr. Tanner, anti-Parnellite.

Donegal, West division—Timothy D. Sullivan, anti-Parnellite, without opposition. He was defeated last week for re-election in the College Green division of Dublin.

Louth, South division—Ambrose, anti-Parnellite, elected over Nolan, Parnellite. T. P. Gill, who represented the division in the late Parliament, wished to run as a neutral candidate, but he got no support.

FROM MONTREAL.

The Nailmakers' Strike General—Grain C. P. R. Elevators—Educational.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, July 11.—The strike among the nailmakers, here, is general throughout Canada. About 500 men are affected in Montreal. The nailmakers are asking to be paid the same schedule of wages as the nailmakers of the U. S., which would mean about 25 per cent increase over their present wages.

The Education Convention closed on Saturday. Hon. G. W. ROSS, Minister of Education for Ontario, was elected president. Among the vice-presidents elected were Daniel McIntyre, Manitoba; Stephen Pope, British Columbia; and James Brown, Northwest Territory.

The C. P. R has issued a notice to grain shippers asking them to take immediate delivery of grain in their elevators on account of the bad English markets. The shipments of grain from here have fallen off and exporters are keeping their grain in the elevator. Weather has been unfavorable for its keep lately. Wheat has been heating and the railway company are afraid it will spoil.

It is rumored in railway circles that the Canadian Pacific Railway will shortly acquire the Anchor line steamship City of Rome for the Japan route. The Angoria, of the Guion line is also mentioned as a possible purchase.

CABLE NEWS.

Dillon Advocates Coalition.

DUBLIN, July 11.—John Dillon, at Castlerea, yesterday, said the Liberals were winning all along the line in England, and if Ireland only did her duty, the battle would be won. The McCarthyites, he said, would have at least 72 seats, while the Parnellites would have 70. If the latter thought they were right, their duty was to unite with the majority, because, on the result of this crisis depended Ireland's future.

Morocco Apologizes.

LONDON, July 10.—In satisfaction of an outrage recently perpetrated on two Americans, Chambers and Bonsal, who were severely maltreated in the Moorish capital, the British minister to Morocco has obtained a letter of apology from the pasha of Fez and a letter of regret from the Sultan, together with a gift of a sword to Mr. Bonsal.

Mexican Elections.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10.—The elections to-day were perfectly quiet throughout the country. The magistrates of the supreme court, senators and congressmen, elected unanimously, are in favor of the election of President Diaz. There were no opposition candidates, and the Liberal party is united for Diaz.

French Repulse.

PARIS, July 11.—News of a repulse of the French forces, in Tonquin, has been received. The Chinese laid an ambuscade. When there was little or no chance of escape, the Chinese attacked the French, killing 12 and wounding 17.

Big Fire in Norway.

LONDON, July 11.—The damage done by the great fire at Christiansen, Norway, amounts to 7,000,000 kroner, a kroner being equal to 27 cents. The total number of houses destroyed is 356, besides two banks and the post office.

An English Opinion.

LONDON, July 11.—The Daily Telegraph, in a leader on the subject of the Homestead trouble, says that it does not hesitate to say that it would be impossible for such brutality to happen in any other country. The attitude of the Federal Government is attributable, according to the Telegraph, to the fact that an election is pending and that it would not do to offend the voters around Pittsburg by a hostile course towards the rebellious workmen. This incident, the Telegraph adds, illustrates the inability of the officials to uphold the law, when to do so would be running the risk of losing votes.

Frightful Explosion.

BERNE, July 11.—A frightful explosion occurred yesterday on Lake Geneva. The steamer Mont Blanc was carrying a considerable load of passengers on the lake, including a number of tourists, when the boiler exploded, killing many and wounding a number of others. The scene is said to have been the most terrible ever witnessed on Lake Geneva. The excursionists were quietly enjoying the beauties of the scene, the weather being delightful and the water placid, when the explosion occurred, and in an instant the scene of quiet pleasure was converted into a spectacle of horror and death. Not less than 26 persons were killed instantly by the jagged iron, pieces of which swept the boat like grape and canister. About 30 were injured, and their screams and cries of agony could be heard across the lake. Other vessels went to the rescue, and the injured and those who had escaped injury were saved from drowning in the shattered steamer.

Waldorf Astor Dead.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor, head of the New York Astor family, died in this city this afternoon.

ERUPTION OF ÆTNA.

The Sicilian Volcanoe Again in Lively and Splendid Activity.

CATANIA, July 10.—The eruption of Mount Ætna assumed alarming proportions during last night. Huge quantities of lava were thrown out and formed a double stream, which is advancing rapidly toward Nicolosi and Belpaso, eight miles north-west of the city. The lava is already within six kilometers of Nicolosi. Great damage was done to the surrounding country. A severe earthquake was felt in the immediate vicinity of the volcano during the night. To-day the populace of Nicolosi assembled outside the cathedral and knelt on the ground in prayer, afraid to enter the building on account of the continuous shocks and subterranean rumblings, which were like the noise of a storm. Twelve houses and a portion of the church were destroyed.

NAPLES, July 11.—The eruption continues unabated. Severe earthquakes are felt for miles and miles, and the eruption of lava is becoming heavier and heavier. One death is reported, with many cases of injuries to people. Traffic is abandoned in the streets of Catania and surrounding highways. The population of the island, which is not easily startled on account of earthquakes and eruptions, is thoroughly frightened, and the authorities have their hands full to check the wholesale exodus.

THE ST. JOHN'S FIRE.

Ten Thousand People out of Homes—London to Relieve the Sufferers.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11.—Two-thirds of the business part and one-half of the town and three-fourths of its value was obliterated by the great fire. About 10,000 people are sheltered in the Parliament house and under sheds and tents. The surrounding wooded country seems to be all on fire. The wind continues westerly, and there is no appearance of rain. H. M. S. Blake is due here on Monday with tents, lumber and other necessaries.

LONDON, July 11.—A relief fund for the sufferers at the St. John's fire will be started by the Lord Mayor. It will be well supported by the citizens.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Contract for Repairs to Steamer Quadra Awarded the Albion Iron Works.

Seizure of the Coquitlam—Satisfactory Correspondence with U. S. Government.

Relief for the St. John, N. F., Sufferers—Trouble with the Smugglers.

(From our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Prompt representations by the Dominion Government into the Coquitlam matter have proved effective. Although an official report of the seizure has not reached Washington, it is understood the United States Government informed Lord Salisbury that an application for the release of the vessel, to the District Court of Alaska, would be favorably received, provided suitable security were furnished. This the Federal authorities promise shall be forthcoming.

The terrible calamity at St. Johns, Newfoundland, awakened the deepest sympathy in Eastern Canada. To-day, the cabinet decided to send the Government steamer Newfoundland, with a cargo of suitable provisions. Governor Daly, of Halifax, was requested to superintend the dispatch of the vessel.

The contract for repairing the Quadrawas to-day awarded to the Albion Iron Works, the lowest tenderers. Ten tenders were received.

The Government decided not to grant a commission to investigate the complaints of the Alberta ranchers.

Reports of the conflict between the cruiser Constance and smuggling schooners in the gulf are hourly expected

CANADIAN NEWS.

Smuggling in the St. Lawrence—Aid for the Newfoundland Sufferers.

An "A" Battery Man Drowned Near Kingston—A Suicidal Poisoner.

(Specials to the COLONIST.)

"Winter in the Lap of Spring."

LONDON, July 11.—William Webb, aged 88, has just been married to Mrs. Way, aged 46.

Death of an M. P.

DIGBY, July 11.—John C. Wade, M. P., is dead.

A Northwest Veteran Dead.

LONDON, July 11.—Captain W. Hudson is dead, aged 55. He was formerly adjutant of the Seventh Battalion, and was supply officer to the Northwest expedition under Major-General Laurie, and was a member of the Imperial veterans.

Charges Sustained.

WALKERTON, July 11.—In the charges brought against Sheriff Sutton, of Bruce Co., the investigation has been concluded, and the report to the Government is that they have been sustained.

A Belleville Man Drowned.

BELLEVILLE, July 11.—Richard Van Horne, aged 20, son of John F. Van Horne, formerly of Belleville, has been drowned at Tacoma, Wash.

Body Snatching.

PORT DOVER, July 11.—The body of Robert England, who died some time ago, has been stolen from his grave.

Suicide.

OWEN SOUND, July 11.—Matthew Patton, a farmer at Rocklyn, township of Euphrasia, has committed suicide with poison.

A Battery Man Drowned.

KINGSTON, July 11.—Three men belonging to "A" battery went out sailing this afternoon. The boat capsized and Gunner Jacomb was drowned.

Killed by Lightning.

LEEDS, Que., July 11.—During a severe storm here yesterday two girls were killed by lightning.

The St. Lawrence Smugglers.

QUEBEC, July 11.—No positive information has been received here concerning the detachment of "B" Battery which left Quebec on Thursday night, to assist the cruiser Constance in dealing with the smugglers as the schooner with the battery is now at Gaspe or in that neighborhood. It is supposed that she is at Point des Monts.

Aid for the Sufferers.

HALIFAX, July 11.—The citizens committee have sent a dispatch to all the Mayors of the Province soliciting money, provisions and clothing for the destitute people of St. Johns, N.F.

Wants a Divorce.

BRANTFORD, July 11.—R. A. King, a prosperous farmer near Burtch, has given notice of application for divorce from his wife on the grounds of desertion and adultery.

BISMARCK AND WILHELM.

Declaration by the Cologne Gazette—The Old Statesman's Position.

BERLIN, July 11.—The Cologne Gazette says the editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten attempted, lately, to enlist its services in the Bismarck campaign, and that Prince Bismarck himself contributed articles to the Cologne Gazette which its editors were obliged to refuse to publish.

In the course of his remarkable conversations with his old friends Burgomaster Fischer, while at Augsburg, Prince Bismarck attributed his dismissal from office directly to the intrigue of Von Boetticher, minister of the interior. Despite the Emperor's love of autocracy, said Bismarck, he would not have dismissed the chancellor had not Von Boetticher led him to suppose that the principle of ministerial responsibility was being carried too far by Bismarck. Von Boetticher also apprised the Kaiser of Bismarck's negotiations with Dr. Windthorst, then leader of the ultramontanes. The manner in which these negotiations were represented to the emperor roused his distrust. But, said Bismarck to Herr Fischer, the young man need not have feared my advances to a Catholic leader and Guelph trustee, when he himself surrendered the state to the Catholics and the Hanover legitimist.

Referring to the Austro-German commercial treaty, Bismarck declared that the reduction of the duty on corn and the abolition of the wine duty would disastrously affect the Bavarian and Wurtemberg farmers and the wine growers of Alsace and the Palatine. The ex-Chancellor further remarked that he had been willing to preserve silence during his journey to Vienna, but on learning that it was intended to boycott him in Imperial circles in the Austrian capital, and, knowing that the Kaiser was responsible for this injustice, he no longer saw any reason to withhold his opinions from those who did him the honor to seek him.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Disastrous Cyclone in Manitoba—A Brute Sentenced to the Cat—Responsible Institutions.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WINNIPEG, Man., July 11.—A fatal accident occurrred at West Selkirk on Saturday, Geo. Anderson being instantly killed by falling from a load of lumber.

The death sentence of the Indian Nez Perce Sam, has been commuted to imprisonment for life at Stony Mountain.

It is reported that the Legislative Assembly will be called at Regina about the end of the present month.

The body of Josterud, ex-mounted policeman, who was drowned at Fort Kippon the day he was left a fortune, was found, last night, in Old Man's River, near Whoop-Up, by a rancher named McGovern.

The trial of Pierre Bourassi, for rape, took place at Regina. The prisoner was found guilty of carnally knowing a girl under 14, and sentenced to five years in Stony Mountain and twenty lashes.

A cyclone in the western part of Manitoba, did great damage to farmers' property, yesterday. Near Douglas station, the building of J. Boles was completely wrecked, the logs from the house and stables being carried many miles, the machinery and wagons were smashed to atoms, the furniture and clothing were found in his neighbor's fields. Mr. Nevins and Mr. Crawford, further west, lost everything but the clothing they wore. Mr. Nevins has lost four horses and a steam thresher. The horses have been found in a neighbor's wheat field, and nothing was left about the place but the boiler belonging to the thresher. Mr. Nevins and family saved their lives by taking refuge in an underground milk house. At Chater, many horses and cattle were killed. Miss Dobson was killed, north of Brandon, and her mother badly injured. The Episcopal church at Dynwor, near Selkirk, was damaged by lightening.

DOES THE WORLD GROW BETTER OR WORSE.

Better—better—visibly and distinctly. Sir Harry Verney, who is upwards of ninety years of age, has written a letter, in which he declares his conviction that we are a great deal better than we were in his youth. He instances the general improvement in wealth and the standard of living; the old habits of bad language and drink; the improvement of the clergy; the improvement of nurses; the difference between the modern railway servant and the old ostler: the increase of societies and institutions for the welfare of the people—these things only touch the surface. In a thousand other ways it may be shown that we have advanced. Yet the testimony of this ancient gentleman is most valuable. On the other hand, the Spectator, while acknowledging the general truth of his statement, endeavors to point out certain new dangers and losses. Certainly one does not believe that we are already in the kingdom of Heaven. The former savagery, it says, is only clothed, not dead. Now, the savage is the other extreme of the civilized and Christian soldier. Therefore he will always be possible. Manhood—the middle term—would be impossible if savagery were impossible. Next, there is class hatred. Perhaps. But surely not the class hatred of seventy years ago; a milder, more benign form of the disease. Then, there is paganism in the new popular education—the development of intelligence. Perhaps. There has always been a certain paganism in the scholarly and refined classes; small wonder if there appears something of the same thing among the newly educated (?) working people. But what about the ferocious old atheism of seventy years ago? It has nearly vanished. It is no longer a force to be reckoned with. An increased weakness in the national character. Yes; but that is passing. The boys have put on the gloves again, and have taken up the single-sticks. So long as the lads love fighting the national character will strengthen. Twenty years ago, indeed, we were in a very limp condition. The whole community, says the Spectator, has learned "to whine for assistance—to sponge." No. That is distinctly not the case. There is a want of "grip in the conscience." Perhaps. There is "a confusion of cruelty and punishment." Perhaps. But it will not last. It exists, not in the younger generation, but among the people over fifty. "Education develops cunning, malignity and envy." Not so. These vices always exist. Education only gives them more power and more rapid development. "The note of the hour is increased, and unsatisfied desire for all things good and bad." Well, is that so? In all these charges there is a half truth. These things exist. Did they not always exist? For my own part, I could make out a much better case against the advance of humanity than the Spectator has done, but I will refrain. And yet Sir Harry Verney is altogether true. We have advanced, and that enormously and miraculously. There has been no such advance in Great Britain since the fifty years which followed the Reformation. To those who come after us this nineteenth century will seem like one long romance of wonderful incidents and extraordinary discourses and startling changes, ending in what?—Walter Besant in the "Queen."

NEAR ENOUGH.

"Oh, George! why are you here?" The fair Annabel McGuire descended to the parlor to greet the young man who had sent up his name, and she greeted him with this question, says Puck. "Because I wanted to see you, dear. I couldn't live another day without looking in your sweet face." "But you know what papa said?" "Yes," replied the young mann bitterly; "I am not likely to forget it." "He's a very determined man, too, George." "So I infer." "And when he said you must not come to see me, or even think of me again, until you had $50,000 you could call your own, he meant it, George." "Yes," assented the young man dismally, "I suppose he did." "And still you have dared his wrath?" "Yes." "And all for me, George? For my sake?" "Yes, love. My devotion to you is so intense that I have even dared to disobey your father, and call on you in his house." "But, George, you haven't saved that $50,000 yet, have you?" asked the maiden, as a flutter of hope that he possibly might have secured the money in some way crossed her bosom. "No," answered George simply. "How much have you saved, George?" "Only $17.68." "Oh, well, I'll speak to papa myself. I thing that's near enough."

EXPERIMENTS WITH DISINFECTANTS.

As the result of a series of experiments with disinfectants, Herr Eckstein, of Vienna, strongly recommends chloride of lime as the cheapest and best. Bleaching powders rapidly decompose all hydrogen compounds, such as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphide of ammonium, phosphoretted hydrogen; and these are the gases which occasion miasma. It acts rapidly by liberating oxygen, and its chlorine violently decomposes organic matter. At the same time bleaching powders are a cheap commercial article, and hence always accessible. In order to avoid the inconvenience often resulting from the liberated chlorine, the ingenious device has been tried of enclosing the bleaching powders in a bag made of parchment paper. This bag remains quietly where it is placed, and by the principle of endosmose and exosmose, the full effect of the liberated chlorine is attained without any inconvenience to the occupants of the house.

Herr Eckstein made comparative experiments with different disinfectants, for two years, with the following results:

1. Two pounds of sulphate of iron dissolved in water and poured into a saucer at first liberated sulphuretted hydrogen, and after twelve hours no longer produce any effect.

2. A solution of sulphate of copper behaved in the same way.

3. Two pounds of crystals of green vitriol retained its action for two days.

4. A mixture of sulphates of iron and copper and carbolic acid lasted two days.

5. Sulphurous acid was suffocating, and ceased to act in one day.

6. Carbolic acid produced a worse smell in the house than the bad gases of the sewer.

7. Two pounds of sulphate of iron in a parchment bag retained its valuable property longer than when exposed free.

8. Two pounds chloride of lime in a parchment bag continued to purify the air for nine days.

9. Permanganate of soda was successful as long as it lasted, but is too expensive.

Enclosing chloride of lime in a parchment bag, and suspending it in an out-house or leading it in a sewer, is recommended, by the experimentor, as the best disinfectant to be obtained in the market.—Scientific American.

ST. JOHNS SCOURGE.

Extent of the Damage, Amount of Insurance, Help Forwarded.

HALIFAX, July 12.—The loss by the great fire at St. Johns, Newfoundland, has been carefully estimated at $20,000,000, the insurance not being over $3,000,000. This city has already provided for the sending of $11,000 as a relief fund to St. Johns. Every town in the province will hold meetings to provide for contributions for the fund.

HAMILTON, July 12.—In reply to a message from the mayor of this city, a despatch was received from the chairman of the municipal council of St. Johns, Newfoundland, stating that 5,000 people were actually destitute. Forest fires near by were causing much alarm for the remainder of the city. The principal provision merchants were burned out, and food will be scarce for the next two weeks.

MANITOBA CROPS.

Summary of the Latest Official Bulletin—Everything Promising Well.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 12.—Crop Bulletin, No. 34, of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, has been issued. It summarizes the returns received from regular correspondents of the department under date of July 1st. Regarding wheat, the bulletin says: The crop promises to be of the best. The cold weather during part of June has thrown it from a week to ten days behind last year, but it is doing well, and farmers are jubilant over the prospects of a good crop. Oats and barley are doing well, and there is every indication of the heaviest crop in years. The root crop will be poor. Live stock is in excellent condition on account of the abundance of good grasses.

AT HOMESTEAD.

The Troops Have Taken Possession of the Mills and Peace Is Restored.

HOMESTEAD, July 12.—The strikers' guards have been withdrawn from about the mills and their places have been taken by a provost guard, which patrols all the streets near the mills. Representatives of the Carnegie company took posession about 10 o'clock so quietly that their presence was not known till this afternoon.

As soon as General Snowden had established his headquarters he was waited upon by a committee representing the Amalgamated Association and citizens. The spokesman said for them that they welcomed the troops, and offered the co-operation of the citizens in preserving order. General Snowden said: "I thank you for the welcome, but do not need your co-operation. The only way good citizens can co-operate with us is to go peaceably about their business." The spokesman said: "The citizens wished to know at what time they may give you a public reception."

The reception tendered General Snowden, of the National Guards, meets with a cool rebuff. The committee withdraw disgusted. A large importation of Pinkerton men are expected to-morrow. Rumor says the men will resist the landing of the detectives at any cost.

Fatal Runaway.

TAMWORTH, Ont., July 12.—While John Wilson, an aged farmer of Camden township, was driving to church with his son and the latter's family the horses ran away, upsetting the wagon. Mr. Wilson, Sr., was killed, Mrs. Wilson fatally injured, and the others badly hurt.

THE CELEBRATED

JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY

Realizes the Highest Price in the

IRISH WHISKEY MARKET.

—MANUFACTURED ONLY BY—

JOHN JAMESON AND SON,

THIS LABEL IS WATERMARKED

JOHN JAMESON & SON.
☆☆☆
Established JJ&S A.D. 1780.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
(BOW ST DISTILLERY)
DUBLIN WHISKEY.
IN ORDER THAT CONSUMERS MAY FEEL ASSURED OF GENUINENESS, WE WOULD REQUEST ATTENTION TO THIS OUR SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL, AND TO OUR TRADE MARK AND NAME ON CORKS, CAPSULES, AND CASES ALSO TO OUR NAME.
Sole Export Bottling Agents: Charles Day & Co., 17, Water Lane, London, E.C.
SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL.

SPECIAL EXPORT BOTTLE LABELS.
Reduced fac simile.

Bow Street Distillery
DUBLIN.
Who are not connected with any other Distillery.

Can be obtained in Bulk or Bottle (One, Two or Three Stars) by all Dealers from their

Sole Export Bottling Agents,
CHAS. DAY & CO.,
17 Water Lane, London.
aug7-12t-1 a m

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.
ja15-1y-w

NEW TOWNSITES!

Plans lithographed on shortest notice—all sizes, from miniatures to 2x3 ft. First-class work at reasonable prices.

IF YOU

Propose organizing a joint stock company, issuing a new map or plan of any kind, or if you want anything engraved, from a visiting card up,

WRITE

For samples and prices.

THE COLONIST,
VICTORIA, B. C.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,
(LIMITED LIABILITY).

Importers of Iron, Hardware, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles of All Kinds.

Sole Agents for the Planet, Jr., Farm and Garden Implements.

WAREHOUSES AT VICTORIA AND KAMLOOPS.
Write for Special Catalogue and Prices. mr 1

Make a Note of it?

When preparing for Picnics, Summer Excursions, or Camping Out, always procure some of

Johnston's Fluid Beef.

It is compact, convenient, always ready for use.
It makes delicious Sandwiches, and strengthening Beef Tea.

"THE BLUCHER TIE."

THE MOST ELEGANT
LADIES' SHOE
EVER BROUGHT OUT.

JUST RECEIVED BY

A. B. ERSKINE
COR. GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON.

GLADSTONIAN SUCCESS.

The Grand Old Man Returned to Parliament by a Much Reduced Majority.

Liberals Talking of the Composition of the Next Imperial Government.

Labouchere a Prospective Minister—How the Parties Stand—Latest News.

LONDON, July 13.—Mr. Gladstone has been elected in Midlothian, receiving 5,845 votes to 5,155 for Col. Wauchope, Liberal-Unionist. The result creates much excitement on account of the smallness of Gladstone's majority, which, it is expected, will yet be considerably reduced. Col. Wauchope, whose family has long been connected with Midlothian interests, resides on the ancestral estate, which is partly within the district, and he is held in high esteem for his personal qualities. In physique and in visage he is a typical Scotchman, of a frank, generous nature, rendering him popular with the electors, high and low. He has a distinguished record as an officer of the Black Watch, in Ashantee and Egypt. He is a strong Unionist and a bitter enemy of Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy. He has devoted several years to assiduously nursing his constituency, hoping, if not able to oust the Liberal chief, at least to minimize the importance of his return. Every means was adopted by the party to get voters to the polls. Old men and invalids were taken in vehicles to the polling places. As the day wore on it was seen that Gladstone was losing ground, and this led to redoubled efforts on the part of the Liberal committee. The result was a heavier vote than ever before. The result shows a great change in the political sentiment of Midlothian. Hitherto the district has been looked on as belonging to Gladstone. Gladstone's majority, this year, is 690, and this is a pitiable majority when compared with previous elections. In 1885, Gladstone received a majority of 4,631, and at the last general election, in 1886, the district was regarded as such a Liberal stronghold that the Unionists did not run a candidate. The Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists are in high glee over the result. They hold that the announcement to-day shows that Gladstone signally failed in winning supporters to his Home Rule scheme.

Including yesterday's polling, the total Liberal gain is 37, which wipes out the conservative majority and gives the Gladstonians a lead of four. Since Lord Salisbury's return from Windsor, the Carleton Club has appeared to receive information that Government will remain in office till it is defeated on a party division. Salisbury thereupon will recommend to the Queen that she send for Gladstone. The Radicals favor postponing the Home Rule bill for a year, and to open the session of Parliament with a labor reform programme. Representations to that effect will be made to Mr. Gladstone, but it is doubtful if they will succeed, as he has never faltered in his intention to expidite Home Rule and then retire from public life. The Radicals will nominate Mr. Labouchere for the Home Office of the Local Government Board. Rigaby, member for Forfershire, will certainly be Solicitor General.

The following additional returns were received to-night:

Scotland, Renfrewshire, East, Michael Hugh Shaw Stewart, Conservative, re-elected, 4,484; John G. Murdoch, Liberal, 3,397.

Cheshire, Macclesfield, W. Bromley Davenport, Conservative, re-elected, 4,332; J. Carlyle McCon, Liberal, 3,395.

Cheshire, Altringham, Coningsby Disraeli, Conservative, elected, 5,056; Isaac S. Ledam, Liberal, 4,258.

Yorkshire, Ortley—John Harran, Liberal, re-elected, 4,717; Darcy Wyvill, Conservative, 4,023.

Yorkshire, Spen Valley—T. S. Whittaker, Liberal, elected, 4,952; K. Ellis, Conservative, 3,747.

Scotland, Sutherlandshire—Angus Sutherland, Liberal, 1,473; P. J. McKay, Liberal-Unionist, 607.

Argyleshire—D. H. McFarlane, Liberal, elected, 3,666; Col. John W. Malcolm, Conservative, 3,586. This is a Liberal gain, largely from the Crofter issue.

Scotland, Clackmasshire and Kinross—Right Hon John Blair Balfour, Liberal, re-elected, 3,641; Atchison, Liberal-Unionist, 1,927.

The total returns up to 2 a.m., on Thursday, July 14, show: Conservatives elected, 233; Liberal Unionists, 35—a total of opponents of Irish Home Rule of 268. Liberals, 217; Irish anti-Parnellites, Nationalists, 42; Parnellites, 7. Total of Liberals, including Labor and Irish Nationalists of both factions, 266. The Liberals have made a net gain of 49. The results of to-day's elections were highly encouraging to the Liberal cause. The agricultural votes continued to show the utmost indifference for the feelings of the nobility and gentry. The most notable incident of the kind recorded to-day, was the defeat of the Viscount Weymouth, Lord Thomas Henry Thynne, eldest son of the Marquis of Bath. For three centuries the Thynne family have controlled a large domain in Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It was only in late years that their influence began to be questioned, and now at length Hodge has rejected a Thynne for a man of comparatively obscure origin named Barlow. This is only one of several notices within a few days on the Conservatives that the county voters no longer recognize the lords and the squires as having a prior claim on seats in parliament. It is to be remembered that 136 constituencies remain to be heard from in the course of the next few days, the number of members being 670, of whom 534 have been elected and their returns reported. The remainder may have surprises in store for both parties.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the electors of Midlothian, gratefully thanking them for having elected him for the sixth time, and under local circumstances of special stress and difficulty, to represent them in the House of Commons. He expresses an earnest hope that he will not fail beind the electors in his desire and effort to minister to the happiness of the people of the three kingdoms and the strength and consolidation of the empire.

IDAHO STRIKERS.

Excitement Generally Prevalent—Arrival of the Troops—Dangers of Dynamite.

SPOKANE, July 12.—A Review special from Wardner, Idaho, says: The night of another exciting day falls upon the Cœur d'Alenes with wild rumors of dynamite and destruction, but with no verified news of loss of life. The strikers have had a day of uninterrupted victory. They have had only to demand and receive. As a result they are in complete possession of the mines and mills of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan and the Sierra Nevada Companies. The non-union men have been driven out of the country, and the men rendered desperate by the long strike and flushed with victory are talking confidently of meeting the military and regular troops and fighting them with dynamite.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 13.—The night passed without incident, the miners resting on their arms. The colored troops arrived at Mullen at 2 o'clock, this morning. They are now at Mullen. It is feared it they come to Wallace every mill of the association members will be blown up. An effort is now being made to hold the troops at Mullen, to avoid disaster. All the mills of the mine, where non-union labor has been employed, have been charged with a magazine, and a fuse attached since yesterday. At a signal, it is said, all will be blown up. This, however, will be only in the event of troops arriving at the scene. Consternation prevails. A bridge was blown up at Mullen, and no trains are running between Wallace and Mullen. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan are to surrender at 3 o'clock, this afternoon. If not surrendered at that time a battle will begin. If surrendered the troops will be allowed to come in and take possession of the Cœur d'Alene Company.

PORTLAND, July 13.—From reliable despatches received at the Union Pacific headquarters to-day it was learned that Van B. DeLashmutt, ex-Mayor of Portland, who is largely interested in the various mines and who has been on the ground since the trouble first began, was captured, together with Mr. Sweeney, the detective, early this morning. Mr. DeLashmutt was hurried away to an unknown retreat, where he could be kept by the strikers, who are holding them captives, as hostages. The authorities are determined to restore quiet by force of arms, and the strikers threaten to work general destruction, if the troops appear on the ground. It is not thought that there is any danger of Mr. DeLashmutt's life being taken. The strikers have placed giant powder under the Bunker Hill, Gem and Sullivan mines, as well as under the buildings of these mines, and will blow up all these properties at the first advance of the troops. Threats have been made to burn both Wallace and Wardner, and, in consequence, the U. P. Co. have moved all of its rolling stock from those places. Capt. Ingalls, U. S. A. of the Vancouver garrison, has gone to the Coeur d'Alene with 200 regular soldiers and officers to protect the mine owners and their property.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

A Quiet Week and Little Variation in Local Prices.

The smallpox scare appears to have effected the market generally, Farmers, under the erroneous impression that the city is seriously afflicted with the dreaded disease, appear to be afraid to come in with supplies, and quarantine regulations, as rumored, have deterred shippers from sending on their merchandise. At the market sale yesterday there were but a few head of cattle put under the hammer, and half a dozen horses. Sales were made and this will no doubt induce parties having farm produce for sale to send in to the regularly organized sales.

OATS are still coming in freely from the Northwest, and are selling at last week's quotations. There is every probability of a fall in price, as the farmers of prairie lands are known to have a lot of the grain on hand from last season which they must dispose of before the new crop can be successfully harvested. It is landed in Victoria for sale at from $22 to $25 per ton. Oats for milling purposes run up to $30.

FLOUR remains at last week's quotations, the supply and demand being equally balanced.

HAY—The c is a considerable quantity of last year's crop on hand, which has been well preserved. S me of the leading merchants say that their supplies will hold good for a couple of months to come, and, consequently, they are not disposed to handle the new article. Some new hay has been shipped from the Fraser, and sells readily, but it is not coming in in any large quantities, because there is no demand for it. The old stuff is taken in preference, as new hay, so far, is principally from rye seed.

MEATS remain at last week's quotations, which may be accepted as standard price for some time to come. There will probably be a slight decline in mutton, as sheep are exceptionally plentiful in Oregon—the main source of supply—this season. Only a couple of carloads of beeves have come from the Mainland this week, but large consignments are looked for next week—provided the quarantine does not hold good. Veal has fallen a couple of cents per pound.

EGGS are at old prices, and as plentiful.

BUTTER is down a few cents, and is of excellent quality.

FOWLS are coming in more liberally and can be had for less money than a week ago. Bona fide spring chickens sell at from 75c to 50c per couple. Young ducks may be quoted at the same price.

FISH is scarce, and last week's quotations prevail.

FRUITS are well supplied, and with the advance of the season are getting cheaper. Vegetables as offered by Chinamen are not in demand, as John is rather looked upon with suspicion during the smallpox scare.

Appended are the prevailing prices:

FLOUR—Portland roller per brl	$ 6.25
Salem	6.25
Snowflake	6.25
Hungarian	6.25 @ 6.50
Premier	6.50
Three Star	6.00
Victoria	5.75@6 00
Wheat, per ton	40 00@45.00
Oats, per ton	25.00 @ 32.00
Barley, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	27.00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	31.00@32.50
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00@40.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3 00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50c
" National Mills, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Wheat, National Mills, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Oats, per lb " "	5c
Chopped Feed, " " per ton	30.00
Pearl Barley, " " per lb	7c
Split Peas, " " per lb	5c@7c
Potatoes, per ton	15.00@25.00
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20.00
Straw, per bale	1@1.25
Beets, per lb	1@1½
Oranges, per case	3.00 @4.00
Lemons, California, per case	4.00 @ .00
Eggs, Island, per dozen	20@25
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	35 @ 50
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
" California, per roll	50
Cheese, Canadian, per lb., retail	14 @ 16
Hams, American	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	14 to 16
" Rolled "	14½—15
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard " "	15@20
Meats—Beef "	12@16
Sides "	8@10
Mutton, per lb	12@16
Pork, fresh "	10@12
Veal, dressed, per lb	10@12
Chickens, per pair	75@1.50
Beef cattle	4@5
Sheep	5@6
Hogs	8@9
Calves	5@6½
Hides	2½@4
Skins, sheep, each	20@40
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	8@10c
Cod, per lb	5@6c
Halibut, per lb	5@6c
" smoked, per lb	15c

Mt. Etna Growing Worse.

ROME, July 12.—The eruption of Mount Etna is rapidly increasing in violence, and the fires in the crater show great activity. Loud explosions are continually taking place. A severe earthquake shock occurred this morning, which reduced to ruins the village of Giarre, with a population of about 1,000, on the coast of Sicily. It is feared that many perished. The whole country suffered severely from the shock. The people in the vicinity are calm, and betray no symptoms whatever of panic.

AT HOMESTEAD.

Satisfaction of the Carnegie Officials at the Arrival of the Troops.

The Mills to be Thoroughly Repaired—Fears of Possible Trouble.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—There was no attempt on the part of the Carnegie officials to-day to conceal the satisfaction they feel at the presence of the soldiers at Homestead. They take it for granted that they have won the fight, and the burden of the talk at the office related to the preparations for the resumption of work with non-union men. Secretary Lovejoy said: "As soon as we can use our property at Homestead without let or hindrence, we propose to send the foremen of several departments among the old men for the purpose of tendering them positions in the mill which they had previously occupied. We do not propose publishing any public notices, as we think we can work more effectively by the plan I have outlined. I cannot, at this date, give you any details as to the plan we may arrange on, but what we have stated will be sufficient to outline our policy. All the higher class positions in the mill we thus expect to fill with our old men, and we expect to be able to supplement them by outside help, to such an extent as may be necessary." This first step that the Carnegie Company is expected to take will be the introduction to the mill of a sufficient number of mechanics to make repairs. The services of several hundred men for at least a week will be required for this work. Unless they are got into the mill quietly there is a general feeling that their appearance will be the signal for the strikers to test the intentions of General Snowden. If the commander of the National Guard interferes to protect these workmen the strikers will have to decide whether they will fight soldiers or surrender.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Department of Agriculture Sustain Dr. Jones as Quarantine Officer.

Misapprehension by the Collector of Customs—No News as to the Lieut.-Governorship.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 13.—The officials of the Agricultural Department disclaim any responsibility for the outbreak of smallpox at Victoria. With respect to the report of the alleged censuring of Dr. McNaughton Jones, the Department say as far as the quarantining regulations are concerned, he is responsible to the Department alone. As quarantine officer, Dr. Jones' action in landing the Chinese, some time ago, in abject circumstances, is approved by the Department. It was found to be prompt and efficient. The customs collector held that their landing should not have taken place in accordance with the terms of the Chinese Act; but the quarantine officers here do not understand that landing within the quarantine precincts is landing within the meaning of the Customs Act. The Department says the outbreak at Victoria is not attributed to the Chinese cases.

Premier Abbott will probably go to England, this Fall, in connection with the Behring Sea question.

The receipts of the Intercolonial R. R. traffic have exceeded the expenditure during the last three months.

The Government has amended the Order in Council respecting canal tolls rebates by giving to American Lake Ontario ports the same privileges as to Canadian Lake Ontario ports.

The Canadian World's Fair building cost $15,000.

It is yet too early to expect any news regarding the B.C. Lieut.-Governorship.

The quarantine period for sheep and swine has been extended sixty days.

Sixty-five million lobsters have been hatched as the result of the first season's work of the Government hatchery at Picton. Joseph Hunter and wife are here, en route to Quebec to meet Hon. Mr. Robson's body.

Boring at the Deloraine artesian well has been successful, and water has been struck at a depth of eighteen hundred feet.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

His Opinions of "the Clever Young Man in Berlin" and Caprivi.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The World's correspondent at Kissinger met Prince Bismarck yesterday afternoon. The correspondent was introduced by Dr. Hoffman, political editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten. "And so you are an American," were Prince Bismarck's first words. "Your people, I fear, will hardly understand the meaning of our present excitement here, although I hope their sympathies are with me as of old. I am criticised here because I have spoken my mind," he continued, "but my critics seem to have forgotten, or ignore the fact that it has always been my custom to speak freely and their objections extend to the manner in which I have expressed myself. "One more question," the correspondent said, "do you anticipate any trouble in consequence of the recent interviews that have been published?" "Certainly not," said the Prince, "That young man in Berlin is too clever to force me into taking the offensive." He cannot afford to make himself ridiculous. As to the threats of the press about the charges of high treason, they are too stupid to deserve serious attention. I think more about the law than of the editors who are dictating to me what I ought to do, or warning me not to go too far. On general principle I may say I that I love the German empire and will do everything in my power to uphold it, but I am not an admirer of Count Caprivi."

STEAMER "WILMINGTON"

Seized at Astoria by U. S. Marshals on a Charge of Smuggling.

PORTLAND, Ogn., July 13.—U. S. Attorney Mays filed, late last evening, a libel against the steamship Wilmington, which now lies at Astoria, and before now the vessel is in the custody of a deputy marshal. It is charged in the libel that on July, 1892, at Astoria, Ogn., E. A Taylor, collector of customs, seized the Wilmington, a steam vessel of the appraised value of $50,000, and now holds the same within his custody as subject to a penalty of $4,500 due to the United States. It is further alleged that "the steamer Wilmington, on or about the sixth of July, 1892, did at Nanaimo, B. C., with the full knowledge, consent and privy of C. F. Gilmore, who was, during the times hereafter stated, the master of the Wilmington, nine hundred five tael cans of prepared opium, and did, with the knowledge, consent and privy of said master, stow and secrete the opium with the steamship, and did, with the knowledge, consent and privy of the master convey the opium into the United States, to the port of Astoria. William Dunbar, one of the owners of the Wilmington, is perfectly satisfied that the smuggling was done by outside parties, with the assistance of some of the crew. He ridicules the idea of the officers being implicated in the matter, and speaks most reassuringly of Captain Gilmore's integrity.

THE COQUITLAM SEIZURE.

Capt. Grant, Who was on Board, Returns from Sitka with Additional Particulars.

The Cargo All Unloaded and to be Appraised by the Customs Authorities.

Capt. William Grant, of this city, who was on board the supply steamer Coquitlam when she was seized in Port Etches, returned to the city, last evening. He came down from Sitka on the steamer City of Topeka, and was greatly alarmed when told, on the arrival of that vessel here, that it would save difficulty with the American ports if she did not call. Arriving at Port Townsend the wildest rumors were afloat as to the smallpox outbreak, and everyone was telling about the horrible condition the city was in, of there being hundreds down with the disease, and a large number of deaths daily. For a while, Capt. Grant says, he was afraid he would not be able to get home, but when the North Pacific came along, Capt. Roberts took him on board as a passenger, and, arriving here, he found out how grossly exaggerated and untrue the reports circulated on the other side are.

Capt. Grant reports that some time before he left Sitka everyone who had been on board the Coquitlam had been released from any claim except Capt. McLellan, who will have to give bonds to appear when the case comes up for trial. The officers the U.S. cruiser Corwin turned the Coquitlam over to the U.S. Marshal, who in turn handed the seized steamer to the customs authorities. Then the next step was to have all the cargo removed and placed in the Government warehouses, where it will be held. This, together with the steamer, were to be appraised the day after Capt. Grant left.

The District Attorney has delivered to Capt. McLellan, of the Coquitlam, a formal statement of the claim for which the vessel has been libelled. It is a lengthy document, but contains no new points which have not already been reported. Capt. Grant brings a copy down for the owners of the vessel.

While in Sitka, Capt. Grant says the officers of the Coquitlam and others who were on board have been well treated. They stayed in their own quarters on the steamer, and have no cause to complain except, of course, on account of the detention. The customs authorities made a most careful search of the vessel, expecting to find some liquor on board, but they were unpleasantly disappointed. The Captain bears out the statement made that there was no cargo transferred except outside Port Tonki, fully five miles from shore. Further than this there is nothing new, except that Captain Grant says it is a matter much to be regretted that the Coquitlam had no manifest from the Customs House here. The only manfest on board was merely a shipping list showing what the cargo was, and for what sealing schooners it was intended, and when the cargo was unloaded at Sitka it checked up in every detail with the ship's papers, so that on that ground there is cause for satisfaction.

Capt. McLellan was expecting some advices from Victoria regarding the matter. Capt. Kelly was to have come down along with Capt. Grant, but was feeling somewhat unwell and decided to wait over. He will probably come down on the Islander or the Queen. All the others are quite well. The only other news of importance is that the four United States men of war which were at Sitka, have left for the Behring Sea patrol. There was a grand ball at Sitka, on July 4, in honor of the national heliday.

RETALIATION.

Poor Prospects of the Passage of a Bill to Inaugurate a Tariff War.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The judgment of Congressman Hitt, who is a member of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, as to the probability of retaliatory legislation, is as good as that of any one in Congress. He said, referring to the message of President Harrison, that there is no prospect that there will be any hostile legislation towards Canada, at this session, or any very serious attempts at it, notwithstanding the message of the President. Mr. Hitt's reasons are that if such legislation should be proposed a long debate would inevitably follow, and at this stage of the session new legislation could not be started. Moreover, he said the Canadian Pacific lobby had been active here for some weeks and had been largely successful, especially as certain Senators from the Northwest, and Hale and Reed, of Maine, are opposed to such legislation. The reasoning of Mr. Hitt seems sound. There does not now appear to be any probability that the President can be sustained in his hostile attitude towards Canada.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Dying of Cancer.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Sun says that George William Curtis, the distinguished orator, is at his home at Staten Island, with cancer in the stomach. A favorable termination cannot be looked for. His illness did not prevent him from keeping up his editorial work on Harper's Weekly, and his "Easy Chair" department in Harper's Monthly, but there were symptoms which alarmed his physician, Dr. W. C. Walser, and last week, Dr. E. G. Ganeway, was called in consultation. It was decided that Mr. Curtis was suffering from cancer of the stomach. At the request of the family, New York papers withheld the news for a time. Last night enquiries were received from other cities as to the truth of the report, so there was no purpose to be served by further silence. Mr. Curtis may live a month or more.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Visited with Diphtheria—B.C. College Headquarters at Westminster.

The Indians Ruthlessly Destroying Game—Fall of Water in the River.

(Specials to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 13.—The steamer Umatilla arrived with freight, to-day, for the overland route, and took on freight for San Francisco.

F. A. McKeown, who secured a ticket from the C.P.R. fraudulently, and escaped from jail, this morning, played off sick and the jailor was lenient with him.

C. Gardiner Johnson injured himself severely, to-day, by falling on a tree stump.

R. L. Allan, of Victoria, and Miss Mattie Hay, of Ontario, were married, to-day, in St. Andrew's church.

There are only two cases of diphtheria, and both are very mild. They are children named Fowler. The doctor says they will be all right in a few days. One woman died with the disease, two or three days ago.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 13.—A preliminary meeting in connection with the annual celebration was held to-night. The affair will be on the same large scale as in former years.

The sheriff, to-day, received instructions from Ottawa to remove Sook Sciasand Omis Kani, two Indians whose death sentence was lately commuted, to the penitentiary. The Indians were placed in the penitentiary this afternoon, and there will remain until death frees them.

At a meeting of the regents of the British Columbia College, held in this city, this afternoon, it was unanimously decided to make Westminster the headquarters of the college for one year pending a decision re permanent location. It is understood the building offered by Mr. Chamberlain has been accepted for temporary quarters.

The water in the river has fallen over a foot in the last two days and the fall steadily continues. Late rains have assisted in checking the freshet. Reports from up the river say that many acres of land overflowed last week are now clear of water, and on the whole very little damage has resulted from the inundation. The fall at Yale has been about four feet in the last eight days.

The Indians are doing a great deal of damage to game near the mouth of the river. They are killing young ducks and slaughtering deer and selling their carcasses among the fishing camps. In one particular instance an old doe, with two young fawns by her side, was killed. The fawns escaped into the brush, probably to meet death by starvation. This indiscriminate slaughter of game should be stopped at once, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will take the matter in hand and effectually put a check to it.

DROWNED IN THE ILLINOIS.

Sad Ending of a Pleasure Party—A Steamer Capsizes With All on Board.

PEORIA, Ill., July 13.—The Illinois river last night bore down a score of persons who were enjoying themselves on board of a pleasure steamer. The evening was one of the prettiest ever seen and the river and lake were fairly alive with boats of every description. At 10 o'clock a cyclone swept over the city, leaving death and destruction on all sides. The most serious and appalling disaster of the night was the capsizing of the pleasure steamer, Frankie Folsom, at the foot of Carolina street, and the loss of more than a dozen lives. At Lake View Park, a mile above the city, a representation of the "Last Days of Pompeii" was given. The Frankie Folsom came up with 40 passengers. A landing was made here and two or three couples joined the party. There were also 15 who got on the boat at the park, so the passenger list reached fully 60. As the boat come out from the landing and started down to the city she was struck by a cyclone and turned over. She was about midway in the river and sank rapidly.

Owing to the howling tempest the passengers could not be heard. The Longfellow, with 75 passengers on from Kingston, passed here and ran to the foot of the next street. Her passengers were driven off and the boat made preparations to go to the aid of the Folsom, when her wheel broke and she was left helpless. Word was conveyed to the police station, and Mayor Warner ordered every man to the scene. The Rock Island sent a special to the scene, and small boats were pressed into service. The Folsom's hull could be seen when the lake was illuminated by lightning. Four persons were taken off. It is know a there were over a dozen in the cabin of the ill-fated steamer. When the boat careened everyone rushed inside to escape the steam, and many of them were washed overboard. A man, who has just been brought off says he saw several women fastened under the wreck, and they were choked to death by steam. Every time the boat careened some one of the poor unfortunates, clinging to the rails, would lose their hold and disappear.

Some thrilling stories are told. Sam Sutton missed his wife when the cyclone struck the boat and he heard her calling him as the cabin filled with water. He managed to bring her to the surface after a hard struggle. For an hour they clung to the rail and both were finally saved. William Hart went into the cabin and brought up the unconscious form of his wife. She will recover. The gravest fears are entertained concerning the fate of over one hundred persons who were out in small boats. It is certain that eight lives have been lost in this manner, as inverted boats have been sighted. The bodies of the owners are probably beating against the willows on the other side of the lake. There are 18 dead in Folsom, according to a count just made. Only about half of these will be found in the cabin of the boat, for the others were swept off the rail into the river. Two bodies have been sighted floating through the lower bridge, nearly two miles from the scene of the disaster. Whether these are from Folsom or are the bodies of persons from the overturned boats cannot be stated. It is more than likely they are the latter. There are a large number of carriages at the upper wreck, and as fast as parties are brought ashore they are put in carriages and hurried away to where they can be cared for. All residents in the vicinity have thrown their houses open and the work of rescue is going rapidly on. Eight bodies have been recovered so far, and are now at the morgue. Three are in a condition to be identified, the remaining five being so badly cooked by steam that they are past recognition. These five are women.

Quebec Provincial Irregularities.

QUEBEC, July 12.—The Local Government has decided to repudiate contracts entered into by the Mercier Government with Jean Langlais, stationer, for supplying stationery and 5,000 copies of the Sylviculteur Canadien. The Ministers also refuse to recognize letters of credit, amounting to $85,000, irregularly issued by Mr. Mercier to the Langeliers. Most of them are already being discounted by the Langeliers at the banks. The Ministers have decided that members of the Civil Service must either devote their whole attention to public business or resign, and Hon. Rosaire Thibaudeau will have to give up his senatorship or the office of sheriff.

$50 FOR A CHICKEN.

To create an interest in the breeding of high-class poultry, I will award a special prize of $50.00 cash to the person raising the heaviest Plymouth Rock chicken hatched from eggs purchased of me.

Plymouth Rocks are unquestionably the best breed of fowls known for the Canadian farmer. Send for descriptive Circular of this valuable breed of fowls.

Eggs for hatching, guaranteed fresh and true to name, carefully packed in baskets and delivered to Express Company, $2.00 per sitting of 13. Address T. A. WILLETS,
Breeder of Plymouth Rock Fowls,
ap23 Weston, Ont.

Flaming Headlines
are not always
Vile Distortions
calculated to
Deceive and Disgust
and especially when
ROWBOTHAM
"THE GROCER,"
advertises is this the case. He believes he
TELLS THE TRUTH
when he says he is the best man in
VICTORIA
to do business with.
TRY-HIM-AND-SEE.
"No goods sold at cost." "No premiums given away." "The choicest lines of goods kept and sold at closest living prices."
Tele. 108. } Corner Yates and Broad Sts. { P.O. Box 476.

HAGYARD'S
"YELLOW OIL"
Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

The Celebrated French Cure,
Warranted to cure APHRODITINE
Is SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE
to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which, if neglected, often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
BEFORE AFTER
A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address
THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY
COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
fmo23-dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria

FOR SALE OR RENT—Improved Farm, 108 acres, Langley Prairie; all enclosed, Good House, Barn and Stable. For terms, address J. W. Wilson, Langley Prairie P. O., New Westminster. je3 w

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe **pain in my Stomach**, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with **Dyspepsia** complicated with **Liver and Kidney** troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working.

Mr. J. B. Emerton.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

To the Electors of the District of Cariboo:

GENTLEMEN—

The sudden and much to be lamented death of the Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Province, one of the members for Cariboo, has made it necessary for the electors of the District to choose a successor in the representation.

On an understanding arrived at with my friends in the District, I have decided to become a candidate for the vacant seat; and I do so not as an outsider, but as a resident of Cariboo, I have never really regarded my absence from the District as more than temporary—a few months or a year at the most. The change has been a useful one to me, and I now gladly return to my old home to share in the trials, as well as in the triumphs, of the District, as I have done during a continuous residence there of nearly ten years.

As everyone in the District is aware, I have always been a supporter of the Smithe-Davie and Robson administrations, and believing that the policy of the new Government, led by the Hon Theodore Davie, will be as favorable to the best interests of Cariboo, as well as to those of the Province at large, as was the policy pursued by its predecessors, I appear before you as a supporter of the honorable gentleman and his administration.

I may say without presumption that I am thoroughly acquainted with the needs and interests of the District which I seek to represent, and my policy in that respect may be summed up in one word—PROGRESS. Our first and greatest need is a railway, and that supplied our good old District—the builder of the Province—will enter upon an era of new and permanent prosperity.

I shall before polling day call upon as many of the electors of the District as possible, and hold meetings wherever practicable.

Asking for the cordial and active support of my friends and the friends of the Government,

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
jy3-su&w HUGH WATT, M.D.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between George Pickard and Robert Middleton under the firm name of Pickard & Middleton, farmers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Liabilities of the late firm will be settled by Robert Middleton to whom all outstanding accounts are to be paid. Dated at Quesnelle Mouth this twenty-seventh day of June, 1892.
Witness, T. MAXWELL.
GEORGE PICKARD.
jy7-wkly ROBERT MIDDLETON

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability, have deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa a plan and description of the site and of the wharf proposed to be constructed by the said company upon the front or foreshore of Lot 12, Block L, Harbour Estate, City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan and description has also been filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria aforesaid, and that the said Company has applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 92, section 5 and 6 consolidated Statutes of Canada. Dated at Victoria this 6th day of July, A.D., 1892.
BELYEA & GREGORY,
Solicitors for the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Liability. jy6 wkly

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described tracts of land in Alberni District:

Two River Arm, Sproat's Lake, Alberni District, commencing at a post on the shore at the southeast corner of the Arm marked B. C. P. Co; thence west along the shore 80 chains, south 20 chains, east 80 chains, north 20 chains to the point of commencement, containing about 160 acres, more or less.

South Shore of the Sterling Arm, Sproat's Lake, Alberni District, commencing at a post on the shore of the Arm, marked B. C. P. Co.; thence east along the shore of the E. & N. Ry. Co's boundary post, about 40 chains, more or less; thence along the boundary line south 20 chains, west 40 chains, north 30 chains, to the point of commencing on aining about 80 acres, more or less, for the British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company, Limited.
H. CARMICHAEL,
Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1892. Secretary.
jy2-d&w

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 26th August next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Cloverdale and Elgin, from the 1st October next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback or in a vehicle, at the option of the contractor.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the post offices of Elgin, Mud Bay, Surrey Centre, Cloverdale, and at this office.
E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector's Office, } Post Office Inspector.
Victoria, July 8th, 1892. jy12-w

LAND FOR SALE.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of 353 acres (more or less) of land, the property of J. E. Edwards in the Municipality of Coquitlam, being lots 168 and 169, group 1, New Westminster District. For further particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned to whom tenders are to be sent. No tender will be necessarily accepted.
CHARLES E. POOLEY,
Solicitor,
47 Langley street, Victoria.
July 7th, 1892. jy8-d&w

SEND me 50 or more well preserved Canadian, Columbian, or other postage stamps, (old and new) and you will receive the same number of Swiss or other European ones.—R. Rieser, Postoffice, Wetzikon, Switzerland. a10

hat Tired Feeling

he marked benefit which people overcome That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe **pain in my Stomach**, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced t I was troubled with **Dyspepsia** compli- d with **Liver and Kidney** troubles. I roved at once and am certainly very much ter and feel more like working.

J. B. Emerton.

ood's Sarsaparilla

ays gives me relief and great comfort. It a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

OOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by oring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

the Electors of the District of Cariboo:

TTLEMEN—

he sudden and much to be lamented death he Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Pro- ce, one of the members for Cariboo, has de it necessary for the electors of the Dis- t to choose a successor in the representa-

n an understanding arrived at with my nds in the District, I have decided to be e a candidate for the vacant seat; and I de- et as an outsider, but as a resident of iboo, I have never really regarded my ab- e from the District as more than tempor- —a few months or a year at the most. The nge has been a useful one to me, and I now ly return to my old home to share in the ls, as well as in the triumphs, of the Dis- t, as I have done during a continuous resi- ce there of nearly ten years.

s everyone in the District is aware, I have ays been a supporter of the Smithe-Davie Robson administrations, and believing t the policy of the new Government, led by Hon Theodore Davie, will be as favorable he best interests of Cariboo, as well as to e of the Province at large, as was the cy pursued by its predecessors, I appear be- e you as a supporter of the honorable gentle- n and his administration.

may say without presumption that I am roughly acquainted with the needs and in- ests of the District which I seek to repre- t, and my policy in that respect may be med up in one word—PROGRESS. Our t and greatest need is a railway, and that plied our good old District—the builder of Province—will enter upon an era of new permanent prosperity.

shall before polling day call upon as many he electors of the District as possible, and d meetings wherever practicable.

sking for the cordial and active support of friends and the friends of the Government,

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

y3-su&w HUGH WATT, M.D.

SSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE

s hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between George Pickard and bert Middleton under the firm name of kard & Middleton, farmers, has this day en dissolved by mutual consent. Liabilities the late firm will be settled by Robert Mid- ton to whom all outstanding accounts are be paid. Dated at Quesnelle Mouth this enty-seventh day of June, 1892.

itness, T. MAXWELL.

GEORGE PICKARD,
y7-wkly ROBERT MIDDLETON

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Okell & Mor- Fruit Preserving Company, Limited Lia- ity, have deposited with the Minister of blic Works at Ottawa a plan and description the site and of the wharf proposed to be con- ucted by the said company upon the front- foreshore of Lot 12, Block L, Harbour Ese, City of Victoria, in the Province of Brit- Columbia, and that a duplicate of such plan d description has also been filed in the office the Registrar General of Titles at Victoria resaid, and that the said Company has ap- ed to the Governor-in-Council for approval reof in accordance with the provisions of apter 92, section 5 and 6 consolidated Statu- of Canada. Dated at Victoria this 6th day July, A. D., 1892.

BELYEA & GREGORY,
licitors for the Okell & Morris Fruit Pre- serving Company, Limited Liability. jy6-wkly

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after e we intend to apply to the Chief Commis- ner of Lands and Works for a special license cut and carry away timber from the follow- described tracts of land in Alberni District: wo River Arm, Sproat's Lake, Alberni strict, commencing at a post on the shore at southeast corner of the Arm marked B. C. Co; thence west along the shore 80 chains, th 20 chains, east 80 chains, north 20 chains the point of commencement, containing out 160 acres, more or less.

outh Shore of the Sterling Arm, Sproat's ke, Alberni District, commencing at a post the shore of the Arm, marked B. C. P. Co.; nce east along the shore of the E. & N. Ry. 's boundary post, about 40 chains, more or ; thence along the boundary line south 20 ains, west 40 chains, north 30 chains, to the int of commencing containing about 80 res, more or less, for the British Columbia per Manufacturing Company, Limited.

H. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary.
Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1892. jy2-d&w

MAIL CONTRACT.

ealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster- neral, will be received at Ottawa until noon, Friday, 26th August next, for the convey- ce of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed ntract for four years, twice per week each y, between Cloverdale and Elgin, from the October next.

he conveyance to be made on horseback or vehicle, at the option of the contractor.

rinted notices containing further informa- n as to conditions of proposed contract may seen, and blank forms of tender may be ob- ned, at the post offices of Elgin, Mud Bay, rey Centre, Cloverdale, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.
t Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, July 8th, 1892. jy12-w

LAND FOR SALE.

enders are invited for the purchase of 333 es (more or less) of land, the property of J. Edwards in the Municipality of Coquitlam, g lots 168 and 169, group 1, New West ster District. For further particulars and ditions apply to the undersigned to whom ders are to be sent. No tender will be neces- ly accepted.

CHARLES E. POOLEY,
Solicitor,
47 Langley street, Victoria.
ly 7th, 1892. jy8-d&w

ND me 50 or more well preserved Canadian, Columbian, or other postage stamps, (old new) and you will receive the same num- of Swiss or other European ones.—R. er, Postoffice, Wetzikon, Switzerland. a10.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

THE ERRONEOUS BELIEF THAT COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Disputes the Claims of the Genoese Explorer—Beware of the Person Who Tells You to "Take Care of Yourself."

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.]

ONE of the most astonishing facts in this very astonishing world is the persistence shown by people of every nation and every tongue in perpetuating certain platitudes, truisms and stupidities. Certain foolish proverbs are to be found in nearly every language, and generation after generation repeats them with an owllike solemnity suitable to the first enunciation of a profound and newly discovered truth.

For instance, the proverb that "a rolling stone gathers no moss" implies that no man should try to improve his condition by seeking new fields of effort. It is just as true today as it ever was, but if in 1849 some millions of men hearing of gold in California had announced to each other, "a rolling stone gathers no moss," and settled comfortably down in the moss of New England farms, or in Pennsylvania and New Jersey swamps, the world would not have been so wealthy today as it has become by the rolling of those enterprising stones. So with Kimberly and its diamond fields, so with Australia, and so with all explorers and adventurers by land or sea. They are talking largely now of celebrating the discovery of America by Columbus, and I would suggest that over the statue, sure to be elaborately displayed, should be a scroll with the motto, "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

But speaking of Columbus reminds me of another popular platitude grown into not a truism, but a falseism, if I may coin a word, and that is our habit of sentimentalizing over the discovery of America by Columbus, when in point of fact it has been clearly and repeatedly proven that the Norsemen, notably Red Eric and his son Leif, not only discovered America 400 years before Columbus was born, but made a permanent settlement in Greenland, explored the coast line as far south as Long Island, and named it from its abounding growth of wild grapes, Vineland.

They furthermore wrote of their discoveries and they were placed on record in the famous Heimskringla, and the Veddas, those great Norse records to be still seen in the library at Copenhagen, and which doubtless were studied by Christopher Columbus when he visited Iceland, some 400 years after the record of the voyages of Eric and Leif. That he did thus visit Iceland is proved by a letter written by him to his son Fernando, mentioning in so many words that in February, 1477, his father visited the island and noted the great rise and fall of the tides. Not only is this letter published in various historical collections, but the younger Columbus has embodied it in the biography of his father, called "Vita dell' admiraglia Christoforo Columbo." We all have been taught that Columbus was an industrious student of the travels written by explorers of his own and previous times, and his son especially mentions that "his searching mind sought out the writings of Adam of Bremen."

Now Adam of Bremen's principal work treats largely of the Norse discoveries in the New World, and especially of the tract called Vineland, known to us as New England; and it is almost certain that Christopher Columbus, having read this account and intending to prosecute the search for riches in the New World, went to Iceland to study the records of former navigators and try to make more out of the expedition than they had done. Naturally he took all the glory that he could, and, as people have done ever since the world began, he "built upon another man's foundation," without taking any especial pains to give him the credit of it. The uncertainty of the voyage was naturally very great, and we can well imagine that with only the vague and general directions left behind by the Erics as guides the great navigator's anxiety was intense and his landfall very uncertain.

Nobody objects to Christopher's receiving all the glory and all the posthumous honors which the Chicago exposition chooses to give him, but it is time that the world left off asserting that he was the discoverer of America, especially as he never set foot on the continent, while Leif, the son of Eric, "came to stay," and was buried upon the coast of Massachusetts, with a cross at his head and another at his feet.

But although the facts so briefly referred to are patent to all men who choose to step into a library and look them up for themselves, the world will go calmly on for several hundred years more, speaking of Columbus as the discoverer of America merely because it has done so for the 400 last years.

I think, however, the most irritating of these parrotisms is the advice so constantly offered to persons conspicuous for the importance and imperativeness of their business or other obligations, to "Take care of yourself!" and "Now, don't get tired!" Everybody says it just because everybody has from time immemorial, but did any one ever stop and analyze the meaning of the sensible sounding nonsense?

Take care of yourself. Well, the doctors tell us that to "take good care of yourself" a person must go to bed at a regular hour, sleep eight hours or so, rise, bathe and breakfast all after a system of hygiene which to many persons would be very disagreeable and burdensome. You must through the day keep yourself in an even temperature, avoiding extremes of heat and cold, currents of air or sudden changes. You must not engage too much in sedentary pursuits, and you must not stand up too much. You must not devote yourself to any work that keeps the body bent over a bench or desk, and you must not inhale dust or metal filings or chemical exhalations or the miasma of malarial districts, or allow set bowls and other plumbing in any room you inhabit.

You must be sure to take exercise or you are doomed to all sorts of diseases and disasters, and you mustn't take too much exercise or you become the victim of another set of horrors quite as formidable; you must not use your brain too much, for the "gray matter" is diminished by every thought which registers itself upon that mysterious tablet. If you economically refrain from all thought you probably come to bitter grief, financial or otherwise, of which some wiseacre says, "What a pity he or she hadn't *thought* a little more about it." You mustn't get angry, for to let your angry passions rise is to run the risk of apoplexy, heart disease or lesion of the arteries; you mustn't overeat, you mustn't eat in a hurry, you mustn't go too long fasting. You must, in short, devote pretty nearly your whole time, attention and intellect to keeping the human machine in the best condition—and for what? Why, that it may remain alive to be taken care of some more.

Is life worth the living if to "take care of yourself" is at once the means and the end of living?

My own advice to persons of average capacity, health and position would be just the reverse of this stupid formality of "take care of yourself!" It would be, Do something! Spend yourself and get something for it! Make your mark and achieve success or, if need be, die in the attempt. But for heaven's sake don't spend life in taking care of yourself.

Kindred to this axiom is one which is, with the very kindliest intentions, proffered to me nearly every day of my life, and by friends so really anxious for my welfare that I seldom express the sentiments they never fail to arouse, and that is, "Now don't get tired, whatever you do!"

Sometimes I do allow myself a little fling in this direction, and one day as a friend left my office with these words I jumped up and, taking her by the arm, led her to a steam press hard at work turning off sheet after sheet of a popular monthly, the whole process timed so that the magazine should be ready to appear upon the day promised to the news venders.

"See that poor machine," said I. "How wearing, and how injurious to its existence that constant motion must be! Don't you think I ought to tell the pressman to shut off the power and let the poor thing rest awhile?"

"Nonsense, dear," replied my friend, "it's a machine; it can't feel anything!"

"No," replied I, "but it can wear out, and it does. This constant action destroys any fiber subjected to it, whether of flesh or of iron. That press is slowly, but surely wearing out in doing its duty, and so is this font in my head which supplies 'copy' for the press. Both press and brain get tired, of course, and are wearing out and in fact sacrificing their own existence to the work demanded of them. But suppose they cease doing so?

"Suppose I say to the press, 'There, dear, don't get tired! Stop and rest awhile and conserve your strength.' How would the magazine get printed?

"Suppose I say to my own brain: 'Rest a while! Put away all these busy thoughts and cares; lie idle or go to sleep, or amuse yourself in some light and airy fashion.' Where would the material be upon which the press should work? Where would my employees be? Where all the business obligations and complications upon which the smooth working of the social and financial machine of my life depends?

"The press has got to get tired and wear out and be replaced by another, that its work may be well and promptly done. So have I, so has every man and woman in this world who has anything to do, and does it faithfully. A person who never gets tired is a person who does not work up to his or her capacity, and no really energetic, ambitious and clear sighted worker is satisfied to do less."

I don't know that I said all of this in words to my bewildered, half amused and half offended friend, but I thought it all, and then and there resolved to put it on paper, secure of the approval of all my fellow laborers, whether in literature, business or handicraft. The persons who, when they are told, "Now don't get tired," respond, "No, I won't," and keep that promise are the persons who make no mark and fill no place in the world. And those who achieve a success and help hundreds of others to live by finding them employment must often and often be tired; tired in body and brain; tired of work, tired of themselves, tired of existence; and yet with no more intention of ceasing to tire themselves than the earth has of ceasing to turn over every day and in one weary year after another make its circuit around the sun.

In some of these newisms and fanciful ideas about the sentiency of matter and the Buddhist ideas of all life reverting to one central life and entering into the karma of infinite and perfect rest, I wonder if no theorizer has considered how very tired nature must be. She never ceases to work, while men are asleep and half the surface of the globe is resting from the exhilaration of the sun's direct influence, poor, dear mother nature is going on, waking up those specimens of vegetable and animal life which flourish best in darkness, guiding the fall of dew, snuffing the stars and turning up the wick of the moon, in fact carefully adjusting "the night side of nature" just as, after sunrise, she will keep the day side in order. She must be awfully tired, poor, dear old nature, and yet if she should "take care of herself" and have a few days' rest, as all other workers are so constantly implored to do, I wonder what would become of this little planet and of its atoms who creep about on its surface.

There is from time to time a great deal of talk about the dignity of labor, and I grieve to say that a great deal of this talk is the veriest twaddle; but also a great deal is very solemn truth, and there is a real, a true, a great dignity in labor well performed and bravely sustained; but even more than with dignity, I am impressed with the inevitableness, the inexorableness of labor of some kind in every life at all worth the living. I look around among my acquaintances and associates and I find no life that lives by mortal breath that does not sustain that life by constant labor of one kind or another.

Even breathing, the physiologists tell us, is a positive and exhaustive physical labor which, if imposed suddenly upon the adult instead of growing up with him, would seem positively terrific. Walking, and especially climbing ascents or stairs or mountains, as many people do for pleasure, is decidedly labor, inasmuch as every time you raise one foot you raise from 100 to 200 pounds, and go through a careful and laborious process of readjusting your center of gravity and establishing a fresh equilibrium for the mass of matter you carry about by way of body and clothes.

It is not worth while to pursue the idea, for I think you will find that it pursues you if you once give it lodging in your brain; but in a thousand ways and in every moment of your life you *have* to do some kind of work, you *have* to get tired whether you mean to or not, whether you consume your life in the exhaustive pursuit of pleasure or whether you rank yourself proudly among those who work voluntarily and with intention in the interests of humanity. And so I reach the point of my diatribe, the moral of my fable, the answer to my conundrum. Don't say to yourself or to anybody else, "Take care of yourself that you don't get tired," but say: "Of course I must be tired, and of course you must be tired, but don't let us get tired for nothing. Let us have something to show for it and give the world cause to congratulate itself that we lived and tired ourselves in its service."

MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

Paris Fashions.

The lady who can present herself for the fashionable coaching trip in something novel, even if a little bizarre and daring, is at once immortalized, as "all the world" sets the seal of approval upon it; but it is not often that any new idea is so really pretty and striking as the one I here portray, and which was designed by the pretty Baronne de Mahrenheim, wife of the Russian embassador.

It is very appropriately made of the new and popular Russian velvet in light tan. The skirt is slightly lifted at the sides under rosettes of black velvet with long ends. There is a redingote back, the ends being trimmed with several rows of gold soutache. The same ornaments the sleeves and the tiny plaited sleeveless jacket. A large pink surah parasol with point d'esprit flounce, and a gray straw turban with copper colored ribbon bow and green plumes complete this unique costume. Leaving aside the rather ungraceful plaited jacket, the rest of the costume is perfect in design and taste.

Rosettes made of ribbon gathered to represent hollyhocks or choux or butterfly, all with long ends, are much worn on all dresses, some gowns having as many as fifty yards in all on them in different loops, ends and rosettes.

The organdies and sheer grenadines are more seen just now than any other expensive goods. Fine white and delicate colored muslins are very fashionable, in pale colors, such as blue, pink, gray, maize, mauve, lilac and Nile green. The color is scarcely more than suggested, being of very faint tint.

On the plain ground there is often a small flower, scarcely visible, the color being so very delicate.

When these filmy goods are smothered in chiffon garniture and have yards upon yards of fluttering ribbons they are irresistible.

White, trimmed with fine laces and white moire ribbons, is more worn this season in Paris than for many years.

Handkerchiefs are made of the finest batiste, bordered with ½-inch lace sewn very full on the edge of the rather deep scollops, and they look as if frosted and are exceedingly pretty and correspondingly dear.

Summer Dress Goods.

The variety of printed muslins, sateens, fine ginghams, crepons and other summer dress goods has never been so truly artistic as now, and such goods have never been so well appreciated. The sateens are made up as handsomely as if they were of the finest silk. They are expected to keep clean at least the season through without washing, and so much work is put into them that it would be impossible to wash them, and so by next season some poorer girl will get them and be glad to make them over.

An Outing Waist.

A silk outing waist or blouse and stout leather belt and a reefer jacket belong with the skirt, and should match the skirt in color as nearly as possible, for all outing suits should be of subdued and ladylike colors. Gauntlet gloves of suede or dogskin are necessary to protect the hands. Others less strong would be useless. A divided skirt should be worn for mountain climbing or cycling, as it is light and far more comfortable and is never in the way.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Money to Lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.
Rents and Interest punctually collected and accounted for.
Conveyances, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real estate expeditiously carried out.
Property Sales effected strictly on Commission.

FOR SALE.

SHEEP FARM,

2,000 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing; 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 2 horses, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 30 pigs, 250 sheep (about), wagon, cart and farm implements, £1 2. 0. per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum. 135-1

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres lever park-like land, some pine woods, etc.; water power Sawmill in full running order; Houses, Barns, Blacksmith's shop, Poultry Houses, Orchards, etc. 0-3

Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, $1,200. 133-1

151 acres, Alberni, sawmill and water power, dwelling, stables, 20 acres plowed, opposite Anderson & Co's townsite, a fine speculation, $6,500. 130-4

Building Lot, Niagara st., half cash, half time, $650.

15 acres, City Property, suitable for sub-division, easy terms. 130-3

98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, $3,000.

House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, $1,000. 110-1

30 acres and improvements, within City limits, long sea frontage, suitable for subdivision, 10 minutes drive from Post Office. 128-3

5 room house, 2 lots, stables, woodshed and improvements, $2,000. 128-3

324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc., 0-

4 building lots, Cedar Hill Road, near the gold mines, $1,500. 135-2

47 acres, with water power, near Shawnigan Lake, 5 minutes' walk from station, $10 per acre. 134-3

7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc., ¼ acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, $6,000—terms. 137-1

6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, $3,500. 136-4

9 lots—to close a deal—for sale; a bargain; close to residences of Messrs. H. Saunders and W. Dalby; $5,250 for the whole; assessed for a Larger amount. 136-3

5,900 acres timber land—22 GRANTS—Estimate, 30 M per acre, principally cedar, with hemlock, spruce and balsam. 144-4

320 acres, Alberni; 100 cleared; house, barn, ditching, etc. Cheap, $6,500, on terms. 144-3

Building lot, Victoria West, 50x90, $500. 142-2

97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. $4,200. 142-3

40 acres, South Saanich. $1,400. 142-4

Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. $1,650. 141-2

10 acres; house, stables, sheds, etc.; all fenced; near the junction; good orchard land. $3,000. 140-2

30 acres; house, 17 acres ploughed, 100 cords of wood cut; stables, etc. $3000. 140-1

7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. $1,400. 139-1

237 acres, Somenos Lake. 138-5

8-Room House and lot; easy terms. $2,000. 138-4

6-Room House and lot, Spring Ridge.—1,250. 133-3

3-Story House, 12 Rooms, bath room, hot and cold water; all modern improvements, beautifully finished; lot 177 x 102 ft. 8 in.; unsurpassed view of the straits and beautiful scenery; 20 minutes' walk from post office; cars pass the property. 148-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $20 per acre. 147-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $15 per acre. 147-2

4-Room House, and lot, Front street, Victoria West. $1,250. 146-2

40 acres, Lake District. $10 per acre. 145-1

3 Building Lots, Sylvia street, each $1,050. 145-2

20 acres, Alberni; 2-room house, 24 x 16; frame barn and lean-to; 4 acres ploughed and fenced; 15 acres chopped; crop, timothy and clover. $600. 145-3

Building Lot, Avalon street, close to the Park. $1,500. 145-4

TO LET.

HOUSES.

6 Room House, 115 North Park street, at $14 per month. 1
7 Room House Mason street, at $13 per month. 3
4 Room House and Bath, etc., Cook street, at $14 per month. 4
7 Room House, John street, (New) at $17 per month. 5
5 Room House and Furniture for sale very cheep, Jackson street, at $15 per month. 6
2 Houses, each 7 rooms, Humbolt street, at $25 per month. 10.11
5 Rooms and Bath, hot and cold water, etc., Erie street, at $20 per month. 15
6 Room House, Garden, Lawn, Stable, etc., Yonge street, at $25 per month. 22
3 Room House, North Park street, at $8 per month. 25
9 Room House, New, Oak Bay Avenue, at $17.50 per month. 27
9 Room House, New, Oak Bay Avenue, at $17.50 per month. 28
10 Room House, New, and all improvements, corner Boyd and Sylvia streets $37.50 per month. 29
3 Room House, Cook street, at $8 per month. 32
6 Room House, Pandora street, at $19 per month. 33

STORES AND OFFICES.

Corner Store, Government street—Special Terms to a suitable tenant. 42
Store, Government street, between Fort and Broughton, moderate rent. 44
2 Offices, Government street, between Fort and Broughton, cheap to approved tenant. 13
1 Office, near Post Office, Government street, at $7.50 per month. 19
Handsome Centrally Situated Store on Government street, one of the best business positions on the street. 16

OFFICE--37 GOVERNMENT STREET, CORNER BROUGHTON.

A BARGAIN.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Lots, North Park Street; valuable Business Block, double frontage, Pandora Street; two valuable blocks, Douglas street.

JUST RECEIVED

CHOICE PLANTS

—OF—

Marechal Neil, Gloire de Dijon and Wm. A. Richardson Roses, and Jackman and other Climatis.

These should be planted at once.

Now ready for planting out:

Bedding Plants, such as Stocks, Asters, Balsams, etc.

G. A. McTAVISH,
FLORIST,
Park Road. VICTORIA
au21

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Importers and wholesale dealers n

Scotch, Irish, American & Canadian

WHISKIES,

Port and Sherry Wines.

A full line of Liquors in Wood and Glass, Free and in Bond.

ap24

The Westminster Slate Co.,

LIMITED,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

ROOFING SLATE

New Westminster, B. C.

above Company are now prepared to receive and fill orders (March delivery) for Roofing Slate of all sizes, from 2x12 downwards. Our Slate is of the very best quality and our prices moderate. All orders sent to the undersigned promptly filled.

A. G. HAMBLE,
Secretary,
New Westminster, B.C. de1

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

(LIMITED LIABILITY).

Importers of Iron, Hardware, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles of All Kinds.

Sole Agents for the Planet, Jr., Farm and Garden Implements.

WAREHOUSES AT VICTORIA AND KAMLOOPS.

Write for Special Catalogue and Prices. mr1

WEILER BROS.

NEW GOODS.

Ice Cream Freezers from 2 to 10 Quart, Inlaid Linoleums, Tile Patterns, very durable new line of Art Silks and Silkannes, Ostrich and Turkey Feather Dusters all sizes, White Enamelled and Grey Agate Iron Ware, Printed and Enamelled Dinner Sets, Baby Carriages in great variety.

SHOWROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT STREET.

EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH:

EDISON BUILDING, RICHARD STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of Gas, Electric and Combination Fixtures in Canada.

CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, HALL LIGHTS, BRACKET PORTABLES, ETC., ETC., GAS AND ELECTRIC SHADES.

We are the largest manufacturers of these goods on the continent and our prices are past competition. Goods put up by competent electricians, and the highest grade of workmanship guaranteed.

FINE RESIDENCE WORK A SPECIALTY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. (fc3) ADDRESS, FIXTURE DEPARTMENT

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. HAMILTON, GRADUATE ROYAL College Veterinary Surgeons, Fellow of the Glasgow Veterinary Medical Association. Office, Bowman Livery Stables, tel. 37. Residence, 40 Douglas St., tel. 537. jn23

KEEFER & SMITH,
CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS
TURNER BLOCK, VICTORIA, B.C.
G. A. Keefer, M.I.C.E. H. B. Smith, M.I.C.E.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSIS OF ORES
W. PELLEW HARVEY
GOLDEN, - BRITISH COLUMBIA
1881-1885—With Messrs. Vivian & Sons, Swansea.
1885-1890—Chief Assayer and Chemist to John P. Penrose & Sons, Assayers to the Rio Tinto Co., etc., Cornwall.
Price card on application. mc12

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
INVESTED FUNDS OVER $8,000,000.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.
Agent, H. E. CROASDAILE, 42 Fort Street.
oc29

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street. tf

KOOTENAY - INVESTMENTS.

E. C. CARPENTER begs to inform intending purchasers that he will be in Kootenay after March 5th.
Information given on Mines, Claims, and Real Estate in Nelson, Ainsworth and Slocan (Slocan especially).
Correspondence solicited. Confidential enquiries answered promptly. Address—P. O. Nelson, Kootenay, B. C. fe23-tf

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Refund of Tax on Improvements for 1891.

Cheques are now ready at the Treasurer's Office, City Hall.

All parties are requested to bring their receipts with them for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

CHARLES KENT,
Treasurer
ju23

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } HILLIS & CO

COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada).....	$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.	
Per week (if delivered).....	25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States).....	$ 2 00
Six Months.....	1 25
Three Months.....	75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—

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

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

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisments discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

Where Cuts are nserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

FROM MONTREAL.

To Aid the Suffering Newfoundlanders—The C. P. R. Japan Service—Traffic Receipts.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, July 12.—A relief boat will leave Montreal for Newfoundland on Thursday next, laden with provisions. A thousand dollars have been subscribed by two citizens and telegraphed to-day. The city will vote a sum of money, and public subscriptions will be opened.

It is rumored in railway circles that the C. P. R. will shortly acquire the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome for the Japan route. The Fangoria, of the Guion line, is also mentioned as a possible purchase.

A young Montreal artist named Sagour, has obtained one of the chief prizes, out of three hundred competitors, in the chief art academy at Paris.

The body of Lee, the last of the Minnie Wa Wa victims, was found last night opposite Quebec. He will be brought back to Montreal for interment.

A fireman named Garand, while getting on a hook and ladder that was returning from a fire, slipped, the wheels passing over his body. He died shortly after.

A fight last night in the St. Maurice skating rink, between Dick Guthrie and "Black Frank," was stopped by the police after two vicious rounds. It is understood the fight will be resumed near Lachine.

The alleged blockade of elevators with half-dried grain from Manitoba, is denied by the C.P.R. officials. They state that the total quantity of low grade Manitoba grain, now stored in the elevators, is only 30,000 bushels, and is no larger than in any previous year.

The earnings of the C.P.R. for the traffic week ending July 7th, were $415 000. For same week last year they were $374,000.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Missing Man Found—Absconded—Aid for the St. John's Sufferers—Dismissed.

[Special to THE COLONIST.]

TORONTO, July 11.—The body of Charles Drake, who left Winnipeg about a month ago for Toronto, has been found in Buffalo. He had been shot through the head, but whether it was a case of suicide or murder cannot yet be decided. A sum of money which was in his his possession was missing when the body was found.

Alex. McLean, business manager of the Presbyterian News Company and superintendent of St. Enoch's Presbyterian Church Sunday-school has disappeared. He took a holiday on July 1st, and the examination of the mail received revealed many complaints of the non-receipt of goods for which remittances had been made, but he made a plausible explanation and was not interfered with. It has been discovered that he has been robbing registered letters for a month. The amount stolen will prove large.

Keating, of Duluth, who was appointed city engineer here, refuses to come for a salary of $4,000, as it is $500 less than he is getting there as city engineer. He wants $5,000.

President W. D. Baird, of the Board of Trade, has announced his intention of bringing the matter of the St. Johns fire before the board with the idea of raising fund to be sent by the city of Toronto in aid of the sufferers.

At Brampton the protest against the election of Joseph Featherston, Reform member, has been dismissed, no evidence being offered.

The attempt on the part of the Ontario Government to smash the binder twine monopoly has taken definite shape. A factory for the manufacture of twine is to be set up in the Central Prison, the prisoners to furnish the labor required. Machinery has been bought, and farmers will soon be able to purchase the article at first cost.

Cyrus W. Field Weaker.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cyrus W. Field passed a restless night. He is perceptibly weaker this afternoon. His temperature is 104 and his pulse 114.

Republicans Satisfied.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Chauncey Depew, in an interview says: "There never has been a ticket nominated in a National convention that has been received by the Republicans with more universal approval than that of Harrison and Reid. All past differences are rapidly healing. This state and the people generally are well satisfied with the result of what was done in Minneapolis."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Serious Stabbing Affray at Westminster—The Princess Louise Overhauled by the Authorities.

Smallpox Rumors—Serious Accident at the Hastings Mill.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 9.—Steamer Blond arrived this morning. Captain Debeck reports passing the body of a white woman floating off Hanson Island. It is probably the body of the lady drowned recently from a row boat at Plumper's Pass. The tide was running too swift to secure the body.

Dr. Watt went East by the Atlantic express to-day. He says he will enter on the contest in Cariboo at once.

General regret is expressed here at the serious illness of Hon. Mr. Vernon.

A verdict of suicide was returned at the Edith Edgar inquest.

The Maritime Province delegates on a tour through the West, fourteen in number, arrived to-day, Mr. Haslam in charge. They do not go to Victoria as intended.

According to the official report of the health inspector, the World's statement that the Jap confined in the Hotel Europe, contracted the disease in Victoria, is incorrect. He was a passenger on the last Empress of Japan. He went to Portland as a contract laborer, and was sent back via Victoria, only touching in transit at the Capital.

The amount taken by Morris, the absconding real estate man, some $500 in all, has been made good by his father.

C. C. Morrell, representative of the Standard Oil Company, left town under rather strange circumstances. J. W. Esler, general superintendent of the company arrived here, yesterday, and on asking Morrell an explanation of certain matters relative to the company's business, he evaded an answer. Later, he left the town and has not yet returned. Esler is reticent.

A hundred and ten passengers came by the Yosemite, this morning. In spite of news to the contrary, C. Edwards, owner of the Eliza Edwards, announces that dispatches have been received from Captain McKenzie and Van Bramer, to the effect that the schooner is not under seizure.

Mayor Cope wired Premier Davie this afternoon asking what measures the Provincial Board of Health were taking to prevent the spread of smallpox, as Vancouver would take stringent quarantine measures unless something was done in Victoria. Mayor Haslam, Nanaimo, has also wired. At an emergency meeting of the Westminster and Vancouver city councils in the Mayors office here this afternoon, the return telegrams were read. Hon. Mr. Davie said the reports were exaggerated, that the city of Victoria was taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. All boats were properly inspected before leaving port; that the fever ward of the Jubilee Hospital had been thrown open for the benefit of those affected, etc. Mayor Haslam, Nanaimo, wired that trains and boats underwent strict examination before arriving here, and all passengers were subjected to vaccination on their arrival at that city.

The Aldermen present compared notes and found that from thirty to one hundred and sixty cases had been reported in Victoria. Half of those present approved of a complete quarantine against Victoria, but thought it impracticable, as passengers would land near Vancouver and Westminster and ferry to either city. After two hours' informal talk as to the fairness and fitness of a strict quarantine and the legal aspect of the situation, the joint councils adopted this resolution:

Moved by Ald. Odlum, Vancouver, seconded by Alderman Smithers, Westminster, and resolved "That the Government be asked to form a Provisional Board of Health as early as possible with the view of preventing the spread of smallpox, and that the Government be asked to answer decisively by telegraph so that the citizens of Vancouver and Westminster may know what course to adopt."

Alderman Connon, of Vancouver, and Alderman Kennedy, of Westminster, thought it premature and unprecedented to quarantine Victoria, when there had been seven thousand cases in Montreal, and no such steps had been taken. Several hundred cases in Ottawa did not alarm that city's neighbors to such an extent.

Dr. McGuigan and several others thought no other course but a stringent quarantine would be a specific preventive. Finally from chaos order was restored, and the following resolution was adopted:

Proposed by Alderman Kennedy, Westminister; seconded by Alderman McGuigan, Vancouver, and resolved, that passengers arriving from infected districts by vessel to the cities of Vancouver or Westminster shall produce a certificate of recent vaccination, or submit to vaccination before landing; that the Health Officers be requested to examine each ship, and take the steps deemed necessary; and that copies of this resolution be sent to steamboat companies, etc.

Numbers of excited citizens, to-day, almost demanded instant quarantine, but the wisdom of the cool headed City Fathers has prevailed.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 9.—Louis, an Indian afflicted with smallpox, came to town this morning. He again wanted to gain admittance to a Chinese shack but the Chinaman refused to let him in and told the police. The health officer is chasing him. No new cases of smallpox are reported here. The only case now in the city is that of Miss Kelly, who is nearly convalescent.

Bears are playing havoc with young porkers in the vicinity of Chilliwhack.

A number of farmer delegates from the Maritime Provinces are in the city.

The Sockeye run is improving. The catch last night was sixty to sixty-five fish to a boat.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, July 9.—A well-known citizen appeared in the Police Court this morning for wife-beating. He was remanded till Tuesday.

D. J. McLachlan, contractor for the Nanaimo-Comox line, reports that poles are now erected as far as Deep Bay. He expects to reach Comox before long. He expects the wire to arrive in a few days, when it will be strung at once.

Torpede boat No. 39, attached to H.M.S. Warspite, called here this morning.

H. Stanton, late secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been appointed assistant registrar in this city.

Wm. Ross, Wellington, for indecent exposure, was fined $20.

Preparations are being made to celebrate labor day on 20th of August.

Thos. McGuffie, a pioneer resident of this city, leaves in a few days to visit the old country. He has been a resident of this Province for upward of 32 years.

Arrived steamer Empire from San Francisco. Sailed ship Wilna for San Francisco.

All trains and steamers were stopped and examined by the Health Officer.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

A petition was circulated and largely signed last week, praying the government that the trail from the three forks of Carpenter creek to the mines might be completed.

The sale of town lots at Pilot Bay is now in progress. A good deal of property has already changed hands, but the townsite owners are not bestirring themselves to sell lots to any parties who will not build.

Jim Wardner has dispatched a force of men, a blacksmith's shop and other necessaries to begin development on the Freddie Lee.

The government intend to keep the ball a-rolling and show their confidence in Nelson's future by calling for tenders for public works.

SLOCAN.

The trail is now complete to the Montezuma.

The snow is now off the Washington, and it is reported to be one of the best looking prospects in the section.

J. A. Retallack and A. W. Palmer are in the hills, satisfying themselves by actual inspection of the value of the mineral showings in this district.

Ferdinand M. Chadbourne, representing a London, England, syndicate, the same that has handled the Drumlummon, Elk Horn, Empire mines in Montana, has arrived here. He intends thoroughly examining the country in the interests of his syndicate.

Messrs. Brennand & Pringle are actively engaged in pushing the trail to their camp. It leaves the main trail at Liddle creek and runs up the creek to the claims about three miles up. There is still deep snow on the locations, but it is expected to be off in three weeks, when the owners intend to get out and ship ore as fast as possible.

Quite a little stir was caused here by some ore brought down last Friday, many good authorities saying it was the best looking rock they had yet seen in the camp. The strike was made by Matheson and Shields about two miles north of the trail up Whitewater creek.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 11.—Smallpox rumors here are as thick as mosquittos at English Bay. But one case is authentic. Mr. Sickles arrived by boat, on Thursday, apparently suffering from a bad cold, and registered at a prominent up-town hotel. The proprietor at once sent for a doctor, and requested his prospective guest to leave. The unfortunate sufferer found another resting place and was confined to bed until Saturday, when smallpox broke out, and he was taken to Deadman's Island.

The Preabytery of British Columbia will meet in St. Andrew's church, on Monday night.

Mayor Cope has requested the Victoria Orangemen not to come to Vancouver on Tuesday, and Inspector Huntley has wired Victoria to refrain from allowing boats to leave Victoria, bound for this port.

Prayers were offered in all the city churches for the sufferers from smallpox in the capital.

Father Fay administered the last rites of the church to the dying woman on Dupont street, last night.

The social purity meeting in Christ Church was largely attended, last night, and was addressed by Rev. T. J. Madden, vicar of St. Luke's, Liverpool.

Two hundred passengers arrived by the Yosemite on Sunday morning.

The Saturday early closing law was put in force for the first time on the 9th, inst.

The Oriental Hotel, on Water Street, has refused to entertain guests from Victoria.

A Dupont Street woman attempted to land at Nanaimo this morning. She was sent back.

The authorities here have been advised that the new smallpox law applies to Vancouver as well as to Victoria.

Mah Juen, a Mission Chinaman, was robbed of $95 and beaten by three of his countrymen. Two of his assailants have been identified and are up for trial.

The labor council passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Hon. John Robson at their meeting. The following officers were elected: W. Monk, stone cutter, president; D. O. Dwyer, painter, vice-president; G. Gagen, secretary; G. Pollay, treasurer; W. Fleming, statistican; W. Rumble, guard. Finance committee, Messrs. Walker, Stewart, Oliver. Parliamentary committee, Messrs. Coulthard, Stewart, Bishop, Watson and Leeper.

The appointment of James Orr as head of the immigration office here meets with general satisfaction.

There are three mild cases of diptheria in the city.

Charles Scott was caught in the gearing of the "live rollers" in the Hastings mill, to-day, and very badly injured, necessitating the amputation of one leg. At this hour he is doing well, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Council decided, to-night, not to quarantine the Yosemite until put in possession of more definite information regarding smallpox.

The Council have offered ten acres of Stanley Park for the new British Columbia Methodist College.

The late Mr. Dockendorff's heirs demand $900 damages for property destroyed by the city.

Social evil petitions to enforce the bylaws regulating prostitution, signed by 860 citizens and 615 ratepayers, were, to-night, presented to the Council. The delegates were Rev. Messrs. Hobson, Wilson, Maxwell and Fay. Their petitions were referred to the Police committee for consideration. The ministers of the city will be invited to sit with them.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 11.—Judge Bole gave a decision to-day on the cases appealed from the Delta Court of Revision, knocking endways the values assessed. Most of the petitioners got a reduction of nearly 50 per cent.

The Sockeye run, last night, was only fair, the average being in the neighborhood of 40 fish to the boat. Packing is now general in all the canneries, but, of course, the number of cases canned daily has so far been small.

Mrs. James West, one of the pioneer women of Westminster, died to-day.

D. S. Hennessy, salmon canner, lost his eldest son yesterday rather suddenly by inflammation of the bowels.

All the district Orange Lodges assemble here, to-morrow morning, and proceed to Vancouver by special train to celebrate the glorious 12th.

A number of maritime province delegates were in the city, to-day, inspecting the industries, etc. They left for Okanagon, this afternoon.

A serious stabbing affray occurred on Saturday evening. An Italian named Machina, released that day after a three months' term in jail, for brutally beating his klootchman, entered his cabin in the swamp, and without provocation, but, under the influence of liquor, attacked a man named Cosman with a knife, cutting him in a fearful manner. But for prompt assistance of the Indian woman, Cosman would have died before the arrival of a doctor. He will recover. Machina was committed for trial to-day.

The steamer Princess Louise was boarded by the health officer on her arrival from Victoria this morning. A clean bill of health was found. The city council, to-night, passed a resolution asking the government to appoint a provincial board of health, and to take immediate steps to stamp out the smallpox.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, July 12.—J. W. Hunter, charged with forgery, was remanded this morning. The charge was having changed the date of a $118 due bill from January 1889 to January 1891.

The Victoria Orangemen may thank the Fates that they were prevented coming to Vancouver, yesterday. All day there was a heavy, persistent down-pour of rain, which even dampened the buoyant spirits of the Orangemen. The procession was large, grand and imposing, but the flopping flags, limp, bedraggled bannera and soggy drum-heads detracted considerably from the effects. Vancouver, Westminster, Nanaimo, Chilliwhack, Ladners, Sapperton, Sumas and other points were well represented, each lodge bringing an excellent band and well uniformed company. Marshalls Bell and White led the procession, looking very well, indeed, in their handsome regulation costumes and bright regalia. The entire gathering rendezvoused at Brockton Point. After lunch, which was provided by the ladies of Zion Church, the weather continued so monotonous that an adjournment was made to the Market Hall, where speeches were made by prominent brethren. The orators of the day were W. Johnson, chairman, Grand Master, Westminster; Dr. Cooper, Grand Chaplain, and Dr. Reid, Westminster; Wm. Ross, Sapperton; and D. Donaldson, Vancouver, an excellent speaker, who has been behind the scenes for a quarter of a century and hails from Ottawa. The brethren did not disperse until a delightful evening had been spent in dancing, etc.

Rev. J. B. Good, of Nanaimo, returned yesterday from Hope and Yale, where he attended the gathering of Indians there. He was the founder of the Yale and Lytton mission, some 15 years ago, and has not visited the station for eight or ten years. His former people were therefore much pleased to see him again. The religious and other exercises passed off very successfully. On Thursday the closing exercises of All Hallow's Girls' School, of which Miss Moody is governess, was held in the presence of a good attendance of clergymen and others. The girls showed great proficiency. Bishop Hill, Rev Messrs. Croucher, Small and Good remained during Friday at Yale, and on Saturday morning went down to Hope, where Bishop Sillitoe was. Upwards of 200 Indians were assembled there to meet the clergymen. They were encamped according to their villages, and, with flags flying from every camp, made a pretty sight. The Indian girls' school there, under Miss Moody, a volunteer worker, was examined and showed the progress they had made under this instruction. On Sunday there were several celebrations and a very hearty service. There were quite a number of baptisms. Confirmation services were held on Monday, and upwards of 30 received that rite. The gathering was to disperse after having an afternoon's sport at various games.

A carload of cartridges have arrived for the big gun of the Warspite.

J. D. Lynch, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, arrived to-day to investigate the census claims.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 12.—Heavy rains during the last two days have interfered with cherry and raspberry picking and if the wet weather continues the crop will be seriously damaged.

The Indian gathering at Hope, in connection with the Church of England is over and was a great success. Many Indians were baptized, married and confirmed.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company, was held this afternoon in this city. The old board of directors was re-elected, and will meet in a day or two to elect their officers.

The meeting of the directors of Westminster Southern railway, which was to have been held to-day, has been postponed till Saturday.

A man named Robinson, while chopping a tree yesterday at Mud Bay, slipped and fell on an axe, cutting his right hand so seriously that he had to be brought to St. Mary's hospital.

Last evening while the ferry steamer Surrey was making a landing on this side of the river, after the arrival of the Great Northern train, she struck a bunch of piles at the outer edge of the slip with such force as to throw the wooden apron on her bow right back on her deck. A young man named Thomas Jeffreys, of Sumas, was sitting on a wood pile in front of the boiler room at the time and a heavy apron fell on top of him, smashing his right leg, and badly bruising his body. He was removed to St. Mary's hospital, where Dr. Walker was obliged, on examination, to amputate the injured leg just below the knee.

A movement is on foot to establish a fruit cannery at Alder Grove.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday evening to make arrangements for the fall fair. The City Council last night refused to make a money grant.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, July 12.—On the occasion of Labor Day, which has been fixed for Aug. 20, a large procession of representative labor will parade the principal streets and march to the Caledonian picnic grounds, where sports will be held. Mayor Beaven, of Victoria, has been invited to speak on the political issues of the day. Other gentlemen who have been requested to speak are: Ex-Mayor J. C. Brown, of New Westminster; Mr. T. Howell, of Victoria; D. W. Gordon, M.P., (chairman); Thos. Keith, M.P.P.; Thomas Forster, M. P.P.; T. Boyce; G. Norris; Mayor and Alderman of Victoria, Trade and Labor Council of Victoria, and Vancouver and Coast Seamen's Union.

At a special meeting of the Loyal Lodge of Orangemen, held last evening, it was decided to abandon the excursion to Vancouver to-day, owing to smallpox prevailing in that city. Some of the members claimed the meeting was not legal, and in consequence the members collected slowly this morning, and proceeded according to previous arrangements. There were not half the number went that had intended to do so. Captain Rogers expressed his ability to obtain a clear bill of health from Vancouver, so that the visitors will be put to no inconvenience.

From a private letter received from Reed's Island, news is heard of a shooting affray between two loggers, one of whom, named Ashton, is now lying dangerously wounded in his cabin. Ashton and his partner Charley had a quarrel, which led to blows, when the latter got a gun and fired five shots, one of which took effect in the bottom of the chest bone, inflicting a dangerous wound.

William F. Dodge, who was summoned on a charge of perjury, had his case dismissed, as no evidence could be found showing he had perjured himself.

The moonlight excursion of St. Paul's Institute, which was to have come off this evening, has been postponed on account of unfavorable weather.

S. S. Mexico arrived at Departure Bay this evening, with a large number of passengers and considerable freight bound for Alaska.

PLUMPER'S PASS.

PLUMPER'S PASS, July 13.—Mr. W. J. Wessel, the genial farm agent of Mr. W. S. Pike, of Saturna Island, visited this place on Thursday last, returning next day. He reports things lively just now, more especially with the cattle trade, having at a recent sale sold the bulk of the well known stock of Jerseys (seven in all) at a good figure.

The recent fine weather has given the farmers a good chance of getting in their hay, and to all reports they have made the best use of the time.

Mr. Jim Bennett, of this place, made a business trip to Victoria, on Monday evening last, returning on Wednesday. Mr. Bennett, who is the owner of a large strawberry ranch here, has had a most successful season with his berries, and the average price per pound far exceeded his expectations.

Mr. Wm. Robson, Mrs. Robson and daughter visited Victoria during the past week.

The tug Eva, chartered to carry the baggage, chattels and effects of the Indians from Cowichan to the fishing grounds on the Fraser, and towing some 15 canoes, put in here for the night on Friday last and remained until the following evening. About 100 Indians landed and camped for the night. The whiskey which they brought with them had a telling effect upon their constitution.

and their howls were kept up throughout the entire night, much to the annoyance of the settlers close by. Our worthy Postmaster's garden was the scene of their exploits, and the trick they played upon the potatoes is one which has never been equaled by their white brothers, that of digging them out from beneath, leaving the stalks standing. As peaceful residents of the Pass we are always glad to welcome all travellers who may seek to find a stopping place on these shores, more especially that class of people who fail to understand our language, but when our good intentions are abused, good nature imposed upon, and petty pilfering, fighting and drunkenness, and other degrading vices follow, it is high time that something should be done in the matter, in order that a repetition of such conduct may not occur again, and that the neighbors may not be subjected to any more such annoyance.

Mrs. Maclean, and family, of Westminster, arrived here on Saturday morning last, and are visitors at Village Bay.

The election of Trustees for Mayne Island School, took place in the school-room, on Monday last, and everything passed off in a very quiet manner. Mr. A. G. Kempe was voted to the chair, and acted in that capacity in a very deserving manner. The day's doings resulted in the election of Mr. T. Bennett and Mr. J. Bodine.

Mr. Stone, of Galiano, has disposed of his cordwood to the Canoe Pass canneries, and the tug Winnifred has been busy the past few days towing it away.

Mr. Grinamer and Mr. Davidson, both of Pender Island, paid this place a visit on Sunday last, and were delighted with the progress made since their last visit.

Mr. Hooson and Mr. J. Imbert were arrivals on the Wednesday morning's boat from Victoria.

Mr. G. Coutellier arrived from Victoria on Monday morning last, and after spending a few days at this place will proceed to Tumbo Island, where he will stay with friends.

Residents of the islands in the neighborhood of the Pass are invited to send their contributions to the weekly news budget to the COLONIST correspondent at Plumper's Pass, who will promptly forward the same.

CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, July 11.—As the examinations have closed, the teachers have returned to town. Mr. Kirkendall will take charge of the Oyster school for the ensuing year. They are expecting to spend a very pleasant vacation in the neighborhood.

The Chilian vessel Guinevere is in the harbor for a cargo of lumber, but will not be able to load as the mill has shut down. The main belt in the mill burst a few days ago, and it will be a week or two before a new one can be procured from San Francisco.

Prompt action has been taken to prevent any strangers from landing in the town if supposed to be infected with the smallpox.

Mr. Wm. Smith has purchased lots from Mr. Croft and is now erecting a large residence.

The weather up to this week has been very favorable for the farmers, and they have made good use of their time in harvesting their hay crop.

Friday night's debate at the Good Templar lodge proved the most interesting and exciting of the season.

PITTSBURG EXCITED.

The Situation Yet Uncertain—Calmer Counsels Apparently Prevalent.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—Intense excitement prevails here over the ordering out of the state militia. It is believed among the laboring element that the men will resist the state guard to the last. Two Pittsburg regiments and one battery here are composed largely of workingmen, and there may be some difficulty in getting these men into line. Troops will leave at 2 p. m. for Brinton station, to join the brigade which will go thence to Homestead, via. the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad. The battery will take two gattling guns and a twelve pounder. At 8 a.m. all was quiet, the men awaiting the arrival of the militia. Burgess McClusky says no resistance will be offered to the state troops. The attitude of the locked-out men and sympathizing citizens is that the Carnegie mills are in Allegheny county, outside the borough of Homestead, and the borough is in a peaceable condition, which does not call for the interference of the state troops.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Judiciary, appointed to investigate the Homestead trouble, will leave for Pittsburg, this evening.

LIBERAL SUCCESS.

The Gladstonians Have So Far Made Thirty-Five Gains and are Confident.

Exact Result of the Midlothian Contest Uncertain—Where is Gladstone?

Discussions of the Situation and Club Speculations—What Does the Queen Think?

LONDON, July 12.—Great interest was felt to-day in the election in the Midlothian district, Scotland, where Mr. Gladston and Col. Wauchope led the Liberal and Unionist hosts respectively. Party feeling in in the district had been raised to fever heat and the polling was never before known to be so heavy. The 14 polling places in the district are widely scattered. The exact result of the contest will not be known until to-morrow, as the counting of the votes does not begin until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The ballots are all counted in Edinburgh. Additional returns to-day show the election of 10 Conseavatives and five Liberal-Unionists, 13 Liberals, four anti-Parnellites and one Liberal candidate. Counting the Labor candidate as a Liberal, the returns to-day show three more gains for the Liberal party, this afternoon, therefore the parties stood: Conservatives 208, Liberal-Unionists 32, Liberal and Labor 184, anti-Parnellites 34, Parnellites 5. Net Liberal gain, 35.

Conservative papers concur in conceding that Gladstone will have a small majority in the next parliament, enabling him to force the government to resign, but offering no guarantee that the Liberals will be able to carry on business. Lord Salisbury has gone to Windsor Castle to explain to the Queen the political situation. Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of the electors of Midlothian at Penicuick yesterday. He said that next to Home Rule the labor question should be the subject for the attention of statesmen, and then replied at considerable length to criticisms on the foreign policy of the last Liberal government. He criticised the financial policy of the present government, saying they had so complicated the country's finances that it was impossible to tell what their condition was. Referring to church disabolishment, Gladstone said it was a subject on which Scotland's opinion should assert itself and should not be governed by English opinion.

TRANS-OCEANIC TRADE.

The Defunct Upton Line to be Supplanted by the Guion Steamships.

New and More Commodious Vessels to be put in the Victoria-Yokohama Trade.

Mr. F. C. Davidge has returned from Portland, and states that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the continuance of the business between Victoria and the Orient, hitherto carried on by the defunct Upton Line.

The Guion Line have decided to take up the business, and will run suitable steamships over the old route at regular intervals.

According to present arrangements, the Palmas, the Mascot and the Phra Nang will continue to ply. The first-named is at present on her way out, and is expected here about the 16th or 17th inst., with a general cargo and passengers. As it is the intention to compete more closely with the C. P. R., a better class of boats will likely be put on the run, the proposed improvement being justified by increasing trade between this and the Orient. As to when the new boats will make their appearance there is, as yet, nothing definite, but the probabilities are that they will be on the route before very long.

The present steamers are not quite up to date in speed or capacity, and if the company is to enter into active competition with the C.P.R., they realize that their craft must not be inferior to the stylish and speedy Empresses. Trade connection with the Orient is fast increasing, and if the old adage that "competition is the life of trade" holds good in this instance, there is an active business in store between the Pacific Coast, China and Japan.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Ravachol Reaps the Reward of His Rascally Record.

PARIS, July 11.—Ravachol, the anarchist murderer, was guillotined at 4:05 o'clock this morning at Mont prison. The scaffold was erected in a public place, only sixty metres from the prison. Ravachol was awakened about 4 o'clock, and rudely and profanely refused the religious offices of the priest. He was hurried to the guillotine surrounded by a crowd of troops. When the opportunity to speak came he began to sing an indecent song and danced an accompaniment. When the executioner and aides seized him his head dropped in an assumption of indifference and he struggled violently, using the vilest epithets while being bound to the plank. His tirade was cut short by the knife, and the head of the robber, incendiary and murderer fell into the basket, the crowd witnessing the sight with stolid indifference. There was no sympathy for the man who had pretended that his crimes were in the interest of the people.

Old Chum (CUT PLUG.) OLD CHUM (PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co

MONTREAL.

ju22-w-sa&w

Burdock Blood Bitters REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Billiousness all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. tts MRS. HOPPERON

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

12-ttsu

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO., OF CANADA, LTD. MONTREAL.

ROCK DRILLS

Air Compressors.

General Mining and Quarrying Machinery. A full stock of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.

WM. GORDON, Agent for B. C.

OFFICE: GALPIN BLOCK,

P. O. Box 787. 494 Government St., Vicoria.

ocl8-su-w-f-d&w-1y

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

		From Montreal
Sardinian	Allan Line	July 16th
Numidian	do	July 23rd
Parisian	do	July 30th
Toronto	Dominion Line	July 20th
Vancouver	do	July 27th
Oregon	do	August 3rd
Lake Superior	Beaver Line	July 20 h
Lake Winnipeg	do	July 27th
Lake Ontario	do	August 3rd

		From New York.
State of Nebraska	Allan-State Line	July 14th
Siberian	do	July 21st
State of California	do	July 28th
Adriatic	White Star Line	July 20th
Majestic	do	July 27th
Germanic	do	August 3rd

Cabin—$40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. Intermediate—$30, $35, $40. Steerage $20.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.

Ten per cent. saved on round trip tickets.

Inman Line steamers sail every Wednesday. Cunard Line Saturday and Wednesday.

For particulars apply to

A. CAMERON, Agent, Government St., Victoria.

W. B. DENNISON, Nanaimo.

Or to D. E BROWN, A.G.P.A., Vancouver

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

jul1-d&w