

GLER'S PARADISE.

the map one may see that corner of the state of Victoria...

to transport the Chinamen and their confederates and as of the smuggled men...

to find in such business employment in Victoria...

to make their bargains with these whose business it is to the carriage of their cargo...

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TEA Choice Moring No. Formosa. Extra choice Gunpowder. Young Hyson. Write for Price List. R. H. JAMESON 38 FORT STREET.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

THE BEERING SEA PATROL.

The Alert and Mohican Sail for the North to Enforce the New Law.

Sealers Will Be First Warned, and Seized if Afterwards Caught Hunting.

Steps Will Be Taken to Prevent a Recurrence of the Black Diamond Episode.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The navy steamers Alert and Mohican sailed to-day...

Weather Probs. WINNIPEG, June 19.—Beginning about July 1st, weather prob. for the Fortois...

CANADIAN NEWS. Ministerial Caucus of the Members of Both Houses—The Prohibition Question.

The Proposed Monument to Sir John A. Macdonald—C. P. R. Directors' Meeting.

OTTAWA, June 18.—The ministerial caucus of both Houses, Macdonald, of Algoma, presided.

OTTAWA, June 18.—At a meeting of the C. P. R. board, held to-day, the resignation of Hon. J. C. Abbott...

A Fatal Yachting Trip. PETERBORO, Ont., June 18.—A party of eleven persons, belonging to Hiawatha...

A Methodical Clergymen Suggested. TORONTO, June 18.—The Methodist Conference suspended for a year Rev. James Thompson...

An Unlucky Craft. WINNIPEG, June 18.—The yacht Kewatin, belonging to Lieut-Governor Schultze...

As Large as Hen's Eggs. THOROLD, Ont., June 18.—A heavy hail storm, to-day, did damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars...

The Royal Colonial Institute 15 Strand W.C. London Eng.

The Free Press

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Island Reserve—Conservative Caucus—The New Premier Announces His Programme.

Prohibition to be Considered by a Royal Commission—The Demands of Victoria Emphasized.

Increased Immigration Grants Demanded—Lady Macdonald's Reply to an Address.

By Atlantic Cable. The Baccarat Scandal Widens the Breach Between Emperor William and the Prince of Wales.

Inquiry Into the Facts Connected with the Recent Railway Disaster in Switzerland.

Poisoned by Diseased Meat—Ophthalmia in Berlin—Mrs Sheldon's African Trip Abandoned.

The Irish Campaign Fund. LONDON, June 18.—Details of the Irish plan of the campaign fund show that a total of £120,000 contributed, £30,000 was collected in Australia...

Parrell's Prospective Marriage. LONDON, June 18.—Rumors have been current of late that Mr. Parrell and Mrs. O'Shea were soon to be married.

The Sealing Schooner Otto Reaches Victoria, After a Six Months' Voyage. The schooner Otto arrived in harbor yesterday afternoon, after a long and tedious trip from Halifax, N.S., which port was left on January 1st.

Experiences Met with on the Trip—Reports of Numerous Seals in Southern Waters. The schooner Otto arrived in harbor yesterday afternoon, after a long and tedious trip from Halifax, N.S., which port was left on January 1st.

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Government Sustains a Defeat on the Question of Factory Labor.

Preparations on a Grand Scale for the Welcome of the Kaiser to England.

Russia Desirous of Paying Her Napoleonic War Debt—The Case of DeCobain, M. P.

THE DECOBAIN SCANDAL. LONDON, June 19.—The various scandals in high life are just now giving way to the DeCobain case.

THE HOLE IN THE ST. UTOPIA. The hole in the St. Utopia, sunk with awful loss of life in Gibraltar some time ago, has been patched, and the vessel will shortly be raised.

A GOVERNMENT DEFECT. The Government met a defeat yesterday on the question of factory labor.

THE CHRONICLE'S TRIP. The Chronicle's trip to the States is a costly luxury to the States.

THE STANDARD'S VIEW. The Standard says: It is a pity Matthews refused to allow the Government supporters freedom to vote as they pleased.

THE KAISER'S RECEPTION. Enormous preparations are being made in London for the reception of the German Kaiser.

THE SWISS RAILWAY DISASTER. BASEL, June 19.—The inquiry into the facts connected with the recent frightful railway disaster, by which hundreds of people were killed or injured, shows that the station master at Basel, seeing the large crowd of tourists and other travellers accumulating in the station, and bound for points beyond Munchenpfeuten, arranged to send out a special train for their convenience.

THE CHILIAN SITUATION. A Forced Tax Provided For—Heavy Money Straggle. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The mails from Chile bring exciting news from that denationalized republic.

OPHTHALMIA IN BERLIN. BERLIN, June 19.—There are one hundred and fifty cases of ophthalmia among the students of the college at Golar.

TRANSFER HOMES WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE regular hourly trips from Jubilee Hospital to Mount Tolmie Park until further notice.

GOVERNMENT SUBVEYS.

What is Being Done and is Under Consideration by the Department of Lands and Works.

Two surveying parties have recently been sent by the Government to the north end of the Island, each composed of nine members, including the surveyor in charge.

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Corn Duties in Germany Causing Widespread Distress Among Working Classes.

Popularity of the Prince of Wales Will Soon be as Great as Ever.

A Lively Fight Expected for the Carlow Vacancy—An Interrupted Marriage Ceremony.

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THE GERMAN CORN DUTIES.

LONDON, June 23.—There is no doubt that the German government has taken a serious step in refusing to reduce the duties on imported corn. The harvest in Germany will certainly prove deficient this year, and although the deficiency may not be very serious, that is not the sole consideration. In France, the winter wheat crop will be an almost complete failure, and the prices of wheat have, during the last few weeks, been rising everywhere. Germany must necessarily import a very considerable quantity of grain food and if to the advanced prices current in the free trade market, there must be added the German import duty it is quite certain that the food of the people will be exceedingly dear. The most forcible comment on the refusal of the Government to lighten the duty was the immediate and very serious riot which occurred in the German wheat markets. The mass of the people in Germany live upon grain products mainly, meat being only to a scanty extent within their reach, and the prospect of dear food of course a political leading, and has furnished a new weapon of which the Social Democrats have not been slow to avail themselves. It is quite possible, indeed, that there may be seen during the next few months unless the Government should change its mind, something like the trouble and agitation which led to the abolition of the corn laws in England. No doubt the present circumstances are very different from those which were experienced in England in 1846. Germany will be abundantly supplied with wheat from the United States, from Austria, Hungary, and perhaps India; but if the duties are maintained the prices will be very high, and except where wages have been recently advanced, as in the coal mining districts, there will be widespread, and in some cases, very severe suffering.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' POPULARITY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and several of their family are staying at the fashionable watering place of Eastbourne. So far from any outward incident marring their visit, the place is an *en fete* in their honor. Everybody in the crowd of prominent idlers and health seekers contribute to the general stock of enthusiasm which is made manifest whenever the Prince or any member of his family make an appearance in public, and signs are already apparent that the wave of criticism which threatened for a time to overtake the Prince is receding rapidly as it is eroded and that his royal highness' popularity will soon be as great as ever.

SIR JOHN GOSSET'S RESIGNATION.

Of the office of political secretary for India is something of a surprise, but many people are already saying "I told you so," and recalling the famous forecast of Sir John's independent sayings and doings. The crisis came, a few nights ago, when he sneered at the methods in vogue in the management of domestic affairs in India, and revealed the fact that he had intended in similar actions on a smaller scale. His leaning towards Radicalism has long annoyed his more slowly going colleagues, and they could hardly conceal their chagrin at seeing a member of the Tory Government hobnobbing with Tom Mann, his fellow member on the Royal Labor Commission, with whom the rest of the Conservative members have a little to do as the devil is supposed to have with holy water. Gosset will probably retire from politics for the present, and at some convenient future time bob up serenely as a Liberal, with an office in his eye.

THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESTER MINERS' FEDERATION.

The Lancashire and Chester miners' federation have been holding their annual celebration at Southport. The parade today was a grand affair, fully 30,000 people being in the procession, with 50 bands of music and hundreds of banners. The demonstration was witnessed by 120,000 persons. The mayor, several labor candidates for parliament and Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal candidate for Parliament, for the Forest of Dean, were among the speakers.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

A singular case occurred to interrupt a wedding ceremony, to-day, in a church in the London district. The bride and groom, the couple who were to be married, had taken their places before the altar, and the clergyman was about to pronounce the words that should make the twin one, when the father of the intended bride suddenly rushed into the church and shouted out a vigorous objection to a continuance of the proceedings. He based his objections on the ground that his daughter was not of age, being still under 18, and that he had refused his permission to the marriage. There was a stormy and tearful scene, and the father and his would-be son-in-law nearly came to blows. The scandalized clergyman then gave the party out of the sacred edifice, very glad to be rid of them, even at the loss of his prospective fee. The lover did not leave, however, without vowing vengeance upon the stern parent, who had dashed his matrimonial hopes.

SACRILEGIOUS THEFTS.

LONDON, June 22.—A singular case of robbery is reported from Betherham, a pleasant village in Friesland, on the Loosdrecht. The pastor of the village was spending the evening of Sunday quietly in the parsonage after the usual church service. Suddenly masked robbers broke into the building, and with terrifying threats demanded all the valuables in the house. The only person present, besides the priest was his housekeeper, and she was too paralyzed by fear to answer the robbers, much less to assist in repelling them. The priest's resistance useless, handed over the result of the day's collection in the church, which was all the money he had, and also surrendered to the robbers the sacred vessels, which it was his custom to have in the parsonage for safe keeping when not in use. The robbers escaped with their booty, and there is no clue to their identity.

THE PONSONBY WEDDING.

Brilliant Assemblage of the Aristocracy, Wealth and Fashion of England.

The Occasion Graced by the Presence of the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, June 23.—An incident at the Ponsonby wedding, to-day, is commented on as proving that whatever differences may have existed between the Queen and the Prince of Wales, on account of the baccarat scandal, have been repudiated, and that mother and son are once more on the most cordial terms. As soon as Her Majesty was seated in or on the throne-like gilded chair provided for her, she caught sight of the Prince of Wales and his family opposite and smiled benignly. Then, as if noticing the eagerness with which the audience scrutinized her demeanor, she rose with some difficulty, as usual, and walked across the front of the altar to where the Prince of Wales was seated. As she did so, she held out her hand, and the Prince, who had arisen and stepped forward to meet his royal mother, stooped and kissed the hand of the Queen with a heartiness that could be heard all over the British Isles. An amusing contretemps resulted from the failure of the sentry to recognize the Lord High Chamberlain, who had not thought it necessary to provide himself with a ticket. The wrangle between the little and big officer quickly warmed before a passing dignitary interceded and persuaded the sentry there was no mistake about the identity of the chamberlain. The scene in the chapel was a rarely brilliant one. The gorgeous regalia of the Queen and the Prince shone well against the daintier coloring of the finery displayed by the ladies. There was much chattering and joking while the audience was waiting for the event of the ceremony. A beautiful contrast was afforded by pinching the arm of a stalwart pluper as he passed him, but he managed to retain his military plumb, and even looked yellow in compliment, no doubt, of the color of the regiment.

TO ROW ON THE FRASER.

McLean and Peterson Matched for a Three Mile Race. (Special to the Colonist.) NEW WESTMINSTER, June 22.—Muirhead, the baker of Peterson, the San Francisco oarsman, arrived in this city, yesterday, and met McLean to-day, when, after five minutes chat, a race was arranged. The race is for a purse of \$2,500, to be rowed on the Fraser river, opposite Westminster, three miles with a turn. The articles of agreement were drawn up and signed, to-day, and a deposit of \$500 made by each party in the stakeholder's hands. The boats are either to be lapstrake or shell bottom skiffs, with outriggers, and not over 20 feet long. The race is to be rowed on Saturday August 8. Peterson will leave San Francisco on July 4, after a race he rows that day, and will come to Westminster and settle down to work for the race. McLean will begin training as soon as his new boat is finished.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Sara Bernhardt Engaged For Two Nights in September.—Miss Transer For the Vancouver Coal Co. (Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, June 22.—Sara Bernhardt will play in the Vancouver Opera House September 29th and 31st. By her contract, she cannot play in any other city north of Portland. J. S. Anderson, of this city, agent in this province for the Edison General Electric company, has contracted to supply the Nantuxo mine of the new Vancouver Coal Co. The first electric mining tramway on the Pacific coast. The plant will entirely replace the mules used in coal hauling in the pit, and increase the output capacity nearly three-fold.

TO BE MADE A PEERESS.

Rumors that Lady Macdonald will be honored by the Queen. MONTREAL, June 20.—Lady Macdonald, the widow of the late premier, is to be made a peeress by Queen Victoria in recognition of eminent services rendered by her husband to the empire. It is not known whether the peerage will be for life or perpetual, but it is generally believed that the peerage will be made out in favor of Sir John's grandson little Jack. At the close of the session Hugh John Macdonald, son of Sir John, will probably proceed to England to lay personal claims before the sovereign's representatives. This is in pursuance of the usual custom, and it is believed that when he does so he will receive the honor of knighthood from Queen Victoria.

BEHRING'S SEA DISPUTE.

Sir George Baden Powell and Dr. George M. Dawson Appointed Arbitrators. They Will Spend Two Months at the Sealing Grounds on Board a Man-of-War. LONDON, June 22.—Sir George Baden Powell, K.C.M.G., member of parliament for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, and Dr. George M. Dawson, of the Canadian Survey department, have been appointed arbitrators in the Behring Sea conference, to be decided upon between the government of the United States and government of Great Britain. It is expected that the first meeting of the board of arbitration will take place in October next. The British members of the board will meet almost immediately at Ottawa, whence they will proceed to Vancouver Island, B. C., with board a man-of-war cruising in Behring Sea, visiting the Pribyloff Islands and all principal stations frequented by the sealers. At the expiration of the cruise, it is expected the arbitrators will be sufficiently acquainted with the details of the seal hunting business, and with news of internal affairs of the sealers, to be able to meet the American arbitrators as experts.

THE BEHRING SEA PATROL.

The Al-ki Will Not Settle Sealers, But Will Take Their Guns and Ammunition. SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The steamer Al-ki, which has been chartered by the Government, sails for Behring's Sea, to-night. She will not seize any sealers, as was first intended, but will take the hunters' guns and ammunition from them and order the vessels out to sea. Portland will have a grand celebration on the 4th July, and the Victoria Pacific will issue return tickets at single fare.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Reciprocity Correspondence of Last Winter—The Opposition Attacks the New Premier.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company Charged With Interfering at the Last Elections.

Premier Abbott Leases Earncliffe—Lady Macdonald Goes to Dalhousie for the Summer.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., June 22.—The second batch of the correspondence in the reciprocity negotiations, last winter, between the United States, Newfoundland and Canada, was presented to parliament, to-day. Most of its contents have already been made public in the British blue books. After the elections, in March last, Lord Stanley wrote to Sir Julian Pannofote, asking Secretary Blaine to fix a time for the reception of the reciprocity proposals, to discuss the full measure of reciprocity. In reply, Secretary Blaine complained that the preliminary negotiations were made public by the Canadian press, and that the reciprocity negotiations were made public by the Canadian press, and that the reciprocity negotiations were made public by the Canadian press.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, June 23.—Mr. Emerson, of the Newfoundland delegation, sailed, to-day, for home. Sir William Whiteway and Mr. Harvey remained to continue on the negotiations, which are making satisfactory progress. The principal obstacle to the settlement of the whole controversy is the attitude of the French Chamber of Deputies, which is not disposed to pledge of Sir Julian Pannofote, that matters would be kept strictly secret. He, however, offers to give the Canadian delegates a cordial welcome to Washington in October.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AT FIMME.

VIENNA, June 23.—At Fimmo, to-day, courtesies were exchanged between the Emperor of Austria and the officers of the British fleet. The Austrian Kaiser had an enthusiastic reception at Fimmo. He gave a banquet to the officers of the British fleet, after which Francis Joseph attended the theatre with his guests, concluding the entertainment with a drive around the town.

BY SPECIAL LICENSE.

DUBLIN, June 23.—A leading Parnellite stated to-night that Mr. Parnell has obtained a special license to marry Mrs. O'Shea, and that the wedding will take place this week.

THE FRENCH CAR STRIKES.

PARIS, June 23.—The strikers at Bordeaux, to-day, compelled 30 tram cars, which were attempted to run with new crews, to return to the yard. The company then suspended service. The strikers withdrew their demands, except for a 12-hour day. This company, by its obligation to the public, is not to be considered as having granted. The municipal authorities thereupon met and authorized a reduction of hours. There is prospect of settlement.

A HAYTIAN REVOLT.

PARIS, June 23.—The Haytian Minister, here, has received a letter from the Haytian Secretary of State, dated at Port au Prince, saying that on Corpus Christi Day, May 27th, President Hippolyte was attending a religious ceremony in the cathedral, at Port au Prince, when a bomb exploded, and he was killed. The explosion occurred in the cathedral, and the President was killed. The explosion occurred in the cathedral, and the President was killed.

THE WATERHOUSE MURDER.

LEEDS, June 22.—The inquest into the murder of the little five-year-old girl, Barbara Waterhouse, whose mutilated body was found wrapped in a bundle near the town hall some time ago, has resulted in a verdict of murder. The young workman who has been in custody on suspicion of having committed the crime, Mrs. Turner, the prisoner's mother, is found to have been an accessory to the crime. The inquest into the murder of the little five-year-old girl, Barbara Waterhouse, whose mutilated body was found wrapped in a bundle near the town hall some time ago, has resulted in a verdict of murder.

CHAMBERLAIN ON HOME RULE.

LONDON, June 22.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will attend a banquet of the Union Liberal Union Club, to-morrow evening, and will deliver a speech, in which he will discuss the Home Rule question. He will discuss the Home Rule question, and will discuss the Home Rule question.

CAUGHT IN A CYCLONE.

The British Ship Queen of England's Tough Passage From Calcutta to San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The British ship Queen of England had a rough passage from Calcutta to San Francisco. She was caught in a cyclone, and was blown away, and her decks were swept time and again. On the second day she was struck by a tremendous sea, and for a time it looked as if the vessel would never right itself. The crew were torn from their lashing in water ways, two boats were wrenched from the grips on top of the house, the fore and the aft were seriously injured, and the vessel was blown away, and her decks were swept time and again.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CLOMELL.

LONDON, June 22.—John Henry Reginald Scott, fourth Earl of Clomell, died to-day. He was born in 1839, and was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1874. Before his accession to the peerage, he was an officer of the Life Guards and was also a member of the Carlton club.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir James Ferguson stated that when the Newfoundland agreement was made with France, both the British and French governments received the approval of their respective parliaments before any arrangement could be put into execution. The French government as yet had only obtained the approval of the Senate, and had until now abstained from bringing the agreement before the Chamber of Deputies. Her Majesty's government was doing all that could be done to expedite matters.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Changes in Customs and Excise Duties Which Come Into Effect To-Day.

Raw Sugar to Come in Free and Refined Reduced to Eight-Tenths of a Cent.

Spirits and Tobaccos Increased—The Salt Duty Reduced by One-Half.

(Special to the Colonist.)

OTTAWA, June 23.—The following tariff changes take effect to-morrow morning, June 24th. Sugar, direct importation, not over No. 14 Dutch standard free. (Under old tariff 1c. per pound, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.) Sugar, indirect importation, 5 per cent. (Under old tariff 7 1/2 per cent.) Over No. 14 and all refined, eight-tenths of a cent per pound. (Under old tariff 1 1/2c. per pound and 35 per cent.) Molasses and syrups, 40 to 66 polariscopic test, 14c. per gallon; one-fourth cent additional for each degree under 40. Ditto, all indirect imports, two and a half cents per gallon additional. Glucose and glucose syrup, one and a half cents per pound. (Under old tariff, the same rate as sugar, according to grade.) All spirits increased 12c. per gallon, and champagne 30 cents. Salt, as per items 457, 458, and 459, reduced to one-half the present duty. All entries must be taken, subject to amendment at final passing of the act.

ARRANGING FOR THE ERECTION OF A PUBLIC MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

OTTAWA, June 22.—A special cable to the witness from London, says—"In accordance with Mr. Gladstone's resolution regarding the Colonial Baccarat Jubilee Fund, which was passed in the House of Commons, Sir George Brown declared that the Anglican church was the great bond of Imperial union, and that the Lambeth conference greatly furthered Imperial federation.

THE BISLEY TEAM LEAVES FOR ENGLAND TO-DAY—THE MCGREEVEY INVESTIGATION.

OTTAWA, June 22.—The Supreme Court rendered judgment this morning in 21 cases. Although a decision regarding the constitutionality of Manitoba schools was not announced, it is understood the court unanimously favors the applicant. The decision will be announced at the reopening of the fall term. OTTAWA, June 22.—At a meeting of the public accounts committee, this morning, Mulock examined Fuller, chief architect of the public works department, and Ewart, his assistant, in respect to the Langvin department. The committee was satisfied on privileges and elections was to have met this morning, but no quorum appeared. Both Tarte and his counsel are absent.

THE HONORABLE MR. ALLEN COLLEGE.

OTTAWA, June 22.—Rev. Dr. Alexander Buchanan, missionary secretary to the Methodist church of Canada, has been offered the principalship of the Mount Allison College at Sackville.

THE MACDONALD MEMORIAL.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 23.—The Macdonald memorial committee held a meeting here yesterday, and decided to take vigorous steps to have a great monument erected here to the memory of the departed premier. Committees will be formed throughout the British Empire and the United States to receive contributions from Canadian patriots. The managers of the Merchants' Bank and the Bank of Montreal are treasurers. Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick is chairman of the executive committee.

DEPARTURE OF THE BISLEY TEAM.

OTTAWA, June 23.—The Bisley team will assemble at Montreal to-day and be inspected by the Commandant, Major Westlock, of Montreal. The team will sail at daybreak by the Dominion steamship Sarnia.

HAMM, THE OARSMAN, DEAD.

HALIFAX, June 23.—Albert Hamm, the well known oarsman, died at his home, Sambro, in this province, yesterday, from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was aged 31.

THE MCGREEVEY SCANDAL.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891.

A TERROR.

The Liberal newspapers and, no doubt, the Liberal politicians, were dreadfully afraid that Sir Charles Tupper would have been chosen Premier. Their extraordinary dread of him appears in every line they write about the Premiership. They objected to every statesman named, and gave reasons more than enough why he should not be selected, but when they came to speak of Sir Charles Tupper they got hysterical. They cannot contemplate his elevation to the Premiership with anything like equanimity. They lose their heads at once and abuse him like so many fish-wives.

They regard Sir Charles Tupper in pretty much the same light as a crowd of bad boys, bent upon mischief, look upon a policeman. They know that as long as he is near they cannot do mischief with impunity. Sir Charles, they feel, is vigilant; has a heavy hand, and is ready to use it with effect when occasion requires. They have unpleasant recollections of the way that he has dealt with them in days not very long gone by—how he punished them for calling respectable people names, and how small he made them feel when he unsparringly exposed their short-comings and transgressions. They still feel the smart of his lash. This is why they make such an outcry when there is talk of putting him on the beat again.

The uneasiness exhibited by the Liberals, and their bitter and vehement abuse of Sir Charles Tupper, should be taken as evidence of his fitness to be the leader of the Conservative party. They see in him a man who is not to be trifled with, a man who is ready to give blow for blow, and a man whose blows always tell. They have good reason to believe that there will be some vigorous fighting to do in the near future, and they do not like the idea of seeing Sir Charles Tupper in the fore-front of the battle. And they are wise in their generation. If they can by incessant detraction and unlimited vilification create distrust of the High Commissioner among the members of the Conservative party and add to the number of those who dislike and envy him, they will make their own task easier and increase their chances of attaining power within a measurable period of time.

But the Liberals must not congratulate themselves too soon. If, as it appears, they are intent upon doing, they declare war to the knife against the Government and resort to the most unscrupulous and unfair means to weaken it and to bring it into disrepute. Sir Charles Tupper is within call, and he will be greatly changed if when he is needed by his country and his party he does not spring to the front and prove to them that he has not forgotten how to win battles.

AN INCREDIBLE RUMOR.

We cannot but think that the Ottawa press telegram, which appeared in our Sunday's issue, was concocted by some newspaper monger who was more desirous of creating a sensation than of giving the public reliable information. The public were told in the telegram that—

"The failure of the Minister of Finance to move the House into Committee of Supply, yesterday, prevented Hon. Mr. Laurier bringing up his proposed motion of want of confidence. He proposes to ask the House to condemn the new Government because, as he will allege, Sir John Thompson and Sir Hector Langevin were passed over in the choice of Premier, the first because he was a Roman Catholic, and the second because he was a French Canadian and Catholic. Another section of the proposed amendment is said to have reference to the fact that the new Premier is a member of the Upper House."

We cannot think that the Leader of the Opposition would wantonly raise the religious issue in the House of Commons. He cannot but see that if he gives countenance to the idea that religion is a qualification for office and a plea for precedence he will create for himself and his party a difficulty which no leader, let him be ever so prudent and ever so adroit, will be able to overcome. He must know that his resolution, if carried, would be a boomerang of the most destructive kind. Mr. Wilfred Laurier is a far less sagacious politician than we take him to be if he, for the sake of annoying and embarrassing the Abbott Administration, moves a resolution based upon a principle, which, if attempted to be carried into effect, would make the formation of a Ministry by any party a matter of impossibility. To make denominational religion a qualification for office would be to place hypocrisy and fanaticism at a premium. Candidates for legislative honors would thereafter lay greater stress on their being zealous Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, etc., than on their being supporters of this or that political principle, or this or that line of party policy. Phariseism would then get a tremendous impetus, and elections would be divided, not according to their political tendencies, but according to their religious professions. We have placed an altogether mistaken estimate on the Liberal Leader's principles and inclinations, if he would consent to do anything at all calculated to bring about such a state of things as we have described.

Besides, the very first clause of this alleged resolution states that Mr. Laurier knows to be untrue. Sir John Thompson was not passed over in the choice of a Premier. He, if we are rightly informed, was the first person called upon by the Governor-General to form a new Government; and it was not until he had declined the task that Mr. Abbott was asked to be the head of a new Government.

It does seem ridiculous that a vote of

want of confidence in a Government should be grounded on the fact that gentlemen who are members of that Government were passed over in the choice of a Premier. The consent of those gentlemen to placing Mr. Abbott in the position of Premier must have been obtained before a Government could have been formed, so the resolution, if passed, would censure Sir Hector Langevin and Sir John Thompson for passing themselves over when the Premier was to be chosen. The whole matter is so absurd and so stupid that we cannot believe that the resolution ever had any existence except in the imagination of the telegram manufacturer.

There are no religious disabilities in this country. Any man, whatever his views and convictions on religion may be, is eligible for the premiership, or any other office in the gift of either the people or the Crown, and it would be in the highest degree wrong and impolitic for Mr. Laurier, or any other public man, to create disabilities and invidious distinctions, based on religious profession, that are unknown to the constitution. We think that we see a disposition, to make quiet and harmonious government impossible. To effect their object these unprincipled intriguers are doing their utmost to kindle the flames of religious strife among the people. We hope, and believe, that they will be unsuccessful in this bad work. The people of Canada have too much good sense, and are too tolerant to allow a set of intriguing scoundrels, and their dupes, to set them quarrelling along religion.

Since the above was written, our Ottawa special telegram of yesterday has been received. We see by it that Mr. Laurier did not raise the religious issue, and that his motion could not resemble in any particular that circulated by the Ottawa newspaper for the purpose, no doubt, of fomenting religious jealousies, and unsettling the minds of the people.

AN-HONORABLE COURSE.

Sir John Gorst's resignation need not have taken anyone by surprise. He could not consistently have retained office under the Salisbury Government after that Government had rejected Mr. Buxton's amendment to the Factories' and Workshops' Bill.

Cardinal Manning in his article in the June number of the Contemporary Review makes the whole matter quite clear. Sir John Gorst was the representative of Great Britain at the Berlin International Labor Congress. One of the subjects brought before that Congress was child labor. A resolution was passed limiting the age at which children would be allowed to work in factories to twelve years. The representatives of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland voted for the resolution, while those of England, Spain and Italy refrained from voting.

Sir John Gorst wrote to Lord Salisbury for instructions how to act in this matter, stating the facts. Lord Salisbury telegraphed his approval of the resolution, but to make sure Sir John Gorst wrote again as follows—

"We understand that we have your Lordship's authority to assent to the following proposals, which are in advance of our present law—

- (a) Raising the minimum age of child labor to twelve years.
(b) Raising the minimum age of underground labor in mines to fourteen years.
(c) Providing four weeks cessation from labor for a woman that has been confined."

Two days afterwards Lord Salisbury replied—

"Your attitude approved. You may assent to three proposals mentioned at the close of your despatch."

It can easily be understood that Sir John Gorst considered that the British Government was committed to making the lowest age at which children would be allowed to enter factories twelve years, as soon as it had a fair opportunity.

In the Government Factories' and Workshops' Bill there was no provision as to the child laborer's age, so when it was in committee Mr. Buxton moved the following amendment—

"On and after the first day of January, 1893, no child under the age of 11 years, and on and after the first day of January, 1894, no child under the age of 12 years, shall be employed in a factory or workshop; and, except as therein provided, any parent causing or permitting his or her child to be employed, in contravention of this section, or hiring, and any person employing such child for hire shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The amendment was rejected on a division of 26 votes to 23. But Mr. Buxton was bound that the House of Commons should have the opportunity of accepting or rejecting his amendment, so at the proper time he moved its acceptance, and it was accepted by a small majority against the will of course, of the Home Secretary, who had the bill in charge. Sir John Gorst could not, after what he had done in Berlin, do otherwise than vote for Mr. Buxton's amendment and against the Government, for the Factories' and Workshops' Bill was a Government measure. Here we have the secret of Sir John Gorst's resignation. He, if Lord Salisbury did not, considered himself bound in honor to vote in the British Parliament in accordance with the principle he assented to at Berlin. He had his choice either to vote against Mr. Buxton's amendment and retain his office or vote for that amendment and resign his office. It is principle against interest, and principle, to Sir John Gorst's credit, he it said, won.

There are two articles in the Contemporary on Child Labor. One to which we are indebted for the documents we have quoted, by Cardinal Manning, and the other on what is called the Half-timbers, by Mr. Henry Dunckley. They are, we need not say, both able articles. They were timely also, and appearing as they did between the time

when Mr. Buxton's resolution was rejected by the Grand Committee, and when it was considered by the House of Commons they, no doubt, had considerable influence on the final vote.

NOT POSTED.

The Times in its comments on our article on the Pope's Encyclical says, "But why did not the Pope put the seal of his disapprobation on the monopoly of land?" We cannot tell, but we presume it is because that no such thing as a monopoly of land exists anywhere on the face of the earth. Nowhere does the land belong to one person or to one corporation, and nowhere that we know of are men forbidden to buy and sell land. Our contemporary is altogether too careless in its use of words. If it went to the trouble to find out what the word "monopoly" really means, it would not use it so loosely. The only land monopolists that we know of are the disciples of Henry George. They would have the State to be the sole owner of the land. They would make land a Government monopoly. They would take it out of the market altogether, and make it unlawful to either buy or to sell it. This would be a true monopoly. The Pope's Encyclical does "put the seal of his disapprobation" on this monopoly.

Our contemporary says, "we do not understand that the Georges dispute the right of the individual to dispose of his earnings as he will, even to the purchase of land." This shows very plainly that the writer of the article either has not studied, or having studied, does not understand, George's system. That land must not be private property is the maxim on which the whole of George's theory is built. He would not allow any one to own as much of the earth's surface as would make him a gentry. And, more than that, he would, if he had his way, take from every owner of land, no matter how large or how small, his holding, the land he claims to possess. According to George, buying and selling land is nothing more and nothing better than buying and selling stolen goods. He denounces it as an unlawful traffic, and the Georges who zeal in real estate is even more inconsistent than the prohibitionist who makes money by dealing in whisky. According to George, land is a contraband commodity which men should not be allowed to deal in. Although the Times takes up the cudgels for the Georges, it is quite evident that it has but a very indistinct notion of what Georgeism really is. We advise its editor before he again writes on the subject of Georgeism, and comments upon the criticism of the Pope or any one else on George's system, to take a look into the works of Henry George. They are very pleasant reading, and instructive too, in a way, for George can hide a fallacy as cleverly as any writer we know, and he can clothe nonsense with such a garb that many people, who are not by any means stupid, mistake it for sense.

LAURIER'S ATTACK.

Mr. Laurier's attack on the Government was simply a move in party warfare. He believed that he had the new Ministry at a disadvantage, and he was bound to make the most of his position. Mr. Abbott's connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway was regarded as the Government's weak spot, and it was against that he directed his artillery. It must be admitted that his tactics were not unfair. It is right that the Government of Canada should keep itself clear of entangling and embarrassing connections with great railway and other corporations. No member of the Government should be in such a position as to give the people fair ground for concluding that he could be swayed by the influence of a corporation like the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that he could be tempted to prefer its interests to those of the country. It is right that Parliament and the people should be watchful in this matter; and should be jealous of any influence which would be likely to interfere with the fearless and impartial performance of the Premier's duty. If Mr. Laurier could show that Mr. Abbott had, as a member of the Cabinet, and of the Senate, been in the habit of preferring the interests of the Canadian Pacific to those of the people of the Dominion, he would have been able to make out a good case against his acceptance of the Premiership. Here the Leader of the Opposition had a very great advantage. Mr. Abbott has been for many years a public man. He has been a member of the House of Commons, a member of the Senate and a member of the Government. He has acted in these capacities in full view of the Opposition. If he had been in the habit of unduly favoring the Canadian Pacific the fact could not have escaped the watchful eyes of his opponents in the Legislature and in the Press. His being connected with the C.P.R. would cause him to be watched all the more closely. If he had even made a slip anything that could be construed into a slip in the direction of showing undue favor to the great railway corporation with which he was connected, the fact would have been noticed and commented upon by both friends and opponents. Mr. Laurier had the whole of Mr. Abbott's past to criticise and review. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Abbott's friends and supporters could not complain if his public life had been narrowly watched and severely judged and commented upon. Did Mr. Laurier accuse the Premier of having in the past been unfaithful to the country, of having sacrificed the interests of the people of Canada to those of the Canadian Pacific Railway? We do not see in the reports of his speech that he reached any of that. We do not find that he gave even one instance of unfaithfulness, and certainly did not accuse the Premier of having habitually shown undue preference to the Canadian Pacific. Neither have we seen in the comments of the Opposition Press, on Mr. Abbott's elab-

oration to the Premiership, even an insinuation that he had not in the performance of his public duties been faithful to the interests of Canada.

This being the case, it is fair to presume that Mr. Abbott's conduct in this respect, before he became Premier, was above suspicion or reproach, and it is not to be supposed that now that he is Premier he will change for the worse. If he was perfectly impartial as regards the C.P.R., while he was the Leader of the Government in the Senate and while he was Cabinet Minister, it is altogether unfair to presume that when the checks upon him much more numerous and very much stronger, he will be less impartial and less conscientious.

We know that with a great many, when the conduct of a public man comes to be considered, suspicion is regarded as proof. We saw that as soon as the Toronto Globe heard Mr. Abbott's name connected with the Premiership, it exclaimed at once, government by Abbott meant government by Van Horne. It did not reason about the matter, it entered into no enquiry. It suspected and gave utterance to its suspicion. That suspicion, in its opinion, was enough to condemn Mr. Abbott. And it is to be feared that in the judgment of many others it was considered amply sufficient. Proof, in their estimation, was superfluous. And it appears that Mr. Laurier's speech was nothing more than an amplification of the text supplied him by the Toronto Globe. He could not prove that Mr. Abbott was unfaithful in the past, but he took it for granted that he would be unfaithful in the future. Was this fair? Was it reasonable? Was it honest? Cannot Mr. Abbott's supporters and admirers, pointing to his past record, say—"He has been faithful in that which is least, he will be faithful also in that which is most?"

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

The Nanaimo Free Press a few days ago published, without note or comment, an extract from the Coast Seaman's Journal, in which "Dunsmuir" is represented as a "foreign tyrant" who "tries his utmost to bring down his employees to the level of the pauper labor of Europe." This the Nanaimo Free Press knows well is utterly untrue. It, therefore, by publishing this glaringly false statement, knowing it to be false, without contradicting it or qualifying it in some way, is really more culpable than the editor of the San Francisco paper. He might not know anything more about the dispute between Dunsmuir & Sons and the Union men than he has heard from parties who were interested in leading him astray; but the editor of the Nanaimo Free Press cannot plead ignorance. He knows all about the Wellington dispute, from first to last, and he knows that there is not a word of truth in the statement which we have quoted, and which he published as if it were true. The editor of the Free Press knows that there was no question of wages between Dunsmuir & Sons and their employees. They were satisfied with the pay that they were receiving. The miners were well-paid and well treated in every respect. The Free Press has acknowledged more than once that the only question at issue between the Dunsmuirs and their employees was the recognition of the Union in the management of their mines. It was to assert this principle that the men struck, and no other. There was no dispute as to wages or hours of labor or anything else. The Union made the recognition of the pit committee the test question, and, when the mine owners refused to recognise that committee, men who had good wages, plenty of work, and were well treated, went out on strike. This is the simple truth, and why should the Nanaimo Free Press lie about the matter or contumaciously lying in others? The men were free to strike on this ground or any other, and their Union, if they saw fit, were free to contribute towards the support of the men on strike, but it should not be forgotten by either working-men or employers, that what the Wellington miners went out on strike for was for the recognition of the Union in the management of the mines. This should not be lost sight of for a minute, either by the miners or the general public. That the Coast Seaman's Journal and other journals find it necessary to lie about this matter and to represent the Dunsmuirs as tyrants, who desire to grind their men down, shows that they look upon the true cause of the strike as an insubstantial one, and that in order to get sympathy and support from outsiders they must represent it to be something else and something worse. But it is true that the Dunsmuirs paid their men well, treated their men well and did not overwork them or try to overwork them. They refused, however, to allow the management of their mines to be interfered with by pit committees, in connection with the Union. This was the head and front of their offending and the sole cause of the strike.

A CANDID CRITIC.

The Baccarat scandal is a sweet morsel for very many of the American newspapers. They moralise about the wickedness of princes in the most edifying manner, and expatiate on the demoralization of the British aristocracy with a sanctimoniousness that Chadwell himself might envy. But all American journalists are not Pharisees. They are not blind to what is going on in their own country, and they are not afraid to rebuke their fellow journalists for their hypocrisy and self-righteousness. The Chicago Times speaks to its censorious contemporaries in this fashion:—"Let Americans," it says, "before they wag their tongues at Englishmen, recall the history of the last twenty-five years, and refresh their memory of those events which have stained the record of their great captain, which have all but spotted the armor

of their highest court, which have pulled Senators down from their high places and elevated a vice-president to obscurity, and which, from poisoning and angering people especially moral and just, have come to be considered almost matters of course, and in some sort susceptible of justification, or at least of palliation. Let us consider the methods by which a legally elected President was defrauded of his seat, and the methods by which the present occupant of the White House gained entrance into it. Let us contemplate a portfolio bestowed upon the raiser of a corruption fund, who is now involved in a scandal the proportions of which dwarf a gentleman's game of baccarat. Let us look upon a statesman whose political life is made up of a series of scoundrels border of greed for gold, and who is yet the leader of a party professing morality thought to be the one most worthy of the presidency. Let us consider our sanctimonious exposed at a public auction, our public policy shaped by a coterie of senatorial poker players, and our Senate chamber disgraced by drunkenness when measures of moment and high rank are up for determination."

Not until they have done this, the Times thinks, will it be appropriate in its contentions to belabor too unmercifully any occasional weakness that may appear in the English political or social system.

The Prince of Wales continues that journal, "has not only the constitutional rights, but has plundered the treasury, not crept into power by bribery. The people of England have not raised convicted corruptionists to places of high trust or defied royalty in the name of virtue."

Making American public men black does not, we know, wash the Prince of Wales white. But we are glad to see the men who wink at American corruption and rascality and, perhaps, profit by it, rebuked when they pretend to be horrified by the follies and the mistakes of the British Heir Apparent.

SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

Rioters at San Diego to be Prosecuted for Indecent Assault on the Honeymoon to Desert.

SAN DIEGO, June 20.—Warrants were today issued for all the members of the seamen's union who induced the sailors on the coal steamer Honeymoon to leave the vessel on Thursday, and who assaulted the captain in attempting to prevent him from shipping a non-union crew yesterday morning. Two shots were fired by the seamen in pursuit of a boat containing the captain, the bullets striking near Pilot Drill and an officer of the vessel. Constable Murray, who was on guard the yawl which took the captain and two non-union men to the ship, was hit in the face with the butt-end of an arm and badly injured. The rioters also assaulted Ellington Maybry, who rowed the yawl, and pounded him unmercifully with brass knuckles. His face was laid open, his eyes closed and one of his teeth knocked out. Captain Dill's life was threatened, and upon his return from the pilot grounds this morning he swore out the warrants. There is universal indignation at the city over the affair, and the prosecution will be pushed.

GAMBLING BY OFFICERS.

Forms the Subject of Discussion in the House of Commons.—The Prince of Wales' Popularity.

In the House of Commons, on Monday evening, Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for war, replying to the question by Henry Peyton, Cobl, Liberal, said the government will consider whether there was any return of non-commissioned officers and others of the British army who had been punished by reduction to the ranks for committing at card playing or other forms of gambling, or for parlaying thereon, with official inferior or inferior members of the army. He said he did not believe these regulations could be so necessary for the issuance of an order calling the attention of officers of the army to the gambling regulations of the service, as he did not believe these regulations had been broken.

Mr. Gladstone is said to have forwarded a personal request to Mr. Cobb, asking him to give up his proposition to renew the subject of baccarat in the House, but without avail. As Mr. Cobb, who usually works well in the Liberal traces, refused to be induced, he is not a vulgar agitator, but a man of university education, a successful solicitor and banker. He is also deeply conscientious in religious work, and has a horror of aristocratic dissipation.

That the popularity of the Prince of Wales has not abated was shown by his reception at Eastbourne Saturday. The Prince and Princess opened the addition to All Saints' Conventual Hospital at the foot of Beachy Head, and they were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Later in the day they drove to Upperton and opened the children's ward of the hospital, established in memory of the Princess Alice, who was the mother of the still living, but unhappy, Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia, at Compton.

After the ceremonies, the Prince was the guest of Lord Haverford, who, dining at the Grosvenor, was surrounded by a group of his royal highness.

On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales, Queen Victoria and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were present at the marriage, in the Wellington barracks church, of Col. William E. Montgomery of the Scots Guards, to Miss Alberta Ponsonby, daughter of Gen. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, keeper of the privy purse and private secretary to Her Majesty.

Will Probably Go.

THE HEIR APPARENT.

The Outcry Against the Prince of Wales Discussed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge.

On Sunday morning, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge delivered a sermon proving to the severe criticisms to which the Prince of Wales is being subjected in connection with the developments in what is known as the Baccarat scandal case. Taking as his text, Galatians vi., "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such a one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." He said:—

I do not propose, this morning, to pursue a line of either apology or censure, in reference to the outcry against the heir to the Throne. The case, as it is, is before the world and before the Church, and both the world and the Church have spoken in reference to it in a very decided manner. But it may be a question whether that manner has been altogether the best; the best, I mean, not on the part of the world, but on the part of the Church; whether there have been sufficient moderation, charity, moderation, and consideration, which are so necessary to reproof, and without which rebukes often aggravate rather than heal the sore.

Let it be granted, that the character of a prince is the property of nations, and that persons in eminent places may not safely censure popular rebuke. Let it be admitted also that the voice of the nation in this matter is to a certain extent a cause of concern to the English people, and that our gratulation, England has not possessed an open Bible in vain. The righteousness which exalteth a nation has not altogether passed behind the freedom which truth hath conferred. Old things have passed away. Reverence for royalty is fast fading and indiscriminate sentiment which once it was. The heir to the throne is but the first subject of the realm. Law is supreme over all. Reverence is counted due only to upright men, and no fiction is held secure if stained with corrupt dealing. Honor depends from the disolute, and office is refused to the immoral. The same word which exalts righteousness, leaves us not without instruction as to how to deal with human faults and frailties. There must be grave and exceptional grounds for holding up a man, whether in high station or low, to public scorn and reprobation. Behind all is a voice which speaks, or ought to speak, with an authority which does not appertain to mere secular utterances. The voice is the church—a wide term—but let us take it in its best and highest sense. There is a law of reproof which the church, as leader and teacher of men, is bound to observe. It is expressed in the text and commented by the Lord himself: "Go and tell him of his fault between thee and him alone."

John the Baptist knew how to rebuke a king. He did not go about preaching against the monarch. He did not inflame the popular excitement, which, no doubt, was rife, by declaiming against the sovereign's delinquencies. He went to the king and consulted him privately. He told him that which he was doing was not lawful. In doing this he endangered his head. God counsel does not always meet with immediate success.

From the many examples and precepts which were written for our learning we receive a rule that public rebukes should be visited on individuals, but not on a nation to face. Our Lord's most awful denunciations were directed against Pharisees as a sect or class. He did not select an individual as the subject of his discourse, though such a one might perhaps have been found, whose reprobation would satisfy the common feeling against widows' houses and as guilty of odious hypocrisies. There is no reason to think that this law has been repealed, or that it is not still in force. A more difficult question may be, where does this power reside and how has it been exercised in the present case. It is remarkable in the examples referred to that the reformers were messengers of neither church nor state, but spoke freely in the name of God, a sign, perhaps, of overmuch corruption at the fountain head. England is supposed to be highly favored in the possession of a state church, and it might reasonably be considered that peculiar function of such a church to guard the interests of morality in high places. The Prince is a member of that church, and, surely, if his conduct were worthy of discipline on the part of the church, if its ministers had capacity, and a better way than to be not faithful, should find a better way than of ministering to them by public denunciations on the part of prelates or preachers. Other bodies have what the Church of England has not, namely, power to speak in the name of God, and to demand of a man who is ministering to the law of God by sending a wise and faithful messenger with secret-loving counsel, instead of allowing their rebukes to be published all over the land, a course which they would not pursue towards the humblest member of their flocks. I cannot see that it is more fair to fall upon and reprobate a person because he is in eminent station, than one of humbler rank. And if this be so, it is not the man but Society that has to be denounced and reformed. The axe should be laid to the root rather than the branches. In our day law has reformed or done away with many evil things. Most of these have had their beginning, and are pernicious rather by their evil principle than by their accidents. Sin is sin in small things as well as great. If it is wrong to stake £100, it cannot be right to stake a sixpence. This is how the evil begins; who can tell how it will end? What has happened in the name of God? You coveted your neighbor's money indeed. You compelled him to hate you; and his wife and children to curse you. You drove him to suicide; but because you played fair he shall go free. Will the law of God say this? Beware then of the beginning of this terrible vice, for your own sake; for your children's sake. It is astonishing how the discovery of a person's faults may be allowed to blacken the whole character in our esteem. All that once engaged our affection and sympathy, how soon it is clouded over and forgotten! Some of us can well remember the grief and anxiety which oppressed the nation when the Prince's life trembled in the balance through a sore sickness, and how fervently the prayers of a whole people ascended on his behalf. We remember, too, what hearty thanksgivings were returned to God all over Her Majesty's dominions when God was pleased, in answer to their prayers, to raise him up again. Thus did the nation adopt, as it were, the heir to the Throne. I think it was a better way than that which we have lately pursued. At least, we may all ask ourselves how can we rise from our knees, in making supplication to God, and straightway join in the outcry against him for whom our supplications had been made? That it may please Thee to bless Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family!" The Princess of Wales welcomed to the heart of the nation on a memorable occasion with unequalled demonstrations of affection and joy, and at this day second only to our gracious Sovereign herself in the nation's esteem. How little do these royal ladies seem to have been remembered in the storm of reprobation! Though there be just ground

for anxiety,—as how should there not be, in view of the associations which surround a prince,—the good should not all be forgotten: the labor and assiduity with which for many years the Prince has devoted himself to measures for the public benefit; the well-ordered household and domestic life. Too little have such reflections softened the sternness of rebuke, or added hope to prayer. I speak simply as a citizen, and bringing the conduct of the future King to the severe test of the divine standard, by which, if any of us be tried, we should come miserably short. Not all who have been deemed unworthy to reign who have failed to attain to that. The democratic spirit may find pleasure in fostering the flame of popular resentment in hope of change. But the Christian spirit will give itself to prayer, and leave to God to work out the nation's destiny in the way which seemeth Him best; nor be eager to accelerate a change knowing how uncertain are the benefits which a different order of things might bring. Never on the part of royalty was there more disposition to concede, unasked, and unreservedly the rights and privileges of true freedom; rights and privileges which the nation at present enjoys to a degree unsurpassed by any other nation under the sun.

FIGHT WITH COAST SEAMEN.

Captain of the Steamer Honeymoon Gets a Crew at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, June 19.—The British coal ship Honeymoon, which has been engaged for several months in carrying coal from Nanaimo to this port, did not succeed in getting out of the harbor until this morning at 11 o'clock, although her cargo was discharged and she was ready to sail night before last. After the striking seamen left the vessel yesterday morning representatives of the Seamen's Union patrolled the wharves and constantly rowed back and forth in boats to prevent the shipment of non-union crews. At an early hour this morning Captain Norman had secured a head of men, and while passing from the wharf to the steamer three shots were fired at them by pursuing members of the Union, but no damage was done. While making another trip the captain was beset by a number of desperate longshoremen, and but for the presence of a squad of police with drawn revolvers, would undoubtedly have been seriously injured or killed. When he had reached the vessel he had the anchor weighed, and the steamer went down the harbor to Ballast Point, where several more non-union men were taken on board, they having been driven to that point in a wagon to escape the pickets of the union at the wharf. After drilling the men until noon to-day, the big steamer disappeared around Point Loma, leaving miners in this city minus about \$2,000 in salary, which would have been due to-day, according to their contract, had not the strike which they have forfeited. The trouble is said to be caused by the action of the walking delegate of the Coast Seaman's Union, who prevailed upon the vessel's crew to demand Coast seamen's wages, while they were working under a two years' contract with the owners of the Honeymoon at \$25 per month.

SYRUP OF FIGS

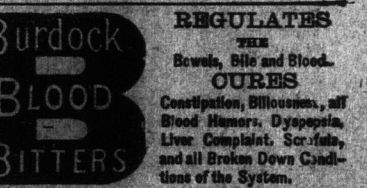


ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant, and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently.

For sale in 75c. Bottles by all Druggists. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



CHILDREN always Enjoy It. SCOTT'S EMULSION. of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. IT IS A MARVELOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little kids and lesser who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough, or might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutes and imitations. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ill. reg.-Trade-Mark.



Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. REGULATES THE Blood and Blood. Cures Catarrhs, Biliousness, all those Disorders, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scald-head, and all Chronic Skin Complaints of the System. WATERBURY, Vt.

HOTEL TO LEASE. THE HOTEL AT OOLWOOD TO LEASE. For a term of years, with good will and fixtures, a first class business hotel, popular among the right kind of man. Apply to Arthur H. Field, Oolwood, 107-109-111.

TOWNSHIP AND EXCISE DUTIES Come into Effect To-Day.

Come in Free and Reduced to Eight-Tenths of a Cent.

Tobacco Increased—The Duty Reduced by One-Half.

23.—The following tariff effect to-morrow morning.

Importation, not over No. 100,000. (Under the old law, 30 per cent. ad valorem.)

Importation, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Importation, not over No. 100,000. (Under the old law, 30 per cent. ad valorem.)

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891.

THE PEOPLE.

"The people are still here" is the best reply that possibly could be made to the croakers who declare that now that Sir John Macdonald is dead "the deluge" will overwhelm the Dominion.

Will it make the people lazy and improvident? Will it cause the farmers to neglect their farms and the mechanics their workshops? Will it make men of all occupations careless in business matters and deprive the people of energy and forethought?

Can this deluge make our people turbulent and riotous, contempters of good government and despisers of the law? Will it cause them to be reckless anarchists or wild social theorists, who are prepared to turn society upside down and inside out with the expectation that destruction will, in some inscrutable way, lead to reformation?

There is not the slightest fear that any political change that is within the range of possibility, will cause the people of this Dominion to lose their respect for law, and try to right everything that they consider wrong by resorting to violence.

Will this deluge, which we are threatened with, make Canadians unintelligent, stupid and short-sighted? Will it paralyze their minds and cause them to become a community of imbeciles?

Will this deluge, which we are threatened with, make Canadians imprudent and unenterprising, if it cannot cause them to be disorderly and disobedient to law and authority, if it cannot take from them their intelligence and their common sense, what harm can it do?

The Times appears to think that the deluge predicted is a flood of Liberalism. This is indeed a singular interpretation for a newspaper which wishes to be considered Liberal to give the dismal prophecy of the pessimists.

DELAY DEPRECATED.

No doubt many of the merchants, ship-owners and others in Victoria who have invested their money in sealing vessels and in fitting them out for this year's voyage, will feel reassured when they read the statement made by the Minister of Marine, in reply to Mr. Gordon's question, that compensation would be made to shipowners and the crews of sealers for any loss that the carrying out of the policy of the Imperial Government with regard to the Behring's Sea dispute might inflict on them.

authorities had given them the best reason to believe that they would be protected in the exercise of their lawful rights in Behring's Sea as well as elsewhere, and it was with full confidence in the Imperial Government's will and ability to protect them that they made their preparations for this year's voyage.

It is not surprising that the men feel anxious, and are apprehensive that tedious delay will make the compensation of little or no advantage to them. They have seen men whose vessels and other property were taken from them by American cruisers without the shadow of a right kept out of the indemnification they are clearly entitled to for years.

The Opposition organ in this province bears apparently unconscious testimony to the success with which the affairs of the Dominion have been administered under the Macdonald regime. It said, on Thursday, "Canada, generally speaking, was never more prosperous than she is to-day, nor never sounder politically."

THE BRIGGS CASE.

The Briggs' heresy case has assumed a rather singular aspect. The directors of the Union Theological Seminary, who had appointed Dr. Briggs, Professor of Biblical Theology, have formally, by resolution, repudiated the authority of the General Assembly, and have determined to retain him in the position to which he had been appointed.

MINING MACHINERY.

We are glad to see that Mr. Mara has moved in the matter of the free admission of mining machinery. An apparent concession which is hampered and restricted by conditions impossible, or next to impossible, to be complied with is worse than no concession at all.

hope—and we do not wonder. What they asked for was most reasonable and could be granted without injury to any one. Yet, when they found the concession which was extended so reluctantly, and after so much delay, was no concession at all, it is not a matter of surprise that they were disgusted and angry.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

The Opposition organ in this province bears apparently unconscious testimony to the success with which the affairs of the Dominion have been administered under the Macdonald regime. It said, on Thursday, "Canada, generally speaking, was never more prosperous than she is to-day, nor never sounder politically."

Yet the paper that this speaks so highly of the results of Sir John Macdonald's policy is so foolish and so inept as to repeat, with approval, the malicious taunt of the Toronto Globe, that the late Premier had no regard for the future of the country, that if his ends were accomplished, and his turn served, he contemplated the ultimate consequences with cynical unconcern.

We see that the Times is careful to keep before the minds of its readers the fact that Mr. Abbott more than forty years ago signed an "annexation manifesto."

The insurrection was a very small affair. Between twenty and thirty men resolved to break open a prison in which a number of political prisoners were confined. They went about the work in a daring and determined way and effected their purpose.

Pope Leo XIII in the clearest way shows that every man has a right to own what he earns and also that he has a right to dispose of his earnings in any lawful way that he may select. He enters into an elaborate and philosophical argument to prove that it is right and beneficial to the community that land should be owned by individuals as their private property, and contends that this is an advantage to the working man, as well as to the capitalist.

"It is surely undeniable that, when a man engages in remunerable labor, the very reason and motive of his work is to obtain property, and to hold it as his own private possession. If one man hires out to another his strength or his industry, he does this for the purpose of receiving in return what is necessary for food and living; he hardly expressly proposes to acquire a full and real right not only to the remuneration, but also to the disposal of that remuneration as he pleases."

A syndicate of English capitalists have just been victimized in Chicago. Not long ago they bought from the Armour's trusts a large stock of land and plant. The price was \$25,000,000. One of the conditions of the sale appears to have been that the Armour's would not set up business again in Illinois. But the Englishmen have not had more than time to get well to work when P. D. Armour made arrangements to recommence business in Indiana.

Arrives at the Pribiloff Islands with the President's proclamation. It will consequently not affect that company at all. If he had enquired of sealers he would have found that the British Columbia sealers seldom or never enter the sea before the 1st of July. Consequently when the sealers meet at their rendezvous before entering the sea, they will, in all probability, be met by either American or British cruisers, and warned not to hunt seals in Behring's Sea.

The News-Advertiser's rignarole about the case with which the Alaska company can be advised of the closing of the sea, and the difficulty of warning the British sealing vessels, shows that its editor has not been at any pains to inform himself as to the conditions under which sealing operations are carried on. If the company has secured all the seal skins it is by its agreement authorized to take from the messenger from Washington reaches the Pribiloff Islands, that advantage will there be in the fact that the agent resides on the islands? He will arrive a day after the fair, as was in all probability intended. But it will be very different with the British Columbia sealers, who will be driven out of the sea by a combined fleet of British and American cruisers.

The following paragraph, which we clip from the Oregonian of the 17th inst., throws some light upon the suddenness with which the agreement was made for a close season this year, after the season had commenced: "There is one odd thing about this Behring sea affair. The negotiations seemed to drag on and on until Blaine went to Bar Harbor and the President returned to Washington. Then the agreement for a close season was consummated with a swift hand that must have made Mr. Elkins's head swim."

There has been trouble in Hayti. That republic is in fact very seldom quiet for any length of time. The Haytian Government has a very summary way of dealing with disturbers of the peace and with men suspected to be disaffected. The trials are short, and the officials composing the courts do not pay much attention to formalities.

The insurrection was a very small affair. Between twenty and thirty men resolved to break open a prison in which a number of political prisoners were confined. They went about the work in a daring and determined way and effected their purpose. After the jail had been broken into and the prisoners liberated the garrison, which was quite numerous and not badly armed, set out in pursuit of the rescuers and the rescued. They were overtaken in one of the squares of the city; some promiscuous firing was done, and some prisoners were made by the regular soldiers. A French merchant named Rigaud became mixed up in the riot in some way and was shot, it is said accidentally. When, however, a friend asked permission to cut a lock of hair from the head of the dead man to send to his wife the President refused and ordered the body to be buried as it was.

"It is surely undeniable that, when a man engages in remunerable labor, the very reason and motive of his work is to obtain property, and to hold it as his own private possession. If one man hires out to another his strength or his industry, he does this for the purpose of receiving in return what is necessary for food and living; he hardly expressly proposes to acquire a full and real right not only to the remuneration, but also to the disposal of that remuneration as he pleases."

"And in regard to children, great care should be taken not to place them in work shops and factories until their bodies and minds are sufficiently mature. For just as rough work destroys the buds of spring, so too early an experience of life's hard work blights the young promise of a child's powers, and makes any real education impossible."

"The Pope not only allows, but recommends, labor combinations, for the purpose of self-protection and assertion of rights in the matter of wages, the hours of labor, sanitary precautions and generally safeguarding the interests of wage-earners. He would have the State do its part in adjusting the disputes between employers and employed, and in regulating their relations in other respects. But he would not have the State encroach on the natural prerogative of the parent and the head of the family. His idea of what constitutes the strength of a State is very different from that of the men who believe, or pretend to believe, that the prosperity and the greatness of a country depend upon the ability and the wisdom of the men who are at the head of its affairs."

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Arrives at the Pribiloff Islands with the President's proclamation. It will consequently not affect that company at all. If he had enquired of sealers he would have found that the British Columbia sealers seldom or never enter the sea before the 1st of July. Consequently when the sealers meet at their rendezvous before entering the sea, they will, in all probability, be met by either American or British cruisers, and warned not to hunt seals in Behring's Sea.

The News-Advertiser's rignarole about the case with which the Alaska company can be advised of the closing of the sea, and the difficulty of warning the British sealing vessels, shows that its editor has not been at any pains to inform himself as to the conditions under which sealing operations are carried on. If the company has secured all the seal skins it is by its agreement authorized to take from the messenger from Washington reaches the Pribiloff Islands, that advantage will there be in the fact that the agent resides on the islands? He will arrive a day after the fair, as was in all probability intended. But it will be very different with the British Columbia sealers, who will be driven out of the sea by a combined fleet of British and American cruisers.

The following paragraph, which we clip from the Oregonian of the 17th inst., throws some light upon the suddenness with which the agreement was made for a close season this year, after the season had commenced: "There is one odd thing about this Behring sea affair. The negotiations seemed to drag on and on until Blaine went to Bar Harbor and the President returned to Washington. Then the agreement for a close season was consummated with a swift hand that must have made Mr. Elkins's head swim."

There has been trouble in Hayti. That republic is in fact very seldom quiet for any length of time. The Haytian Government has a very summary way of dealing with disturbers of the peace and with men suspected to be disaffected. The trials are short, and the officials composing the courts do not pay much attention to formalities.

The insurrection was a very small affair. Between twenty and thirty men resolved to break open a prison in which a number of political prisoners were confined. They went about the work in a daring and determined way and effected their purpose. After the jail had been broken into and the prisoners liberated the garrison, which was quite numerous and not badly armed, set out in pursuit of the rescuers and the rescued. They were overtaken in one of the squares of the city; some promiscuous firing was done, and some prisoners were made by the regular soldiers. A French merchant named Rigaud became mixed up in the riot in some way and was shot, it is said accidentally. When, however, a friend asked permission to cut a lock of hair from the head of the dead man to send to his wife the President refused and ordered the body to be buried as it was.

"It is surely undeniable that, when a man engages in remunerable labor, the very reason and motive of his work is to obtain property, and to hold it as his own private possession. If one man hires out to another his strength or his industry, he does this for the purpose of receiving in return what is necessary for food and living; he hardly expressly proposes to acquire a full and real right not only to the remuneration, but also to the disposal of that remuneration as he pleases."

"And in regard to children, great care should be taken not to place them in work shops and factories until their bodies and minds are sufficiently mature. For just as rough work destroys the buds of spring, so too early an experience of life's hard work blights the young promise of a child's powers, and makes any real education impossible."

"The Pope not only allows, but recommends, labor combinations, for the purpose of self-protection and assertion of rights in the matter of wages, the hours of labor, sanitary precautions and generally safeguarding the interests of wage-earners. He would have the State do its part in adjusting the disputes between employers and employed, and in regulating their relations in other respects. But he would not have the State encroach on the natural prerogative of the parent and the head of the family. His idea of what constitutes the strength of a State is very different from that of the men who believe, or pretend to believe, that the prosperity and the greatness of a country depend upon the ability and the wisdom of the men who are at the head of its affairs."

A LABOR CONTEST.

The battle between Capital and Labor has in Australia assumed a most interesting aspect. The Unions there have determined to fight their battles heretofore chiefly at the polls and in the Legislature. The agitators have become politicians, and are paying particular attention to the voters' lists. A month or so ago two members were elected to the Legislative Council of South Australia by the labor vote. Their opponents were united, while their workings were divided. The lesson, it appears, will not be lost on the capitalists, for the Melbourne Argus, which seems to be their organ, exhorts them to unite. It says:—

"It is evident that the trade unionists throughout the colonies mean to run candidates of their own, and to call upon their sympathizers to vote for them, irrespective of all other political and social considerations; and a determined minority working hard and polling its last man is always a danger. Let the other side be supine and inaction, and the success of such a party at the ballot box is almost certain."

What the trades-unionists of South Australia expect to gain by political action may be seen by the following passage in the article from which we have quoted:—"The programme of the labor party in South Australia contains many notable items. It includes further protection, as a matter of course, of a progressive land tax, the establishment of a labor department, a tax on all passenger goods carried intercolonially by the mail steamers and other foreign vessels, a grant of money for a trades hall, and a state bank, one of whose duties will be to advance money to workmen, who are to be put on the workers' blocks. The employer, it would appear, is to be allowed to live, but stringent factory and lien laws are to be passed in order to keep him in his proper place."

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

We are quite convinced that the City Council acted judiciously and in the best interests of the city when they appointed Mr. A. L. Belys, Police Magistrate. He is a young man of tried ability, and is remarkable for the conscientious diligence with which he attends to the business he has in hand. We, for our part, have no doubt that he will so perform the duties of the office of Police Magistrate, that the City Fathers will have reason to congratulate themselves on having found the right man for the position.

TORONTO TRUTH'S.

New Spring Bids Competition, No. 22. In these latter days there have arisen many false schemes and many scores of worthless competitions, but one of the few that are worth anything is the one now being held at the office of Mr. E. F. Turner, 107 Dundas Street West. This is a very valuable contribution to the literature of the Labor Question, as it expresses the views and the feelings of the conservative party of those nations in which the relations between capital and labor present themselves for serious and immediate consideration.

We are greatly surprised to see that the British Government refused to accept Mr. Buxton's amendment making it unlawful to employ in factories children under eleven years of age. We are quite sure that the great majority of the Conservatives of Great Britain are opposed to allowing children of such tender age to toil in factories. Child labor is barbarous. It is also in the worst sense improvident. The development and growth of children who are compelled to remain a number of hours every day in the unwholesome atmosphere of a factory is checked, and they must feel the effects of the confinement during the rest of their lives. But not only are they injured for life, but their children after them. The race of men in towns where child labor is practised would soon degenerate, each generation will be made more weak and sickly than its predecessor, and though new blood from the rural districts may check the progress of decay and demoralization, the working people of the whole nation will, in time, be to a greater or less extent deteriorated.

The check which the Government received in the House of Commons was well deserved, and the probability is that the refusal of the Home Secretary to accept the amendment will sensibly affect the Government's popularity in the country. One of the objects of the labor organizations is to put a stop to child labor. When it is known that Lord Salisbury's Government was unwilling to keep children under eleven years of age out of the factories, the Unions will see their influence against it, and where parties are pretty evenly divided the labor vote may be able to turn the scale. The worst thing about this defeat and loss of prestige is that five out of six Conservatives will regard it as well deserved. We are not surprised that the Liberal-Unionists are angry at Mr. Matthews for, by his bad management, creating for their party new enemies, and that, too, altogether unnecessary. If it were for asserting what they believed a sound principle, or for carrying out a policy that they regarded as wise, they would have some consolation now, present humiliation and prospective loss. But to be beaten in the House, and to lose support in the country, in the vain attempt to continue a system which they know to be cruel, and which has become obsolete, was too bad!

Four Years for Bermudiz. Bermudiz, who, on Friday, in the Court of Speedy Trials, pleaded guilty to the burglary of J. H. Meldrum's saloon, on Spanish Road, on May 24th, was yesterday, sentenced by Justice Gaither to four years confinement in the penitentiary with hard labor.

Bermudiz appealed to the court for leniency, offering, in extenuation of his crime, the fact that he was drunk, and submitting his previous good character. His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, said that the court had taken into consideration the fact that it was probably the prisoner's first offence, and that he was a native-born subject of the Queen. Bermudiz, however, a serious crime, and one that frequently involved the loss of human life. The penalty for the crime was imprisonment for any period of from two years to life. Taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the affair, His Lordship thought that four years' imprisonment would best serve the ends of justice.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The North Thompson. The road up the North Thompson being extended for about twenty expediently as possible. Artesian Well Boring. The work of Artesian well boring ceasing at Ashcroft, and it will 500 feet by the beginning of July.

South-Island Passage. The following passengers left morning for San Francisco by the Unatilla: H. Webber, Otto K. Hughes, J. H. Faraday, Miss Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, and Lung Y.

Sale of Nelson Town Lot. In the course of about six weeks beginning of August, the Government place on the market a quantity of the town site of Nelson City.

Mount Toluca Park. In the account of Wednesday Council proceedings, the Council re. Mr. Browne's proposition, the summit of Mount Toluca that the communication was put should have stated that it was the Park committee.

Methodist Picnic Day. Dominion Day, 1891, will be day for picnics. The Methodist schools unite to make a pleasant picnic will be held at Langford Harbor. Cadboro and Cordova, also be monopolized.

Nelson City and Sprout's Land. The C.P.R. Co. have notified that they have completed a railway between Sprout's Land and Nelson City, and that it is ready for operation. In consequence the Dominion Government engineers, sent to Nelson with Mr. Abbott, and accept the road as finished and be operated.

Man of Business. Mr. Stephen Jones, jr., yesterday chased the property on Yates street his hotel, the Dominion, at a station in the near neighborhood of the corner of Yates and Cordova, and that the land acquired will be shortly by the erection of an additional hotel.

Plans in Preparation. Mr. John Teague, architect, is preparing the plans for a four-story office building to be erected on the corner of Yates and Cordova, and to be owned by Mr. William Croft, and to be erected by Vancouver harbor dock at the wharf in this city, it is marked by quick time of four thirty-seven minutes. This is as fast as that made by any boat running coastwise. Capt. Radlin is delighted with the performance of the boat.

Collector Bradshaw. There was a rumor on the street yesterday, that Collector Bradshaw, United States customs service, had been removed from his office. It was traced to any authoritative source, and is probably incorrect. The official opponents of Mr. Bradshaw, making a hard fight for his removal, have been successful in getting the name of Bradshaw removed from the list of collectors. Chief Inspector of U. S. C. J. Mulvey, who was in the city yesterday, did not credit the rumor of Bradshaw's removal.

What the Indians Will Do. There are many Indians employed on the British Columbia coast, who, with their families, are in a very destitute condition. The closing of Behring's Sea. The supplies will be over before the return from the sea, and there is nothing for them to do. Already it is feared that the Government will be unable to maintain many of the Indians at the coast.



LABOR CONTEST. Between Capital and Labor has assumed a most interesting character...

From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 19. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL. The North Thompson. The road up the North Thompson route is being extended...

South-Island Passengers. The following passengers left yesterday morning for San Francisco by the steamer Matamoras...

Case of Nelson Town Lots. In the sale of about six weeks, or at the beginning of August, the Government will be on the market a quantity of lots in the town site of Nelson City.

A Broken Arm. Charles Luney, the son of the contractor, who is working on the new hotel on the corner of the main street...

The Mine a Success. Latest advices from Barclay Sound refer to the effect that the newly located quicksilver mine is turning out a complete success.

Mount Tolmie Park. In the account of Wednesday night's Council proceedings, the Colonist stated in regard to the proposition to turn over the summit of Mount Tolmie for a park...

The Great Picnic Day. Dominion Day, 1891, will be the great day for picnics. The Methodist Sunday school unite to make a pleasant trip to Peckham Bay...

Nelson City and Sprout's Landing. The C.P.R. Co. have notified the Government that they have completed the line of railway between Sprout's Landing and Nelson City...

A Man of Business. Mr. Stephen Jones, jr., yesterday, purchased the property on Yates street adjoining his hotel, the Dominion, at a consideration in the neighborhood of \$9,500.

On hand, and upon Cook street the work of laying has proceeded from 700 to 1,000 feet. Ex-Alderman Harrison is here, there and everywhere directing operations.

Accident to the North Pacific. The steamer North Pacific did not arrive, last evening, having broken down near Port Gamble.

The Stevedores Sale. A. M. Beattie, Vancouver's popular auctioneer, held a most successful sale of Stevedore town lots on the ground on Tuesday last.

On Their Bridal Trip. On Wednesday evening last, W. H. Goodwin, of the firm of Goodwin & Wilkinson, real estate dealers, of Vancouver, was married to Miss Ethel Morrison...

Annual Convention of Teachers. The National Educational Association's Annual Convention will be held this year in Toronto, from July 14th to July 17th.

Boatmen's Camera. The amateur photographer, especially if he or she also a tourist, recognizes all men as legitimate prey.

The Behring Sea Fishery Bill. Copies of the bill introduced on Friday by Mr. W. H. Smith to enable Her Majesty the Queen to make special provision for the prohibition of the catching of seals in Behring's Sea...

Police Notes. In the police court, yesterday morning, \$17 was the amount contributed to the city treasury by two women...

MAYOR MASON. A Short Talk With Portland's Newly Elected Chief Executive. Hon. W. S. Mason and wife, of Portland, Oregon, are at the Grand Hotel...

Westminster and Vancouver Tramway. Work on the Westminster and Vancouver tramway is being prosecuted rapidly.

Second Class Yacht Cup. The trophy contested for by the second class yachts in the races, during the regatta which was held at the wharf yesterday morning from the East, and is on exhibition in the window of A. A. Clayton's jewelry store.

GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M. Officers Elected for the ensuing Year at the Session Held in Kamloops. KAMLOOPS, June 18.—The Grand Lodge officers, A. F. and A. M., for the ensuing year are: M. W. Bro. Marcus Wolfe, G. M.; R. W. Bro. Wm. Downie, D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. Clarke, S. G. W.; R. W. Bro. Le Grant, J. G. W.; V. W. Bro. H. F. Heisterman, G. Treas.; V. W. Bro. W. J. Quinlan, G. Sec'y; V. W. Bro. R. E. Sillitoe, G. Chaplain; V. W. Bro. W. Trickey, Tyler.

The World Enriched. The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited.

Sewerage Works. At the pipe sheds on Pandora street, there is considerable activity displayed in attaching to the sewerage pipes what is known as the Stamford joint.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 20. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL. Will be Busy Messengers. To-day being the anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the Throne of Great Britain, the usual salute will be fired by the warships in Esquimalt, in honor of the event.

Over the Sound. The information has been received that William Whyte, the defaulting accountant of the E. & N. Railway Company, was seen in Tacoma on Thursday.

For Double Tracking. The directors of the National Electric Tramway Co. met last night, and decided to order by tender, at once, the steel rails necessary for carrying out the projected double tracking.

The Examination Programme. The public exercises in connection with the midsummer examinations at the Victoria High school will be held on Friday next; the two junior departments from 9 to 12 a.m.; and in the first division from 1:30 to 3 p.m.

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The appeal to the Americanism of the people of the Pacific Coast is characteristic, and the sneer at everything English especially so. A very small proportion of the miners who went out on strike were American citizens, and those who were, were not by any means the most desirable element to have in any community.

Nothing was heard on the trip down of Capt. White, of the wrecked schooner, Sea Gull, so that his safety is still a matter of uncertainty.

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market for more coal than they can just now supply. It was not the coal famine, as it is called, that gave and still gives the company here their market, but the fact that the buyer in purchasing Wellington coal would always depend upon getting a superior article, and not as in the case of rock and rubbish.

The appeal to the Americanism of the people of the Pacific Coast is characteristic, and the sneer at everything English especially so. A very small proportion of the miners who went out on strike were American citizens, and those who were, were not by any means the most desirable element to have in any community.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Accasion Day. Flags were flying from many flag poles yesterday and in other ways. Yesterday was locally observed. Just six days yesterday Queen Victoria ascended to the throne of Great Britain.

With Coal For the Warships. The steam collier Costa Rica was chartered yesterday by the Imperial authorities, for three months, her occupation during that period being to supply coal to the British warships in Bering's Sea. She has gone to Wellington to load her first cargo.

Successful Sale. The sale of lots in the Newcastle townsite, held in the Namapo Opera House, yesterday, by Mr. George Byrnes, was successful beyond the expectation even of the owners of the property. More than two hundred lots were disposed of at uniformly high figures.

Capt. Reilly Takes Command. The crew on the schooner Otta will be paid off to-morrow, and the vessel turned over to her owners. Capt. McLeod, who brought her out, will return to Halifax, taking with him the Patagonian. Boy, he brought up from the Straits of Magellan. Capt. Reilly will command the Otta in the future.

Detained by the Revolution. The sailor Boy, 53 days out from Calcutta, arrived in port, yesterday, with 503 tons of nitrate for the Hamilton Powder Company; and having obtained a tug, proceeded to Nanaimo to discharge. She was detained 43 days in sailing on account of the Chilean troubles, during which time she was frequently between the fires of the opposing forces, and numbers of bullets and small shots fell upon her decks.

A Desirable Service. The secretary of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a communication from the Deputy Minister of Marine, stating that the Government inspector of telegraphs will give his immediate consideration to the request of the board, that a record of passing shipping and weather conditions be furnished daily by the operator stationed at Bonilla Point.

New Alaska Mail Route. The new mail route established by the United States, from Sitka, Alaska, to the western extremity of that Government's possessions in the Alaskan chain of islands, goes into effect July 1st. The distance covered on the round trip from Sitka is about 2,000 miles, and the contract, which was awarded about two months ago, runs for a term of five years. The service is a monthly one and will give to the citizens of Alaska a much needed convenience.

The Jail Was All Right. "The Provincial Jail on fire" was the cry of the crowd that ran up Douglas street, last night, in consequence of a fire from box 31. The guess was wrong, however; the fire was not at the jail, but in a small lean-to back of Capt. Deschamps's stable. The little blaze was extinguished without the aid of water by the Hancock extinguisher, before \$50 worth of damage had been done. The principal loss will be in the field of potatoes that was necessarily trampled under foot.

All Shipped The Town. When the cases of the expert card players, Loomis and Anderson, were called in the Provincial police court, yesterday morning, neither the defendants, who were at liberty, nor their recognizers, who were on hand. Neither was Ahlefeldt the Dane they had swindled on the last trip up the coast.

The Court Ordered Warrants to be issued for their apprehension and it is likely that these hanging over their heads will serve to keep Victoria rid of their presence in the future.

Another Brewery. Three acres of land have recently been purchased from Mr. John Sinclair, directly opposite his home on the Cadboro Bay road, at Cadboro Bay, and the well equipped premises are being prepared for occupancy. The proprietors are local capitalists, who intend to equip their establishment with the best and most modern plant manufactured. As a consequence the output will be good, and they expect it to be a ready market. It is the intention to begin the hops necessary for the business in the immediate neighborhood.

E. V. Williams' Secretary of R.C. for 1891. Preparations for the publishing of the above useful work, will arrive in Victoria, by the government as the official directory of the Province, and which promises to be a most complete and comprehensive work in every respect, is being actively carried on, and it is hoped that every citizen will feel it to be their interest to aid the enterprising publisher by their efforts in making next year's issue the best ever published, so that every reader may know all about Victoria and the Province at large, and the great advantages enjoyed by all whose lot is cast in this favored country.

Canadian Pacific Change. Important changes have taken place in the movement of the C. P. N. Co.'s steamers. Commencing on Tuesday next, 23rd inst., steamer Islander will leave Victoria every morning, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, and arrive in Vancouver in time to connect with the train leaving for New Westminster, Sumas and Whistler, at 9 a.m. At the latter point connection will be made with the steamer Esquimaux, which will arrive in Seattle and Tacoma. Passengers taking the Islander can arrive at Seattle at 9.30 p.m. of the same day.

The Dominion Illustrated. The twentieth issue of the Dominion Illustrated is illustrated in an excellent one. It contains some capital matter, while the illustrations have much interest. The issue for the 20th inst. will be devoted almost exclusively to an account of the illustrations of the latest issue of the Dominion Illustrated sent its own photographer and artist to Ottawa and Kingston, and the number to be issued on the 30th inst. will be a social hour with very pleasantly spent. After the remnants of the feast had been cleared away, Mr. Brown, on behalf of the choir, presented Mr. W. F. Gold, one of its most popular and efficient members, by presenting him with a new and appropriate little silver, a beautiful ivory jug suitably engraved, and with the

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names of the donors and the recipients. Mr. Gold has just taken to himself a bride, and the presentation was a souvenir of an important event. His gift was short, but complete, and the party broke up in high good humor.

Mail Changes. In the future there will be several changes in connection with the mail service, that are worthy of mention. Instead of reaching here in the afternoon, as at present, the mail steamer from the Sound will leave Tacoma at eight p.m. and arrive about five o'clock every morning, leaving on their return trip about seven o'clock a.m. The vessels will live over Saturdays at Victoria, and go out on Sunday morning.

The mails from the East by C.P.R. and C.P.N. Co. service, are timed to reach here about six o'clock in the evening, the steamer departing at two o'clock in the morning, instead of between three and four a.m. as is now the custom. Passengers will require to bear in mind these changes when making their arrangements.

H. Lopatecki's Slice of Luck. About two months ago it was announced that M. Lopatecki had fallen heir to \$10,000,000 by the death of his sister's husband, the Duke of Devonshire in Poland. Owing to his opposition to the policy of the Russian government, Lopatecki found that he could not obtain possession of the dowry. He has learned, however, that he can secure \$2,000,000 of the Duke's estate, which is deposited in the Bank of England, and that he can obtain possession of it. He will proceed to Washington City in a few days to consult with the Russian minister there, and may go to England, where he formerly resided, his permanent residence. He is in receipt of many letters soliciting financial aid, one coming from a Seattle woman.

Judgments Secured. The business disposed of by Mr. Justice Crease in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, was confined altogether to matters connected with the departed Mr. Wm. Whyte. The first summons was that of Jamieson v. Whyte, for leave to sign final judgment. The order was made, with County Court costs, and costs of the application on the Supreme Court scale. Walker, Pemberton & Dunbarren represented the plaintiff, and judgment was made final, with Supreme Court costs, in the case of Pemberton & Son v. Whyte, Drake, Jackson & Helmecken appearing for the plaintiff, Carmichael v. Whyte, Fell & Co. v. Whyte, and Whyte v. Whyte, in which the same manner, costs being assessed on the County Court scale. Mr. T. Fell appeared for the plaintiffs in these suits, and Mr. Mason, for the defendant in all.

His Creditors Mourn. Another young man is missing from his usual haunts and his creditors are mourning his absence. Robert Windsor Richards has for some time past resided on the banks of Cowichan Lake, where he conducted an inn. He was last seen at a dinner given at a predicament from which he could not extricate himself. So he has fled from Vancouver Island and is now supposed to be journeying in one of the Sound cities.

The Dean of St. Columba, holds his note, past due and unpaid and has entered suit against him. The note is endorsed by two responsible citizens of Chemainus, so that the bank will not lose anything. Weller Bros. have commenced action against Richards for judgment on a note for \$100. It is not thought that Richards intentionally sought to defraud his creditors, but that when he realized his inability to pay he looked the stamper to stay and face it out.

The Better Question. The important question of good butter is one in which every citizen is interested; for no one except his own taste can be a way of, care to eat or make use of stuff that could be turned to far more practical, if less remunerative, advantage in the manufacture of soap or candles or in lubricating machinery. Really first-class butter of some make, is by no means as plentiful as one could wish, although an article of first quality always commands its price. In consequence, despite the heavy import duty, a good deal of butter used here comes from California in rolls, or Eastern Canada in tubs and other packages. The difficulty is said to be that many local ranchers are single men, while with others it is considered much trouble to go into the making of butter, and consider the large tracts of good paying land within easy reach of the centres of population are not tilled to the best advantage. The field for the making of British Columbia butter for home consumption is wide one and there is more money in the enterprise than many people imagine.

Christian Endeavor Society. The eleventh international convention of Young People of Christian Endeavor Society will be held at Minneapolis on July 9th to July 12th, for which a party will leave Seattle on Thursday evening, July 2nd, (probably by steamer) for Whitefish Bay, where they will be transferred to a Canadian Pacific tourist car, which will practically be the private property of the party during the trip. It will leave Whistler on the Friday, in time to connect with the steamer C. P. N. Co. Mission on the afternoon. At the Glacier House a stop of one day will be made, leaving there Sunday noon, reach Winnipeg Tuesday afternoon, and Minneapolis at 6.35 Thursday morning, July 9th. A change of one table on the C. P. N. will probably shorten the time about 12 hours, to enable the party to stop a day at Banff, or some other point of interest. The fare, including berth for the round trip, from Seattle, Whistler, or Victoria, or Vancouver, is \$71. Tickets are unlimited, so that those who wish can go further east and return at pleasure.

Violently Issued. When the men who work on morning newspapers are on their way home, they often see very strange things. Two of the COLONIST compe were crossing James Bay bridge over yesterday's sea had left their life-saving part of the programme, and the editor, who was sitting on the bridge amusing himself by yelling "Police!" The visitors quickened their steps, and the lonely watcher, catching sight of them, deliberately jumped into the water, and the water, which at that hour of the morning was about thirty feet below the structure. As soon as they had recovered from their astonishment, the printers roused Capt. Dan Macdonald, and the rescue was made. The boat was not supplied with rowlocks, but newspaper men don't mind such little things—the men scolded the boat while the others got ready to grab the would-be suicide. He was found floating quietly on his back, without any apparent exertion, but vigorously objected to being saved. It was impressed upon him that life-saving was part of the programme, but he declined to get in the boat or assist in any way, he was taken by the hair and

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toiled to the landing. Here Officer Smith took his appearance, and took the men into charge, and took the united efforts of four men to handcuff him. He raved violently during his confinement at police headquarters, yesterday, and the only information gleaned from his insane utterances was that his name was Louis Kaffler, and that he had been named Eugene Living in Bellott, Mitchell county, Kansas.

Phenomenal Teeth. Mr. Hartmann, dentist, Government side yesterday, showed to a Colomian representative what is regarded by the profession as phenomenal. The other day a client dropped in and requested attention to his upper teeth, some of which were aching badly and requiring to be either filled or removed. On opening his mouth there was discovered, to the astonishment of the practitioner, an upper jaw, containing no less than 18 teeth, these being four upper molars on either side. The lower jaw had the full complement of teeth. The patient explained that he was forty-one years old, and up to the age of thirty-six had no more teeth than the general run of people. At that time one molar tooth on each side was cut, being the regular set, and as time went on they were perfectly developed, and after a while were productive of no inconvenience, except when one of them began to ache. Mr. Hartmann obtained permission to take a casting of his client's mouth, which having shown to some of the local practitioners, he was requested to furnish some of them with duplicates. Mr. Hartmann is about to visit Europe, and will take with him the casting he now has, and a straight tooth made by the dentist who is interesting to dentists there.

The Hair Appear. On Sunday morning Mr. Rev. Bishop Cridge discussed of considerable length the outcry which had been raised against the Prince of Wales on account of the baccarat scandal. He took as his text Galatians vi. 7, "See ye that if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye that are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

For Temperance. The first week of the Emerald Duet, last night, in the First Presbyterian church, was largely attended. Mr. Watt addressed the meeting on the subject of "Happiness, and how to obtain it," in which he urged all temperance people to push the cause. Mr. Smith also addressed the meeting. The Emeralds rendered a number of vocal selections during the evening, and the meetings will continue each evening for the next two weeks.

Made a Mistake. Robert Wiseman, while working on an improvised scaffolding at the residence of Mr. H. F. Heisterman, yesterday, made a mistake and fell to the ground. The fall was not great, but as the victim of the accident landed on his back quite heavily, his injury was very painful. A medical man is now attending him at his house on Yates street.

Fried Every Hour. During Sunday night, a lady living on Scoresby street, was awakened by the noise of a window being opened, just in time to see a strange man entering her house. She called to her husband, and he, who had been sleeping in the room, immediately jumped up. Subsequent investigation showed that the same person had tried the window of each of the three houses in the row, leaving his tell-tale footprints in the flower beds.

THE SUGAR OCTOPUS. Threatened sugar war between the Western Sugar Refining Company and the British Columbia refinery of Vancouver has been averted through the intervention of the jobbers, and the Vancouver refinery falls into line and takes its place at the tail end of the Spoked-wheel syndicate.

At a meeting of the Oak Bay Land and Improvement Co., on Friday last, the \$40,000 required to build the contemplated school was subscribed, and steps were taken towards commencing construction at once. Three sets of plans are now under discussion, upon one of which the hotel will be built. It is to have 100 rooms, capable of accommodating 200 persons, and it is now set, furnished, about \$40,000.

Public School Examinations. Following is the order of the midsummer school examinations, which commence today: Tuesday afternoon, at 1.30 o'clock, Rock Bay ward school. Wednesday—10 a.m., Spring Ridge ward school; afternoon, junior division boys and girls' school. Thursday—10 a.m., James Bay ward school; afternoon, senior division boys and girls' school. Friday—10 a.m., Hillside ward school and junior division of high schools; afternoon, first division of high school.

Alaska Examinations. The steamer Queen arrived, last evening, from the Sound and remained at the Outer wharf until 6 o'clock, this morning, when she departed for Alaska. This is the second trip of the Queen, and there were about 100 excursionists on board. The excursions of the Queen are very popular, and for both of her next two trips every berth is spoken for.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT. The Chinese Lepers Industriously Improving Their Island Home—Dontated and Happy. Thus far the Darrocy Island lazaretto has proved a source of complete satisfaction to all concerned. The city is well rid of the most undesirable portion of its inhabitants; and the lepers are thoroughly contented in cultivating their island home. The success of the lazaretto has been so complete that it is being termed, well proved by a visit to the lepers yesterday.

Again the Alert was called into service, and the party on board included Ad. Holland, chairman of the sanitary committee; Dr. Milne, health officer, and sanitary inspector Bailey, besides a few invited guests and two press representatives.

On the arrival of the steamer at Darrocy Island harbor, the lepers were found sitting on the little verandas of their cabins, curious to learn why the visit was paid them. As soon as a landing was made, the Chinamen commenced a pantomimic expression of their satisfaction with their surroundings; then they beckoned the visitors to follow them, and proudly showed about three-quarters of an acre of land already under cultivation—potatoes, onions, lettuce and several other kinds of vegetables. They made their appearance. All around the houses, in fact wherever a clear spot was to be found, it had been utilized.

Dr. Milne examined the lepers, and finds that they are in a much more comfortable condition, though for them there is no hope of recovery. They have plenty of provisions, and are even allowed a few luxuries. On coming away, Ad. Holland made out for each of the Chinamen a list of their most require, and here are a few items: A looking glass. One tin can chickens. A pig. A few handkerchiefs.

The lepers think that these, and a few other little things, are all that are required to make the island a more comfortable place, and they are in a much more comfortable condition next year. The five were again quizzed on their veranda, smoking cigarettes, when the Alert left them, and they were seen to be busy in their garden, a pound of opium having been left for them as a special treat.

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Duke of Argyll was brought in from tea by the tag Pilot. She will be towed to New Westminster to-day.

Strange But True. The principal item in the police court business yesterday was the case of O. King, who was charged with selling a ticket of chance, or in other words, a lottery ticket. It was one case of two, precisely similar, that are now on the list. Mr. F. G. Walker has been retained for the defence of O. King, and appeared yesterday, while Mr. Ebbas, who represents the city, and will prosecute, was not on hand. The case was accordingly remanded. It is a peculiarity of the Victoria police that they do not let a month pass in which they fail to arrest at least one Chinaman for selling lottery tickets in the Chinese quarter, while chances in the great Louisiana are even displayed in the windows of the white vendors.

The RECORD AGAIN BROKEN. From Yokohama to Victoria in Ten Days—A Pleasant But Unprofitable Trip. Again the trans-Pacific record has been lowered, and the fast run of the Empress of India is eclipsed by the performance of the sister-ship, the Empress of Japan. Capt. Lee, who commands the latter, sailed from the Pacific coast exactly 12 hours, 22 minutes, yesterday, and wind and weather being propitious, he was able to do so.

The Empress of Japan is in general appearance and furnishing the exact reproduction of her predecessor, the Empress of India, and no description is necessary. She has been fortunate in this, her first trip, meeting with no disasters or accidents of even trifling importance. From Liverpool she followed the advertised route, remaining at all important or interesting ports long enough for the round-the-world tourists on board to see all the sights worth hurrying themselves. The last port of call, Yokohama, was left behind at 4.45 p.m. on Friday, June 12, and just ten days later the Empress was reported in the Straits. At 8.27 p.m., yesterday, she closed off steam, and at 9.20 was lying at anchor off Victoria harbor. This makes her run across the Pacific exactly 10 days, 3 hours and 52 minutes.

Moderate winds and smooth water made the trip from Yokohama here a pleasant one. It was one free from monotony, however, and being allowed to pass without a concert or dance on the spacious upper deck. There was no sickness at all among the saloon passengers, and only one case in the steerage. The patient was a Chinaman, who had been for years an opium addict, and he died suddenly from heart trouble, caused by the immoderate use of the drug.

The Empress was sighted rounding Race Rocks at about 8 o'clock, and the steamer Standard left the mails and C.P.R. officials, besides a small party of civilians, who wished to go up to Vancouver on the new ship, half an hour later. As soon as the quarantine officer completed his labors, and gave the word that all was well, the Empress was welcomed on board, and during the limited time at their disposal were shown over the ship and introduced to the mysteries of the engine room. This tour of inspection completed, the majority thronged the reading room to watch with interest the distribution of the mails. Then the work of transferring Victoria passengers, mails and baggage to the tender commenced. It was not until 1.30 p.m. that Alfred Gooch, Dr. Whitmore, Dr. Hall, Rev. R. G. and Mrs. Davies and eight children, Capt. Simmons, Rev. M. D. Edwards, Rev. E. Ross, Rev. C. W. G. and Dr. Scott, Rev. E. F. and Mrs. Fitch and family, Rev. A. and Mrs. Poyva, Lady Alexander, Captain Marshall, R.N.R. and Mr. G. F. Redfern. The last named gentleman is a brother of Mr. W. G. Redfern of Victoria, who, whom he will spend some weeks. This is his first visit to the Coast, and Mr. Redfern of Victoria had not seen him for 16 years, while his mother and sister had not seen him for 22 years.

IN CHAMBERS. (Before Mr. Justice Drake). Swain v. Byrnes—Motion to dismiss for want of proof in plaintiff's summons. Plaintiff's costs in cause. C. Wilson for plaintiff; G. E. Corbould for defendant. Jaynes v. Richards—Motion to set aside writ of summons served on W. C. Ward, and to allow defendant to answer. Plaintiff withdrawn with \$1 costs. Eberts & Taylor for plaintiff; Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for defendant. Jessop v. DeComans—To reconsider mortgage of Sunnyside refused to admit Rodwell & Irving for plaintiff; C. Wilson for defendant. Armstrong v. Haggerty and Usher—Garnishee order made absolute. Thornton Fell for applicant.

Brennan v. Conlin. The case of Brennan v. Conlin was heard at Westminster on Monday before Mr. Justice McCroight and a jury. The action was for slanderous words which were alleged to have been used by the defendant at the time of the McLean and McKay boat race in Victoria last November. Brennan and Conlin had a dispute with regard to \$10 which Brennan said he had deposited with Conlin as stakeholder. This Conlin denied, and accused Brennan of betting on a race being held for \$200. After reparing to a saloon where they were together, Conlin refused to throw in Brennan producing a roll of bills, and "you stole that money." The defendant on the other hand stated that the words used were "If some of the money you stole on the boat race," and was said in a joking way.

The jury left the following questions with the judge: Did the defendant say to plaintiff in the presence of others "you stole that money"? Did the bystanders or some of them understand those words as imputing theft? The jury retired at 9.10 p.m. and returned in about a quarter of an hour with answers in the negative to both these questions, thus deciding in defendant's favor.

Distressed People. MAKE an exception in favor of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Its known efficacy for rheumatism, dysentery, cholera morbus and other diseases, and its use to it regard it as the most reliable and effectual remedy obtainable.

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The surveys for the Oak Bay wharf, which have just been completed, show that there is obtainable at that point 28 feet of water at low tide.

To Break Ground. General Manager C. E. Mallette is authority for the statement that ground will be broken for the Port Angeles and Southern Railway, near Port Angeles, before the close of the present month.

No More Diphtheria. The recent epidemic of diphtheria, which caused so much anxiety at Chemainus, has now about disappeared. With the exception of one, all patients were down with the disease have fully recovered.

The Vancouver Refinery Closed. The World of Monday says: "The Vancouver sugar refinery is down temporarily, and it is said that if the reported changes in the tariff are adopted by the government so as to make the Canadian tariff conform with the American, the works may not be started up again for some time."

For the North. Steamer Barbara Bosowitz left, last night, for the North, with a heavy freight and a large number of passengers for Fort Simpson. The following went up: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, C. W. Clifford, E. Spencer, W. Stephens, Mrs. Dempster, T. Gamble, J. Wrathwell, Mrs. Friends, 45 Chinamen and several Indians.

At the Marine Hospital. The five men who were hurt some time ago by the explosion of powder on the schooner Junia are all well again except Henry Brown, who has lost the sight of one of his eyes, and who will remain in the hospital a week longer. The remaining four expected to leave the hospital on the schooner for the west coast. Two other seamen were taken into the hospital yesterday, but their illness is not very serious.

The Old Favorite Returns. With all who travel on the waters of Puget Sound, the fast and comfortable Olympian has always been a favorite. The news that she is to return to her old route next Saturday, which was received yesterday by Local Manager E. H. Starr, will, therefore, be hailed with general satisfaction. It is expected that when the Olympian relieves the Scheme, the hours of arrival and departure will be made the same as the City of Kingston.

Practically Fallen Through. The consolidation of the Brewery interests of British Columbia, and their absorption by an English syndicate, which was regarded as practically accomplished not long ago, is now regarded as just about fallen through. The bonding of all but two of the Victoria breweries has expired, and nothing has been done. The syndicate has only bid the list of the names of the breweries, but the syndicate, as it cannot control the market, the prospect is that the big scheme will be quietly dropped.

Scientific Sewer Buildings. The operations of making sewers is much like mining. There is a very great deal of tunneling to be done, as anyone who has taken the trouble to go out to Clover Point lately will have learned. Already about 800 feet of tunnel have been run, and this figure is being made larger every day. The dirt from the tunnel dumped into the sea, and every night, the incoming tide clears it away. Work is now being actively prosecuted by the Port Arthur, Victoria, Belcher, Government, Humboldt and Snowdon streets.

The World's Fair. According to the latest advice received at the American Consulate, it is probable that British Columbia's special industry, that of fish culture and canning, will have more attention paid to it than it has heretofore received. That is, the U. S. Fish Commission will make a complete display of the fishing resources of that country. In many respects, particularly as regards salmon canning, British Columbia is ahead, and the opportunity is afforded, it is hoped, to Pacific States and Northern canneries will put their best feet foremost.

Franchise From the Other Side. The owners of the steamer Harry Lynne, of Roche Harbor, contemplate opening up a trade in fruits, vegetables, eggs and poultry between some of the islands in the Straits and the city of Victoria. The captain of the vessel says that he can supply the articles, duty paid, cheaper than they are now obtainable here, and of a far better quality than is to be had from the Chinamen. The impression prevails that the steamer will have been received fully warranted the making of the venture, and it is said will not fail for lack of enterprise on the part of its promoters.

Queen City Building Society. The annual meeting of the Queen City Building, Loan and Savings Association was held, last evening, at the residence of Mr. William Wallace Society. Present: Holland occupied the chair. The report of the directors and that of the secretary for the year ending May 31st, 1891, was read and approved by the meeting. The financial condition of the society is highly satisfactory, and the report showed that the net profit to the shareholders has been about 12 per cent. The following board of directors were unanimously re-elected: Joshua Holland, Charles Kent, J. H. McLoughlin, James A. Cohen, Henry Moss, John Leonard, Dr. W. H. McNaughton Jones, John Nicholas and B. K. Seabrook. Mr. Benjamin Williams was also re-elected as secretary.

Young Men's Institute. The election of officers for the current year was the principal business brought before the Young Men's Institute, at its meeting on Monday night, June 22nd, at the hall chosen were as below: T. H. Lang, president; W. H. Harris, late vice-president; M. Steele, 2nd vice-president; F. J. Sehl, corresponding secretary; Rev. Father Latour, financial secretary; D. McDougall, treasurer; H. McDougall, marshal; W. J. Elliott, inside sentinel; J. McCarty, outside sentinel; L. Gray, W. McCaughy, J. Christie, D. Nolan and G. McElroy, executive committee. Father VanNavel, F. J. Sehl and T. H. Lang were nominated as delegates to the meeting of the Grand Council, Y. M. I., on September 2nd; and it was decided to accept the invitation to present at the convention ball and re-union of the council at Washington and British Columbia, to be held in Seattle on the 3rd of July.

Southbound Passengers. The following is the list of cabin passengers, who left for San Francisco, yesterday morning, on the steamer City of Puebla: Miss J. E. Harris, Mrs. E. Johnson, E. Cook, W. R. Bennett, J. E. B. Gillis and S. Johnson.

Western Gate Precinctory. On Friday evening the new commandery of the Knights Templars will be instituted. It will begin with a membership of 20, and opens under the most promising auspices. A number of distinguished brethren from Seattle and other Sound cities are expected to connect the proceedings.

Plans will be prepared. Mr. Thomas Hooper, architect, met the trustees of the Gorge Road Methodist church at the parsonage, last night, and was by them instructed to prepare rough plans for the contemplated new church. These plans will be submitted and discussed at a second meeting of the trustees, to be held in about two weeks.

South Vancouver. South Vancouver is the name of the new municipality extending from the east line of Hastings townsite to Point Grey in the west, and two or three miles inland. A meeting of persons interested was held in the evening, and the necessary preparations to petition the government have been taken.

Knights of Pythias. The uniform rank, K. of P. meets this evening, seven candidates awaiting initiation into the mysteries of knighthood. On Friday evening a lady lecturer, whose subject was a stranger, and who is at present attending a course of lectures on the Knights and their families in the lodge hall, the admission to the lecture being only by invitation.

It Won't Do Here. A bicyclist with a calliper, which has just the same sound as a police whistle, gave the officers on the Government street a most annoying sound. Evidently the cyclist was a stranger, and had yet to learn what calliper are all right over the line, they won't do here, as they conflict sadly with police-calls, and work confusion worse confounding.

Making Every Preparation. The representative in the city of the U.P.R. Mr. Morris J. Bissell, is making every preparation calculated to aid the cause of those who go from Victoria to Port Angeles, will leave on Sunday, the 1st inst., at 9 a.m., and returning, will leave Angeles at 4 p.m., giving excursionists six hours in the Gate City. A brass band will accompany the party.

Gone to the East. Mr. John White, ex-M.P. for East Hastings, who has been on the coast for several weeks, with a view to the development of an interest he had acquired, has returned East, and some arrangements that he was making there. He will be back about the middle of July, immediately upon which construction will be commenced on the largest saw mill in the province. It will in all probability be located on Vancouver Island.

Drunk to Have His Man. A drunken swiaw was making things merry on the Reserve last night, when an officer made an occasion upon the scene. The drunken swiaw thought that an immediate adjournment was in order, and took to his heels, the policeman following. When he reached the harbor, the Indian, with his natural love for the sea, plunged in; but still the officer followed, and his determination was rewarded. The swiaw was drawn forth, wet and sulky, but willing to go quietly where the officer led.

The Temperance Oraior. The second lecture of the present series was delivered last evening at the Pandora Presbyterian church, by Messrs. Smith and Webb, the temperance advocates, who are conducting a course of lectures. The speakers denounced the liquor traffic and advocated the sale of intoxicants. The lecture was illustrated by anecdotes and comparisons, and was listened to attentively by those present. As its conclusion about a dozen persons joined the temperance society.

Given a Bad Name. The Mayor, Alderman Hunter and Mr. Robert Wack, J. P., sat as a Board of Licensing Commission on Monday evening, in the application for a transfer of the Club Theatre license to John Cor. After hearing Sept. Sheppard, who gave the place anything but a good name, confining his remarks to the fact that the theatre was "hustlers," it was decided to adjourn the consideration of the transfer until September 1st. Rev. Father Nicolsay, in his sermon at St. Andrew's pro-cathedral, last Sunday evening, on the occasion of the presentation of resort without gloves. He claimed to be in possession of most startling information regarding it, and termed the theatre "a veritable hell upon the earth."

Chester L. Terry's Pardon. President McKinley's pardon of Chester L. Terry, the noted anarchist, received at Tacoma, on Monday, by United States Marshal Brown. In March, 1888, Terry was indicted jointly with Erwin A. Garland on the charge of smuggling and facilitating the exportation of arms and munitions. To the latter charge Terry voluntarily pleaded guilty, and his case was continued. The President says that where as Terry gave up and caused to be sold all property which he possessed, and directed the proceeds to be put in the Federal treasury, thus evincing the highest form of true repentance, and as the Federal clemency committee recommended executive clemency, the President granted the pardon. Terry surrendered to the Seattle authorities after living in Victoria three years. He is out on \$300 bail.

Mr. W. W. McClaren Family. Mr. W. W. McClaren family, is one of the most musical of a large musical family, the major portion of which arrived from London, England on Sunday last. Each of Mr. Clark's brothers and sisters has had some musical training, and the family, in its full and efficient concert company. It is their intention to make a short tour of the cities of British Columbia and Washington, giving their first performance at Victoria early in July, when the programme will be made up of the choicest solo and concerted vocal music, violin and piano solos, and dramatic recitations. The programme will be given at the residence of Mr. Clark, at 1100 Broadway, and at the residence of Mr. Ernest Wolfe, pianist and solo violin. The principals have just concluded engagements at the Crystal Palace and Covent Garden, London.

The Sons of St. George propose to have a church parade very shortly, particulars of which will be announced in a later number.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Some Particulars About Chief of the Conservative Party.

That Famous Annexation Manifesto Which Led Mr. Thompson to Sign It.

From our own Correspondent OTTAWA, June 15th, 1891. "I died—long live the King." For previous to His Excellency taking reference to the summoning of man to undertake the task of ministry, the name of Hon. Mr. Thompson was mentioned in many quarters of a man who would be accepted as a leader of the Conservative Party. But, after all, it came as a surprise that the announcement was made that the Thompson had recommended Mr. Abbott to invite Mr. Abbott to the premiership, and that Mr. Abbott had been recommended by Mr. Thompson to sign it.

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PREMIER ABBOTT.  
Some Particulars About the New Chief of the Conservative Party.

From our own Correspondent.  
OTTAWA, June 25th, 1891.—"The King is dead—long live the King." For some days previous to His Excellency taking office in reference to the summons of a gentleman to undertake the task of forming a ministry, the name of Hon. Mr. Abbott had been mentioned in many quarters as that of a man who would be acceptable as the temporary leader of the Conservative party. But after all, it came as a surprise to the politicians assembled here in Ottawa when the announcement was made that Sir John Thompson had recommended His Excellency to invite Mr. Abbott to become Premier, and that Mr. Abbott had accepted responsibility without restraint or limitation. It was 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last that Mr. Abbott undertook the task. He asked until this morning to be secret, and he has been successful. There were some in the rank and file of the Conservative party who believed that the time had come when there should be a fresh reconstruction of the party, and that Mr. Chapeau de Brabant should be the one to lead it, but these are satisfied now with matters as they exist, as the most positive assurance has been given that the Cabinet will be reconstructed after the resignation of Mr. Chapeau de Brabant during the past two or three days had been the subject of much comment, but he is thoroughly in accord with the new chief of the Conservative party and will work harmoniously with the Government. It is not by any means a cabinet secret, however, when the statement is made that Mr. Chapeau de Brabant was a better portfolio when the reconstruction takes place—most probably the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Abbott is little known in your province; in fact, taking Canada throughout, it is not unusual to suppose that his appointment will have come as a great surprise. Those who have become acquainted with him in England and know something of his sterling qualities recognize in him a staunch Conservative leader, one who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of our lamented chieftain in the highest degree. Two months ago he was called to parliament to become the Government leader in the Senate. During his tenure of office in that capacity the enormous work devolved upon him in dealing with the Government measures, explaining their details, etc., and in this way, he became familiarized in a higher degree than most people conceive with the affairs of government. Mr. Abbott is an approachable man, a man of the highest intellectual ability, but possessing withal a kindly courtesy and a genial tact, which were the leading characteristics of the deceased Premier. The two first Ministers of the Dominion are, however, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Chapeau de Brabant; the new first Minister is a Canadian, native, and to the manner born. His life has been spent in our midst and his conduct both in law and politics have proved him to be a man of the highest caliber. He first entered politics in 1887, and became a member of the Executive Council of the old Province of Canada in 1882. Two bills which he introduced while in Opposition, in 1884, have added to his reputation as a lawyer, and the highest Jurist Law Consolidation Act for Lower Canada, and the other an act providing for the collection of judicial and registration fees by stamps. The main principles of these two bills have been retained in subsequent legislation. At the general elections in 1878 Mr. Abbott was elected to Parliament as member for his native county of Argenteuil, and in the following year, as the legal adviser of the school fund, he brought forward a preliminary bill in connection with the Pacific seaboard. Elected again at the general elections of 1878, he was unseated, and Dr. Christie, the present sitting member, returned by acclamation. Mr. Abbott was again defeated in 1878 by Dr. Christie. The latter, however, was unseated in 1880, when Mr. Abbott captured the county. The new first Minister was associated with Sir Hector Langevin on the Letellier ministry in England in April, 1878. He was called to the Senate in 1887 as leader of the Government in that House without portfolio, and the manner in which he has performed the duties has brought to him the highest encomiums of men in both parties. Mr. Abbott has been prominently connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a number of years, first as its chief solicitor and later as a director. As an indication of the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Montreal, he was elected mayor of that city in 1887 and 1888, and during that time filled the position with credit to himself and honor to the city where he makes his home. One of his last years he signed the now famous annexation manifesto. Buried in the recesses of the Senate debates is an excellent statement in relation to the treaty jointly with Erwin A. Gardner of smuggling and facilitating transportation of smuggled goods. To the latter charge Terry had pleaded guilty, and his sentence was commuted to a term of years, but the President says that whereupon and caused to be sold all which he was possessed, and proceeds to be put in the Federal penitentiary, and as the Federal penitentiary conditional pardon is granted. Terry was released in 1889. Terry was in Victoria three years. He is now in London.

Musical Family.  
The family of this city, is one of a large musical family, and on Sunday last, a concert of brothers and sisters had had experience on the concert platform, is, therefore, in it efficient concert company. It was made up of the choicest solo vocal music, violin and piano and instrumental music. The concert was given at the Crystal Palace and Covent Garden.

St. George propose to have a very shortly, particulars of which are announced in a later number.

THE GRAND LODGE.  
British Columbian Masons Hold their Annual Session at Kamloops.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the Province of British Columbia concluded its annual meeting, on Saturday last, at Kamloops. The session was opened on Thursday morning, Grand Master McKee presiding. There were present: Bro. Marcus Wolfe, D.G.M.; Bro. Clute, G.S.W.; Bro. Dr. Clarke, G.J.W.; Bro. Bishopillo, G.C.; Bro. W. J. Quinlan, G. Sec.; Bro. H. E. Heisterman, Grand Treasurer; Bro. J. E. Phillips, G.S.D.; Bro. D. B. Kelly, G.J.D.; Bro. M. L. G. G., G.P.; Bro. McGowan, G. Marshal; Bro. W. Trickey, G.T.; and Bro. Johnson, McAllister and Stone, Grand Stewards.

THE CORNER STONE LAID.

Interesting and Impressive Ceremonies at St. Alban's Church School, Nanaimo.  
NANAIMO, June 25.—The corner stone of St. Alban's Church school was laid on Monday, under Masonic auspices, in the presence of a very large congregation of people. The ceremonies and services were of a most imposing and impressive character.

THE BENEVOLENT ORDER.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. Next Month.  
The Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. will hold its annual session in Victoria in July. It embraces representatives from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, and during its session will bring into the city in the neighborhood of 800 visitors.

INTERIOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From the Sentinel, Star and News).  
Mr. T. Ellis reports Mrs. Ellis and family to be rapidly recovering.

THE MINERS STRIKE AT GILMAN.

All the Steamers on Puget Sound Now Go to Seattle or Tacoma for Coal.  
The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: As a result of the trouble at the coal mines most of the boats which have heretofore called at Seattle have been forced to coal at Nanaimo and Tacoma. The large tug frequently came to Seattle for coal, but now they all go to Nanaimo, and some of the ocean steamers that would have had to go to Nanaimo to load, and the boats which run through to Tacoma now take their fuel from there. Some of the small boats have changed from coal to wood fuel.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Annual Meeting of the Board Held Yesterday Morning at the City Hall.  
Presentation and Adoption of the Yearly Report and Discussion Thereon.  
The school trustees held their annual meeting in the Council chamber yesterday morning, Mr. Hayward in the chair. There were present Messrs. Walker, Mallette and Erskine, and in the lobby were Messrs. McMicking, Dr. Milne, Wm. Dalby, W. E. Cameron, John Jessop, John Kinman, Alex. Wilson, Cornelius Booth, W. H. Bone and John Fullerton. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by Secretary Erskine and approved.

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THE GRAND LODGE.

Officers Elected for the ensuing Year—A Grand Banquet Closes the Session.  
Seven prime Fries Angus bulls have been purchased by Mr. J. Edwards, North Thompson. The animals are from the famous Pope stock farm, Ontario, imported here some time since by Mr. T. Roper. Mr. Scott, who had charge of the animals, leaving for the United States, where he has purchased a range from Mr. Henry Croft, Victoria.

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CITY COUNCIL.

A Deputation from Port Angeles Waits on the Council to Enlist Their Co-operation.

The Interests of Victoria and Angeles Held to be, in Many Respects, Identical.

A special meeting of the City Council was held, last night, Alderman McKillop presiding. There were present Aldermen Hunter, Coughlan, Robertson, Holland, Munro, Richards, Renouf and Smith.

The object of the meeting was to receive a deputation from Port Angeles, who had come over to enlist the assistance of the Corporation of Victoria in the promotion of railway and other enterprises in which they claimed that Victoria and Port Angeles were mutually interested.

Mayor Brumfield having introduced his colleagues, Aldermen Maloney and Dr. Lewis, entered at length upon the position of Port Angeles as the natural outfitting point for the trade of the North-West, and explained what the people of the town were doing to develop the same.

They had gained considerable grants of land and money in aid of the railway of which Mr. O. K. Mallette was the general manager. What, however, they especially wanted was the moral support of Victoria, so as to secure the terminus of the transcontinental line.

Hardly likely that France will interfere—Peace the Best Policy.

London, June 19.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government is prepared to join in enforcing a close season for Behring's Sea on terms agreed upon between the United States and England.

MR. MALONEY, of Port Angeles, stated that he had been one of the most active of the committee to raise funds for the railroad bonds, and was under the impression that it was \$200,000 that was required.

MR. HOLLAND said that, for himself, he could not see why the development of Victoria should be called upon to help build a road in Washington, a foreign country. It was natural for people living there to aid the road, because it was to their interest to do so.

MR. RENOUF stated it as his opinion that the ratepayers would have no right to vote money for an enterprise outside of the county.

MURDERED AND MUTILATED.

The Shocking Crime Committed by a Young Man in Leeds, England.

His Mother, Forced by His Threats, Attempts to Conceal the Deed.

LONDON, June 19.—The inquest on the body of the little girl, Barbara Waterhouse, whose dismembered remains were recently found wrapped up in a bundle, near the town hall of Leeds, has developed some sensational evidence.

Mr. Frank Perrott, of Port Townsend, has sent here a fine steam launch, the Lady of the Lake, which will be transported to the Crescent.

BEHRING SEA CLOSED.

A Good Understanding Between America and Russia—Both Anxious to Preserve the Seal.

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THE ICY BAY DISASTER.

Particulars of the Drowning of Lieutenant Robinson and Four of the Bear's Crew.

Only One Man Out of the Boat's Crew Succeeded in Reaching Shore.

The Alaskan of June 13th furnishes the following details of the sad occurrence in Icy Bay, which resulted in the drowning of Lieutenant Robinson and four seamen of the revenue cutter Bear, and Mr. W. C. Moore, of the Russell exploring party.

PORT CRESCENT. Progress of Work on the Breakwater—Steam Launch to be Placed on the Lake.

PORT CRESCENT, June 20.—A large section of the rocky cliff back of the breakwater, fell a few days ago. The fragments were precipitated down as a shape as to materially help the work by bringing in a substance of material within each of the arms of the two derricks which rapidly load the cars running on the double tracks on the steadily growing sea wall.

AMERICAN VISITORS IN LONDON. What They Did and What They Expect to Achieve.

SEVERAL NOTES. From the Misses. Thomas Brody, who studied German at Nelson a year ago, has been sentenced to an additional three years imprisonment for assaulting his guard.

INSTANTLY KILLED. Fearful Death of a Logger on Valdes Island—His Brain Knocked Out by a Falling Tree.

GLACIER LAKE BURSTS, CASTING THE EARTH TO QUAKE. VIENNA, June 18.—An artificial lake, 1,000 feet long, 350 feet wide and 80 feet deep, formed by the Martell glacier behind the Zellfarrer mountain, in the Tyrol, burst its confines, to-day, and flooded the valley.

BRIDGES WILL. Thomas Turner Wins the Contest For His Uncle's Estate.

THE RING. John L. Sullivan has decided to come to his country's rescue. He has authorized James Waleley, of New York, and Charles...

THE SEALING QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury Nominates Two British Representatives on the Behring Sea Arbitration.

The North American Commercial Company Objects to the Order Prohibiting Hunting.

LONDON, June 19.—Lord Salisbury has nominated the two British representatives on the Behring Sea arbitration commission, subject to the queen's approval.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The North American Commercial Company, through their attorney, Judge Jeffries, has filed a protest with the treasury department. It states that it was assured a quota of 60,000 sealskins during 1890, and upon this assurance made a large outfit.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION. To the Rumors of a Disagreement Between Lord and Lady Brooke.

NO FOUNDATION FOR THE REPORTED DIVORCE SUIT—A POPULAR SOCIETY QUEEN.

LONDON, June 20.—Lady Brooke has made good lived the rumor which unpleasantly connected her name with that of the Prince of Wales. The society papers and gossip had last week given publicity to the statements that a rupture in the domestic arrangements of Lord Brooke was imminent.

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RAW SUGAR LIKELY TO BE FREE. OTTAWA, June 20.—The budget speech is likely to announce that raw sugar will be placed on the free list. In consequence of the revenue from this source amounting to two and a half millions, a duty on tea will probably be imposed.

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BRITCHELL MADE A CONTESTER. HAMILTON, June 20.—A local paper asserts that Dean Wade, of Woodstock, who attended Birchall, the murderer of Benwell, in his last hours on earth, and who was in the city, a few days ago, told a leading citizen that Birchall had confessed to him, that he had refrained from making it public because it would incriminate another person.

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HENRY CLEWS' N. Y. CIRCULAR.

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British Columbia's Mail & Recreation Member Retires and Resigns as Secretary of the Railway.

Does on Wharves and Pier's Furs Again the Subject of Debate.

PROHIBITION DISCUSSED, AND A ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT UPON.

OTTAWA, June 20.—Col. Price and a Colonist correspondent queries at the Post-office Department to the neglect of the mail at Yokohama and Hongkong to direct mail bag for Victoria.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

British Columbia's Mail Service—A Recreant Member Returns—Shuswap and Okanagan Railway.

Dues on Wharves and Piers—Brenner's Furs Again the Subject of Debate.

Prohibition Discussed, and Left to a Royal Commission to Report Upon.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 24.—Col. Prior, M. P., and a COLONIST correspondent made inquiries at the Post-office Department...

The Railway committee, to-day, Mr. Macpherson granting powers to extend the Shuswap and Okanagan R. R. to Osoyoos Lake on the boundary...

Mr. Perley, Chief Engineer of Public Works, was on the stand in the Tarlo committee, this morning...

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Judge McCoy, to-day, decided to grant new trials to Mary Crystal and Conroy, the jury bribers...

Business Failure.—TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—The Trenton China Co., controlled by the same men who operated the Star Rubber Co., failed to-day...

Wife Poisoned.—NEWPORT, Ky., June 23.—Mrs. Allie Gamel died, this morning, from the effects of poison administered either by her husband or her sister, Lilly Lloyd...

A Noble Sacrifice.—ASHBURY PARK, N. J., June 24.—Fred Brokaw, aged 21, son of Isaac V. Brokaw, a prominent New York clothier, and Miss Annie Donohue, a servant, whose life he was endeavoring to save, were drowned at Elliston, this afternoon...

Hon. Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to enable parties to sue for arrears of duties owing the government wharves and piers.

Sir John Thompson announced that the Government had requested the Imperial authorities, in August, 1889, to give a notice of application for a patent...

Sir Hector Langevin informed Mr. Mulock that the total cost of the new departmental buildings would be \$787,000.

Afterwards Minister Foster moved an amendment in favor of referring the whole question to a Royal Commission...

June 19.—The steamer is chartered by the Government for service in Alaska, ready for sea.

June 22.—Messrs. Haussers, Ploghead and Rodenbach, proprietors of Sunday Truth, and George E. Candier, editor, were arrested this morning...

AMERICAN NEWS.

Buffalo, June 22.—Messrs. Haussers, Ploghead and Rodenbach, proprietors of Sunday Truth, and George E. Candier, editor, were arrested this morning...

Nashville, Tenn., June 22.—The Nashville Savings Bank, the proprietors of which are Judd and Max Saxe, closed its doors this morning...

St. Paul, Minn., June 22.—The experience of Hercules Kitchon, one of the elder sons of millionaire Commodore Kitchon, in New York, is liable to be duplicated by that of the youngest member of the family...

Married in haste.—St. Paul, Minn., June 22.—The experience of Hercules Kitchon, one of the elder sons of millionaire Commodore Kitchon, in New York, is liable to be duplicated by that of the youngest member of the family...

How in a Synagogue.—Traverse City, Mich., June 23.—Ever since the Jewish synagogue was built, over two years ago, there has been a continual rivalry among the adherents.

Forests Fires.—Ont., June 20.—News has here of the destruction by fire of the depot of McLachlan Bros., together with all its contents...

Theft.—June 20.—Theodore B. John Horton, a clerk, missing.

Macdonald's Death.—June 20.—A special cable says the Imperial Federation passed a strong resolution in favor of the people of Canada in connection with the death of Sir John...

CANADIAN NEWS.

How the Tariff Changes are Viewed in the East—Sugar will be Much Cheaper.

Montreal Business Failure—A Manitoba Attorney Stricken from the Rolls—The McGreevy Scandal.

The McGreevy Case.—OTTAWA, June 24.—The Privileges and Elections Committee met this morning...

George Francis Train writes from Hongkong on his way across the world.

Such was the characteristically disjointed message blue pencilled on the back of an envelope, which came from the eccentric globe-circling one of the COLONIST staff, yesterday.

There was also a circular of S. W. Wall's literary novelty, "Around the world with tea," being the subject of his private secretary on the Tacoma tour.

Dear Citizens—Six thousand miles from New Zealand and Victoria, Puffinblower had a quick passage ever made to all these parts...

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OTTAWA, June 24.—Although the reduction of 50 per cent in salt duties was announced yesterday, the Conservative member thinks the article should be placed on the free list. A round robin to this effect was presented this morning.

What the "Empire" Says.—TORONTO, June 24.—The Empire says Foster's statement is one that will give general satisfaction to all classes of people.

The principal Canadian creditor is the Bank of Toronto, \$52,000.

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THE RIOTS AT WOO HOO.—Threats of More Violence—War Ships Protecting the Foreigners.

The North China Daily News, in its account, May 16th, of the Woo Hoo riots, says that it has been reported for several days that a mob of Chinese had determined to loot a bureau of property of the Jesuits at Woo Hoo, owing to a rumor that a number of Chinese children had been killed and their eyes taken out to make medicine for the Jesuit fathers.

Notwithstanding the scandals and strikes, the upper class of English society goes on as merrily as ever. This evening witnessed a quiet evening in the revival by the members of the late Temple of the Mask of Flowers originally produced at the court of James I., about the time the pilgrims were getting ready to sail for America.

The C.P.R. Said to Feel Already the Competition of the New Upton Line.

The second of the Upton line of trans-Pacific steamers is now about due, with another full cargo from China and Japan; and the pioneer ship of the line, the Zambezi, is expected to return to Victoria next Saturday.

FRANKFURT, June 24.—The English admirers of M. De Lesseps are arranging to present him with a memorial of their continued esteem and their sympathy with him in his present tribulations.

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BEELIN, June 24.—During a storm near Oldenburg, to-day, 16 hay makers took refuge from the rain under a shed. The building was struck by lightning and two of the men were killed, all the others being more or less injured.

Strikes of Italian Laborers on the Great Northern—They Refuse to Allow Other Trades to Work.

SPOKANE, June 23.—News of serious trouble with the Italian laborers employed on the Great Northern, comes from Kootenay. Advises from the scene of the difficulty is expected hourly, and is awaited with great interest.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Reconciliation Effected Between Viscount Cross and Sir John Gorst.

Germany Will Raise Funds by Lottery to Combat the African Slave Trade.

The Rumored Marriage of Parnell—The Carlow Campaign—Sympathy for De Lesseps.

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PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Shipping.—SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Arrived—Ship Oriental, Tacoma.

Cleared.—Srs. Umassila, Victoria; State of California, Portland; Wallington, Nansimo.

The Earth Quakes.—LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 23.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt between 8 and 10 o'clock last evening. The French man-of-war Inconstant, at Woo Hoo, was sent for and arrived on the 8th.

MAKING GOOD TIME.—George Francis Train writes from Hongkong on his way across the world.

Such was the characteristically disjointed message blue pencilled on the back of an envelope, which came from the eccentric globe-circling one of the COLONIST staff, yesterday.

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VANCOUVER NEWS.

Agreement Between the Rival Sugar Refineries—The American Company Withdraws from the British Columbia Market.

The Pitt Meadows Drying Co. have their dredger at work between the north and south arms of the Lillooet river. So far the progress has been most gratifying. By next December, they expect to have 1,500 acres rendered fit for cultivation.

PARAGRAPHS.—Pope Leo has just conferred the title of Count of the Roman Empire on Bishop Meunier, of Albany, N.Y. No other American representative of the church ever received that honor.

The Portland races have been declared off on account of unfavorable weather. The meeting will be held July 7th, and will continue for five days. The purse will aggregate \$5,000.

The launching of the new Italian ironclad Sicilia at Venice, in July, will be a great event and will have important political consequences. The British navy will be in line with the German, Italian and Austrian squadrons in a grand naval review.

It is stated that Portugal is again ripe for revolution and the next serious attempt will be made in the month of June. Successful. The same authority says a large part of the army and navy have been corrupted and as soon as certain arrangements are completed the decisive blow will be struck.

Prof. G. M. Mowbray, widely known as the inventor of nitro-glycerine, died at North Adams, Mass., Sunday night, after a protracted illness, aged 66 years.

The severe weather in Seattle, Wash., has been a great success. The people are greatly in need of clothing. Senator Cullon, of Illinois, is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1892, and he makes no secret of the fact.

At St. Petersburg, Sunday, while a large balloon was being inflated with gas, it escaped and carried up four workmen. When at a great height the balloon burst and the four men were thrown to the ground and horribly mangled.

The French Senate has rejected the bill recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies remitting the 6,000,000 franc tax on land sown in wheat during the past summer.

The telegram stating that the Guatemalan Government remitted \$6,000,000 in bonds instead of \$3,000,000, and that the additional amount was sold by Barillas, is officially denied.

The Italian Government has forbidden the public authorities to grant permits for meetings whose object is to denigrate the triple alliance.

Secretary Rank has put in working order at Chicago his new bureau for the microscopic examination of hog products for export.

The Indians of the Mexican State of Vera Cruz have revolted, and the government has sent troops to quell the insurrection.

Mr. Quinton and Mrs. Grimwood, whose husbands were massacred at Manipur, have each been accorded a pension of \$1,500 per annum. Mrs. Grimwood has also been decorated with the Order of the Red Cross, for bravery, at the battle of Queen Victoria.

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ORTHODOXY ALARMED.

Spurgeon and Other Ministers Want Through Calvinism.

Alarmed by the recent Wesleyan discussion on inspiration and Sabbath keeping, Mr. Spurgeon, with a number of other ministers, has signed a manifesto declaring for those who believe in the inspiration of both Testaments as the word of God, saying that the two must stand or fall together.

HELIOGRAPH LANGUAGE.

Signaling by This Method is a comparatively Recent Invention.

In the dispatches from the northwest describing the movements of the troops assembled there mention was now and then made of the operations of the heliograph corps, and also of the signaling by the Indians among themselves with pieces of looking-glass.

The first use of the modern system of military signaling, which was invented by Gen. A. J. Myer, of the United States Army, was in the campaign against the Navajo Indians in northwestern New Mexico in 1860, says the New York Sun. Flags and torches were the means chiefly used. Signaling by reflected light has been common in many countries for a long period; but the American Indian has for years used bits of looking-glass for this purpose.

The perfected heliograph is comparatively a recent invention. It is a small, adjustable mirror mounted on a tripod and easily portable. When the mirror has been adjusted to reflect the light upon the station to be communicated with, a message is sent by means of a long period of looking-glass. The signal corps used the heliograph very effectively in the campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona in 1886, and the corps has also attained remarkable results with the heliograph in other more peaceful signaling operations.

Distasteful People.—MAKE an exception in favor of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is known to be a cure for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, and all bowel complaints, and is especially useful in cases where the bowels are relaxed and the stools are watery.











The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. BY W. H. ELLIS & CO. THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY. THE WEEKLY COLONIST PUBLISHED ONCE A WEEK.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character.

THE CITY COUNCIL. Old French Hospital to be Turned into a Home for Infirm and Destitute.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A. L. BELYAS AS POLICE MAGISTRATE—NEW BY-LAWS—MOUNT TOLMIE PARK.

COMMUNICATIONS. From the Citizens of Seattle—Extending an invitation to the Mayor and Council to attend the Independence day celebrations.

From Citizens of Fairhaven—Inviting the Council to visit that city on July 4th. Accepted with thanks.

From John Teague—In behalf of Michael Park, urging necessity of a new sidewalk on Esplanade street. Referred to Street Committee.

HONORARY TREASURER REPORT, of the Queen's Birthday Celebration, reporting bills to the extent of \$883.21 and cash in hand to meet them of \$883.22.

From W. J. Luker and other tax payers of Spring Ridge re the grading of the North Road, Spring Ridge. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

of a special meeting to consider the city's finances, and the Mayor appointed a special meeting for next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, sharp.

MR. BELYAS'S APPOINTMENT. The matter of notifying Mr. Belyas of his election as police magistrate was discussed, and it developed a discrepancy.

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THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE. WARRANTED TO CURE. APHRODITE or money refunded.

HAGYARD'S "YELLOW OIL" Cures Rheumatism. Freeman's Worm Powders.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THE UNDERGROUND Importers and Dealers in Tea, hereby notify the Trade generally that the letters "M M" are one of their specific trade marks.

FOR SALE. THE BEST BRED JERSEY BULL ON the Pacific Coast, Belle's Rotor, No. 18,377.

FARMS FOR SALE. ON AND NEAR COWICHAN BAY. PAR-TICULARLY IMPROVED.

WASHBURN. Cutlery, Mandibles & Brushes in volume and quality of tone and the best in the world.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. Have to offer for the Season of 1891 the following celebrated Hay and Harvesting Machines: TORONTO BINDERS AND MOWERS, AND SHARP'S SULKY RAKE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd. HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ERSKINE'S. Ladies Examine the New Lines of Oxford Shoes. ROOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM. 132 GOVERNMENT ST. COR. JOHNSON ST.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEER. THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER. A POWERFUL INVIGORATOR.

"M M" are one of their specific trade marks, and name for Tea imported and sold by them.

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

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

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

E. G. PRIOR & CO. WAGONS, Carriages, Buggies, Carts, ETC., ETC. Send for Special Catalogue and Prices.

TEA. Young Hyson. Write for R. H. JAMES, 88 FORT STREET.

THIRTY-THREE PARNELL'S OSH. The Long Talked Of Marriage. Fallen Leader to Mrs. Finally Performe.

Every Effort Made to Rescue. The Clergyman who is a Minister Assists Parnell.

A Rainy Wedding Day, but Entirely Satisfactory. Those Most Concerned.

LONDON, June 25.—The great day has been the wedding of Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea.

THE MARRIAGE HAD TAKEN place under a special license, employment within three months of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Mr. Parnell went to Brighton his home, yesterday, and returned to the residence of his wife to his own.

THE MORNING WAS A GLOOMY one and soon began to rain in torrents.

At their leisure, and at 10 o'clock, their correspondent, on call purpose of obtaining some information enclosed in Mrs. O'Shea's letter, writes that the wedding of their domestic life was postponed until the blessing of the church was pronounced upon the marriage.