

The Colonist. FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

RIGHTS NOT IN DANGER.

We are glad to see that time has been given the people of the Dominion as well as their representatives in Parliament calmly to consider the Manitoba School Question from every point of view.

Most people, for instance, who do not inquire into the subject carefully, are apt to conclude that it is proposed to enroach upon the rights of the people of Manitoba.

Now the rights of the people of the Province of Manitoba with respect to education are clearly defined in the British North America Act, which is the Constitution of the Dominion and applies to all the Provinces.

There is another protection for the denominational minority in the different provinces. If in any province, say Manitoba, after it enters the Union, "separate or dissentient schools" are established and a law is enacted "affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education."

It will be seen from this that the Manitoba minority had the right under the law of the Province to appeal to the Governor-General in Council from any Act of the Provincial Legislature that affected them injuriously in the matter of education.

This denunciation of British Free Trade was not written by a Canadian protectionist or by an anti-British American, but by an Englishman in England, for the edification of his countrymen. If a Canadian Conservative ventured to assert that "Villiers, Cobden, Bright and the Anti-Corn Law League made a stupendous blunder he would be laughed to scorn by Canadian free traders; yet an Englishman has done this in one of the ablest of the British reviews, and his statements are treated with respect by the British public.

It must not be forgotten for a moment by those who desire to arrive at an intelligent as well as an impartial decision in this matter that it was not the Governor-General in Council who limited the powers of the provinces with regard to education. His Excellency and his advisers had no more to do with that matter than had the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and his advisers.

FRIDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

The Orange demonstration yesterday was imposing, and much larger than anyone expected it would have been.

was the fine appearance of the processionists and the good order that prevailed. Not only did the members of the different lodges conduct themselves as sober, self-respecting citizens should conduct themselves, but the crowds through which they walked for the greater part of the way were good-humored and cordial.

A FORM OF PROTECTION.

It is generally supposed that free trade and protection are diametrically opposed to each other. We are told that they are opposing systems and that they produce widely different results.

"The fact is that Free Trade was advanced and carried under false pretences. It was presented as the cause of the laborer, to give him a cheap loaf. The real object was a cheap hand for the mills."

We are firmly convinced that when the subject of the protection of denominational minorities by the Constitution is calmly and dispassionately considered by intelligent men they will come to the conclusion that the provision which saves minorities in some of the provinces from being injuriously affected by the legislation of the majorities is an excellent feature of the Constitution, and that it has worked well.

HOW CANADA IS AFFECTED.

It might be supposed that since the Imperial colonial policy has been placed on a proper footing it would not matter a great deal to any colony what party is in power in Great Britain.

THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

The men who drew up the Constitution of the Dominion considered it essential to the peace and welfare of the commonwealth about to be established to protect denominational minorities.

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Canadian Gazette (London) is well pleased to see that Mr. Chamberlain has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies.

BETTER IN SIX HOURS.

Disagreeing Kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE.

It is a pity that Mr. Donaldson and the other gentlemen who drew up the resolution that was submitted to the meeting assembled on the Caledonia grounds on Friday, had not read the constitution of the Dominion, "our federal compact," as they term it, before they began their work.

Now, anyone who reads the British North America Act at all carefully must see that in the matter of Education the right of the provinces of the Dominion to control their own local affairs is not "recognized." On the contrary, it is restricted in the clearest possible manner.

This is not a mere matter of opinion. It is a matter of fact, confirmed by the decisions of the highest legal tribunals in the land. No intelligent man should allow himself to remain in ignorance for a single day of the exact powers of the provinces with respect to education.

Then follow sub-sections 1, 2, 3, 4, which limit and restrict the jurisdiction of the Provincial legislatures. In order that all our readers may see for themselves what the limitations and restrictions are, we reproduce the whole of section 93 of "the federal compact" alluded to in the resolution.

Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the Union.

IS IT A GAME?

To judge by the way in which the agitation on the Manitoba school question in Parliament and in the country is treated by some of our contemporaries, one is forced to the conclusion that they regard it as a kind of sport in which the country has little or no interest.

NERVOUS PEOPLE.

And those who are all tired out and have tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Serravallo, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood, also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

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THE GLORIOUS "TWELFTH."

To THE EDITOR:—It was touching spectacle—the arches and banners decorated with portraits of Queen Victoria and William III, mottoes of "Remember the deeds of your forefathers," "One Queen, One Country," and similar emblems of English patriotism. But it was still more touching and interesting to see the 2,000 Americans—members of the American Protective Association—who the day before, when on the other side, had been shouting themselves hoarse for the "Monks Doctrine," "American for Americans," "Doctrines of Victoria and British Interference," and similar tall twisting expressions, entirely converted and restored to love and devotion towards the British Crown.

Resolved, that in view of the recognized rights of the provinces to control their own local affairs under our federal compact, and in view with alarm of the shameful intention of the Dominion Government to force the local government of the Province of Manitoba to restore the system of schools which has been found wholly inefficient.

In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education subject and according to the following provisions.

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BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS. CURES DYSPEPSIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS. B.B.E. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common impile to the worst scrofulous sore.

the universities, and every one of which was a centre of popular schooling and of charity for the people in its neighborhood. In England all of these institutions, the protectors and patrons of learning (I allude to the monasteries) were suppressed and became the homes of the powerful and over-rich aristocracy which the reformation created. It was not until the year 1826, or nearly three hundred years after the Reformation, that England felt the need of, or was inspired to create, more universities than the Catholics had left to it ready made. If anyone wishes to verify my figures let him consult Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and the Encyclopedia of Chronology, by Woodward & Cates.

I should like to say something about Mr. Dalton McCarthy's remarkable letter which Mr. Donaldson read at yesterday's celebration, but space permits me to refer to only one point. Mr. McCarthy speaks of a Roman Catholic bishop named "Gravel" who has recently "slandered the whole country by assailing the honor and integrity of the judicial committee of the Privy Council."

Mr. McCarthy quotes no documents in proof of these sweeping assertions—which, as remarked with reference to some of the charges of intolerance of the separate schools of Manitoba, is so general that they are rather vilification, than allegation. I think it very unlikely that Bishop Gravel would assail the honor and integrity of the Privy Council, when that Council is greater than any of the rest of the world, and accorded Catholic rights in Manitoba.

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MAIL CONTRACT. SCHEDULED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 22nd August next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between Kettleby Creek and 100-Mile House, from the 1st October next.

WANTED. YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good cultivators and industrious can find employment in a good concern, with \$50 per month and upwards, according to ability.

FOR SALE—At someone, near E. & N. Railway, a farm containing 130 acres; 30 acres cleared, fenced, good cultivation, building, etc., and good orchard of large and small fruit, valued at \$7,000. For terms, apply C.J.J. office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—In town of Dunsmuir, a house and lot; good opening for residence or business, as there is no present building in business in the town. Price \$1,350, liberal terms; rent for \$50 a month. Apply C.J.J. office.

UPPER BRITISH COLUMBIA. LONDON. Leader on says: 'a gloomy as the approach when low of the wh Argentine. A num exchange Michael chquer, position. The Ex paymaster of the g Lister, guards i the buckhorn mistress of The Bal was 23 years old. Both H. Henley to tainly the oarman, 4 clubs before crew of the dam also compete for 1896. The An turned in L and August two Amer They were In an ad provement bility that Field rates providing be of the applies to as the leave a fro to within a of the race. President rillas, of the former street and Barrillas un Barrios now proceed Telegran that Gen the comman pects of lea desires to with honor The Fran the So to a curru informed C was a mere strongly ag lista them mood. The Conservati nearly every to join in the Field Henley reg for not re false start. Ex-Preid has died of Burles has Bogan was November 27 a rebellion a 1887 he was he recogniz dent of Sa home, and which Broog vigor, shoot His cruelly Bogan was cleared Leiva posed. The genev mented con-d posed condi tives, three Among the were: Rig Unions, re over Square Bartlett, me tives; Mr. J represents C. A. J. Mund active of the. A dispato hundred in of Formosa them were k the Japanese II Conserv the text of a dinal Gibbon submitted Rone, espe Eucharist cho those held tional progr science for ington. At Seol the flight of Pak Yong He for his arre for a bett his brother-in-la of prince. C new cabinet forward by the office of the forced upon a practical dig political wis ship of the have been the large conceatring but is scatt manner as the dark as the vessels others are so getting an id getting an id 80,000 Rusi about Vladl decided m M. M. Soir, and w roring matte TW HAMILTON eight lodges of the Loyal True lodge of the bands, after barked on for returning to the joined the b mand, in a London, J

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JULY 19, OAK BAY SCHOOL.

A Board of Trustees Finally Elected - A Very Lively Meeting.

The Election Caused by the Selection of a Lady to the Position

A special meeting of the voters of the Oak Bay school district was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing three trustees, the annual election of a fortnight ago having been voided by the return of a woman as one of the members of the board. The poll on that occasion resulted in the election of Mr. C. T. W. Piper, Mr. R. T. Williams and Mrs. Moody; yesterday the choice fell upon Messrs. Frank Barrill, D. H. McNeill and A. H. Harman. The meeting yesterday was, however, so remarkable for disregard of all rules, parliamentary and otherwise, that before it was declared adjourned by the chairman - no motion being offered in that direction - the promise of a protest had been publicly made. It is therefore quite within the limits of possibility that the second election, like the first, may cause for nothing.

Preceding the regular business yesterday came a report from the retiring trustees - Messrs. D. H. McNeill, Frank Barrill and D. H. McNeill - in which they explained the necessity for the special meeting and referred in terms of high appreciation to the progress that had attended the efforts of the teacher, Miss Josephine Calhoun, during the term just closed. With the promised new school house, tenders for which had already been invited by the Lands and Works department, it was predicted that even more acceptable results would be obtained.

This report was adopted after Messrs. Piper, Graham and Noble had severely censured the retiring trustees for neglecting the duties of their office by not having attended the closing exercises of the school. Mr. Hamilton on the other hand took occasion to pay a tribute of appreciation to Mr. McNeill for his energetic efforts in securing the establishment of the school.

Mr. Piper was then voted to the chair, and Mr. Graham done the office of secretary, and immediately the disorder commencing. Before vacating the chair in favor of the elected chairman, Mr. Barrill remarked, "I think it would be well for us first to decide how long the poll shall be kept open today."

"No you don't," the chairman interposed, "I'll attend to that. I know all about what you've been doing - writing letters to this and to that one that the poll would close at 4 o'clock."

Mr. Barrill explained that what he had written in this respect had been "unconsciously written" - that is he had thought the time limited the time for the closing of the poll to 4 o'clock.

"Well, it doesn't," replied the Chairman, "we'll fix that to suit ourselves."

Proceeding, the Chairman thanked the voters present for the honor done him. He blamed the retiring trustees for the regular election having been set aside.

"Had they done their duty," he observed, "we would not have proceeded irregularly as the election - an election at which three trustees were chosen than whom none better could be found." He specially regretted Mrs. Moody's inability to attend the general meeting, but assured the ladies and gentlemen present that next session's legislation would remove all obstacles in this direction. He was proceeding to "show up," as he described it, the election tactics of Messrs. Barrill and McNeill, when called to order by Mr. Harman.

"We're not here to-day to listen to private grievances," said that gentleman; "we're here to elect school trustees. Let's get to business."

This advice prevailed, and the nominations of Messrs. Piper, Barrill, McNeill, Harman, Noble and Hamilton were received. Then on a vote it was decided that the election should be by ballot and that the poll should remain open until 4 o'clock.

In connection with this resolution Clause 4 of the School Manual, relating to meetings, was quoted, this clause reading thus: "The poll at every election of a trustee shall not be kept open after 4 o'clock p. m."

Messrs. Piper and Barrill informed the meeting that they had the authority of Hon. Col. Baker and of Dr. Pope in saying that though this was the school law it applied only to decisions at regular meetings. This was a special election and the voters present could decide that the poll be kept open till 10 o'clock at night if they so wished.

Mr. Noble also formally protested against Mr. Piper, being himself a candidate, acting as chairman and conducting the election. No notice was, however, taken of the protest.

Scrutineers having been appointed the voting commenced, the Chairman and scrutineers giving out the ballots and the voters depositing them in a convenient box. A number of votes had thus been received when attention was directed to the fact that no record was being kept of those who had voted.

The Chairman ruled that all who had voted were known to be qualified, and a record was kept of the names of those coming after.

Messrs. Hartman and Barrill having openly asserted that the Chairman was carrying ballot papers around the room and had given more than one to one person, Mr. Barrill challenged Mr. Noble's right to vote. The Chairman - "I don't care what you object to; you're not running this meeting. His vote is all right."

Mr. Barrill - "But I challenge it." The Chairman - "I say his vote is all right, and that settles it."

Ultimately Mr. Noble made the declaration and his vote was received, Mr. Barrill observing: "There's a \$100 penalty provided for that and I'll see that you pay it."

The Chairman - "You shut up. I should think you'd be wise enough to try and behave like a gentleman."

Five o'clock arrived at last, and the chairman declared the poll closed. Then the room was cleared and the count of the votes commenced, the scrutineers on the completion of their labors reporting the ballots cast as follows: Barrill, 35; McNeill, 26; Harman, 18; Piper, 15; Noble, 12, and Hamilton, 8.

Messrs. Barrill, McNeill and Harman were accordingly declared elected.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

The appeal of the Yorkshire Guarantee Company against the provincial taxation upon mortgages was heard in the Exchequer yesterday. It was made on behalf of the company from a decision of the court of revision at New Westminster upon a number of grounds, which, however, upon argument resolve themselves into two: (1.) That the company is entitled to deduct from the amount for which it is assessed, the amount borrowed by it upon the collateral security of the pledge of mortgages which it holds;

HENLEY REGATTA.

The Course Rowed Over by the Competing Crews in the Regent Races

The Argonaut Crew - Some of the Leading Representatives of Cornell.

The interest of the entire sporting world has centered during the past week in the great Henley regatta, where the crack crews of England and America, as well as representative crews from Continental Europe met to struggle for supremacy on the water. The races were rowed against the stream over a course one mile and 550 yards in length. The greatest event of the regatta was for the Grand Challenge Cup. Six crews entered for this race, among them the Thames, London and Leander rowing clubs, the crew from the German college and Cornell. The Englishmen were not the least bit frightened at the American crew, but looked on the Germans as very dangerous rivals. The Grand Chal-

VICTORIA WINS.

The Royal City Lacrosse Team Whitewashed by the Triangles.

Saturday's Yacht Races - Cricket at the Canteen Grounds and on the Hill.

The championship lacrosse match yesterday went to the Triangles by a score of four goals to nothing. A good deal of uncertainty was felt beforehand as to what sort of a game Victoria would put up with four intermediates on the team; but the result was eminently satisfactory, and the spectators noted with delight the splendid play of the new blood. The Westminsters also had young players on their team who did very well; but the loss of Spain and Ryal had a very weakening effect. Though strong on the defense, the visitors were very weak on the home, who utterly failed to take advantage of a number of good points, and were not a match for the quick checking of Victoria's defense. It was only because of the splendid work of the defence that the Westminsters did not lose more goals than they did.

There was a fair attendance at the Calendon grounds to see the struggle and excitement during the games was intense. The applause and shouts from the grand stand were deafening at times, and the young man with his first cane expressed his enthusiasm regardless of the nerves of people, by vigorously thumping the slate in front of the grand stand.

The teams were the same as published yesterday with the exception that T. Watson acted as field captain for the Triangles instead of W. Clark. Mr. A. Stuckling made a good referee; Messrs. A. J. Smith, of Victoria, and J. B. Johnson, of Westminster, were behind the flags. The time



THE COURSE AT HENLEY.

keepers were Mr. T. Allioe, of Victoria, and Mr. Mahoney, of Westminster.

FIRST GAME.

Play was sharp at the start, the ball passing up and down the field quickly, with hard checking that effectually prevented either side from putting in any combined tell and the play became more open. Westminster's centre for the time being had the

best of it, P. Peel, Oddy and Dalgleish combining very fine runs and playing a nice combination. By and by Victoria pulled together and began the attack on the visitor's goal. Cusack, Bland, Campbell and Clark played like veterans, and Bland's cool, clever work was a great help to the team. S. Peck, in goal for the visitors, made some over to C. Cullin, of Victoria, made some very clever stops, while Cheyne's long



THE ARGONAUT CREW OF TORONTO.

few feet of the finish, when the London crew put on a splendid spurt and won by about two feet in 8 minutes 1 second. This was the only boat that was not a stroke. The other boats were all stroke. The crews of the Thames Rowing Club and won the trophy.

The Cornell, Argonaut and Dutch crews have now all left Henley. The Canadians

throws helped time and again to defer the Westminster defeat. The whole of the Triangle home did clever work, Ditchburn and The feeding Bland and the Collins in fine style. Finally The got the ball, tipped it over to C. Cullin, and in another moment Bland had it and scored nicely. Time - 19 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

Ditchburn loomed up in grand shape this game, doing some very clever catching in the field and sending the ball back where it was most needed. Victoria had a narrow squeak from Oddy, who shot once close on the flags, but a beautiful stop by Caldwell was the only result. A short stop was made for the 'Old Toop' to do over a cut by F. Cullin's head. Then from mid-field Cusack passed to Ditchburn, who placed the ball right in front of the flag. The Westminster defence bunched splendidly but the Triangle home were on them and in the scrimmage sent the ball through, scoring Victoria's second goal. Time, 16 minutes.

THIRD GAME.

Victoria now seemed to have things her own way, and though the visitors worked hard their team play was not equal to the ball he never had a chance to shoot, for Belfry paid him particular attention, and there was always W. H. Cullin, Clark or another of the defence to send the ball out over the head. This game had a nasty cut over the head; this game which necessitated a slight stop for repairs. Patterson passed to Ditchburn who ran in and scored the third goal for the Triangles. Time 14 minutes.

FOURTH GAME.

Westminster made a gallant attempt to

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The "Mowera's" Splendid Voyage - Entertainments at Sea - The "Warrimoo" Passed.

Address Presented to Captain Stott by the Passengers of the Ship.

Owing to time lost when last in port, the R.M.S. Mowera, Capt. Stott, was three days beyond schedule time in completing the round trip yesterday afternoon. She had a remarkably smooth voyage, of which Parser Young kindly furnishes the appended account: "The R.M.S. Mowera left Sydney on the 20th June at 1:30 p.m., and with fine weather reached Sara on the 28th of June. After discharging cargo and landing passengers she resumed her voyage northwards the following day, during which Alofa Island was sighted in passing. On the 29th of June at 4:40 p.m., in lat. 3 42 S., long. 172 15 W., the R.M.S. Warrimoo, bound south, and the R.M.S. Warrimoo, bound south, was passed on June 30 the equator was crossed at noon in long. 170 54 W., and with a continuation of fine weather Honolulu was reached at 3:30 p.m. on the 5th inst. A number of passengers and crew were taken on board and a start again was made at 8:30 p.m. the same day. With clear weather and a smooth sea Cape Flattery was passed at 10 a.m. and Victoria wharf reached at 4 p.m. The passage being so delightfully smooth and the weather in every respect favorable, the passengers passed a very pleasant time. A number of enjoyable concerts were held and a successful dance was given after leaving Honolulu. On the voyage Capt. Stott was presented with the following address, signed by all the passengers:

"We, the passengers by the Mowera to Vancouver, desire before leaving the ship to express our sense of the comfort we have enjoyed, the uniform courtesy and kindness we have experienced from the hands of Commandant and his officers, the attention and care we have received from the attendants of the ship during our passage across the Pacific. All the arrangements made for the convenience and enjoyment of the passengers we found to be most excellent, and could wish no better holiday trip nor more comfortable means of travelling than we have had on the Mowera from the 20th of June to July 13, 1895."

The saloon passengers were: For Victoria: T. Ramsbottom, A. Higginson, Mrs. Baker, Miss De la Cour, Miss Tompkins, W. H. Hall, Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. Bell and child; for elsewhere: Dr. Clowes, Rev. Lawrence, J. C. Wood, Mrs. and Miss Langtree, L. G. and Mrs. Robertson, a daughter and maid; James Norrie, H. Franks, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cameron, H. W. Fraser, J. Richmond, J. Richmond, Jr., J. S. Colton-Fox, Mr. Dalziel, Miss Dalziel, Rev. Howison, J. Stokes-Bosley, H. Glidennister, Miss Carter, J. J. Hart, Mrs. Smith, W. Mrs. Chalmers and family, J. Falconer, W. Hunt, W. Clarke, W. Walshe, J. Taylor, J. S. Clarke, C. Bourne, Mrs. Baptista, E. Balllock, J. Eastwood, J. Wallings, Mr. and Mrs. March, Mr. Thoms, Mr. and Mrs. family, G. Gledhill, W. Husband, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and family, C. Peterson, G. Johnson, A. K. Walker, E. J. Hadley, A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Faris and family, C. Pringle, C. H. Morrison and C. A. Nevill.

Mrs. Baker is the wife of Hon. Col. James Baker of this city, who with Miss De la Cour is returning from a pleasure trip to Honolulu. James Norrie is the great London tennis player, who has been following up theatrical work in London. His last engagement was Sydney, N. S. W., where his ability was greatly appreciated and where he won for himself many friends. He is going direct to New York, where he is already well known. He is on his return here while the Mowera was in port, it being his intention to take the first Eastern bound overland express. Among other passengers of prominence was Lieut. Robertson of the Australian militia, who with Mrs. Robertson and child, is bound for London. The greater number of the passengers are tourists. As cargo the Mowera brought 273 cases of meat, 429 cases Australian tinned fruit, and 879 bunches of bananas, 121 cases of miscellaneous goods, 20 cases of treacle, 1 case rubber coats, 694 lbs. of tin, 3 cases of machinery, 65 bales of sheepskins, 19 bales of wool, 10 cases general merchandise. The usual quantity of freight was taken on at Victoria, and the ship was able to proceed to Vancouver about 8 o'clock.

THE WHEEL.

THE WHEEL.

The racing men of the V.W.C., with McGregor of Nanaimo, had some excellent practice yesterday on the Oak Bay track at 3, 4, 5 and 5 miles. There was a high wind blowing, but generally creditable time was made. S. P. Moody had things pretty much his own way at the short distance until a regrettable fall spoiled his riding chances. He took the mile novice in 3:27 from a field of four and the second from five competitors. The third was done in 4:35 by McGregor, with Johnson a close second; and the half was won by Kavanaugh in 1:19. Wolff being close up. The open mile was taken by G. Moody, Jr., S. P. Moody second, in 2:53 4-5; and Kavanaugh and McGregor finished first and second respectively in the five miles, the time being 15:45.

YACHTING.

At a meeting of the Victoria yacht club on Friday evening, Mr. Ed. Mallandaine, jr., was elected secretary in place of Mr. Shedden, whose resignation as secretary was received and accepted. Mr. Shedden, however, still holding office as treasurer.

THE CITY.

Mr. W. S. DALBY, D.D.S., a recent graduate of the Philadelphia dental college, has fitted up very attractive dental rooms in the Vernon building, and is now prepared to undertake all lines of dentistry. Dr. Dalby was the first applicant to pass the new provincial examination, having done so with great credit to himself.

A neat pamphlet just issued puts into circulation in permanent form the annual report of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home. The proceedings of the recent annual meeting are included, together with a complete list of the subscribers for the year past, and the names and ages of the boys and girls in the home. A picture of the new building appears on the cover.

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The saloon passengers were: For Victoria: T. Ramsbottom, A. Higginson, Mrs. Baker, Miss De la Cour, Miss Tompkins, W. H. Hall, Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. Bell and child; for elsewhere: Dr. Clowes, Rev. Lawrence, J. C. Wood, Mrs. and Miss Langtree, L. G. and Mrs. Robertson, a daughter and maid; James Norrie, H. Franks, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cameron, H. W. Fraser, J. Richmond, J. Richmond, Jr., J. S. Colton-Fox, Mr. Dalziel, Miss Dalziel, Rev. Howison, J. Stokes-Bosley, H. Glidennister, Miss Carter, J. J. Hart, Mrs. Smith, W. Mrs. Chalmers and family, J. Falconer, W. Hunt, W. Clarke, W. Walshe, J. Taylor, J. S. Clarke, C. Bourne, Mrs. Baptista, E. Balllock, J. Eastwood, J. Wallings, Mr. and Mrs. March, Mr. Thoms, Mr. and Mrs. family, G. Gledhill, W. Husband, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and family, C. Peterson, G. Johnson, A. K. Walker, E. J. Hadley, A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Faris and family, C. Pringle, C. H. Morrison and C. A. Nevill.

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stidious pains in his little pocket notebook. For two seasons he had gone on with this amateur authorship, if such it might be called, and toward the end of the second he had pretty fairly finished his allotted task work.

But the fo'c'sle of a sealer in full pursuit of ice is by no means an ideal place for literary composition. Many a time and again Arnold was interrupted by the pleas-antries or angry calls; many a time he was delayed by the impossibility of finding room for a few minutes' work even on so humble a basis. At last, one afternoon, toward the close of the sealing season, he was told off with a dozen other men for a run in a boat down the icebound coast in search of fresh sealing grounds. His party was on the lookout for Greenland seals, which usually bask and flounder in the sun on the blocks in ice floes, and they had rowed to a considerable distance from their ship without perceiving any "fish," as the sealers call them. Their road lay through a floating mass of blue crystalline ice blocks.

At last the pack grew too thick for them to penetrate any farther, and the boat in charge, blowing his whistle from the stern, gave the word to return to the Sheriff Ivory. They rowed back again about half a knot, in full sight of their ship, when it became gradually apparent that the ice was becoming surrounded by icebergs. A change in the wind brought them along unexpectedly. One after another the great white moun-

tains loomed up and approached them from all sides, apparently sailing in every direction at once, though really, of course, only veering with the breeze from different quarters in the same general direction. The boat's looker at them with some surprise. "Ah don't care for bergs," he said in his thick Sunderland dialect. "Tha've got now pilot aboard." And indeed the icebergs seemed to be drifting in every direction, high and thither and random, without much trace of a ruler. Closer and closer they drew, those huge glacial islands, two large ones in particular almost blocking the way to the ship in front of them. The boat's looker at them again. "Toorn her about, boys," he said once more in a veiled way. "Easy all, bow side. Row like blazes, you oother uns! Ah'm thinkin' we'll naw be able to break through them by that quarter."

The men turned the boat instantly in obedience to his command and began rowing for their lives in the opposite direction. It was away from the ship, but in their present strait the first thing to be thought of was avoiding the present danger from the icebergs at all hazards. By and by the boat's looker spoke again. "Ah'm thinkin'," he said slowly, "tha're toornin' themself this way, mates."

Arnold Willoughby glanced round. It was only too true. The icebergs, which were two enormous blocks of white shimmering crystal, half a mile or more in length, had shifted their course apparently, and were now coming together, one behind and one in front of them. The boat lay helpless in a narrow channel of blue water between high walls of ice that glistened in the sun like chalk cliffs in August.

the loud rumble of an earthquake deafened their ears with its roar, redoubled and innegated. The bergs had met and clashed together in very truth, and all nature seemed to clash with them. A horrible boiling and swirling of water around them—a fearful shower of ice about their heads! And then, just before Arnold Willoughby closed his eyes and ceased to think or feel, he was dimly aware of some huge body from above crushing and mangling him helplessly. Pains darted through him with fierce spasms, and then all was silence.

Half an hour passed away before Arnold, lying stiff, was again conscious of anything. By that time he opened his eyes and heard a voice say gruffly: "W'y, Willoughby ain't killed neither. He's a-lookin' about him."

At sound of the voice, which came from one of his fellow sailors, Arnold started to raise himself on his arm. As he did so another terrible shock of pain made him drop down again, half insensible. He was cured to him dimly that his arm must be broken. Beyond that he knew nothing. And he lay there long, nobody taking for the time any further notice of him. When he opened his eyes a second time, he could see very well why they were still surrounded by white remnants of the bergs, and the remaining valid men of the crew were still rowing for dear life to get clear of the danger. But one other man lay worse crushed than himself—a mangled mass of clotted blood and torn rags of clothes at the bottom of the boat, while the second one by his side, still alive, but barely that, groaned horribly at intervals in the throes of deadly agony.

Arnold lay back once more, quite passive all the while as to whether it was for or against him. He was weak and faint with pain, and so far as he thought of anything at all thought merely in a dim way that he would like to live if only for one thing—to see Kathleen Hesslegrave. The impression of her name came to him as if it had really happened. It was a curious accident. An iceberg is a huge floating mass of ice, only an insignificant part of which shows visibly above water. The vastly greater portion is submerged and unsuspected. It is impossible, of course, to guess at the shape of this submerged part any more than one could guess at the shape of the submerged part of a piece of ice as it bobs up and down in a glass by observation of the bit that protrudes above the water.

These particular icebergs, however, had such exceptionally sheer and perpendicular sides that they looked like huge fragments of an extended icefield broken off laterally. They seemed to show that the submerged portion was almost as high as the visible part above water. Had that been the case, Arnold Willoughby's boat could never have escaped complete destruction. It would have been staved in and crushed between the great colliding walls like a nut under a steam hammer. But, as it happened, the submerged block was not so large in that direction than the visible portion, and the bergs thus crashed together for the most part under water, causing a commotion and eddy which very nearly succeeded in swamping the boat, and which rendered rowing for a minute or two wholly impossible.

At the same time a projecting pinnacle that jutted out above from the face of the cliff came in contact with another part of the opposing iceberg, and shivering into fragments a hundred yards away from the boat broke up with such force that many of its shattered pieces were hurled into the boat, which they, too, threatened to swamp, but which fortunately resisted by the mere elasticity of the water about them.

For a minute or two all on board had been tumult and confusion. It was impossible for those who were less seriously hurt to decide offhand upon the magnitude of the disaster or to tell whether the bergs, recoiling with the shock, might not wheel and collide again or lose lance and retire, sucking them under as they went with the resulting eddy. As a matter of fact, however, the collision, which had been little more than a mere sideward glide, like the kiss of a billiard ball, was by no means a serious one. The two moving mountains just touched and glanced off, ricocheting, as it were, and leaving the boat free in a moment to proceed upon her course. But as soon as the boat's looker collected his wits and his men for the first time, he found that one was dead, while two more, including Arnold Willoughby, lay wounded and senseless at the bottom of the gig, whether actually dead or only dying they knew not.

Summoning up all their remaining nerve, the uninjured men seized their oars once more and rowed for dear life in the direction of the open. It was half an hour or so before they could consider themselves all clear of the ice, and even then they had no clear idea of the distance from the ship, for the Sheriff Ivory herself could nowhere be sighted. For hours they rowed on helplessly over the trackless waves. It was dark before they sighted the missing ship in front of them. By that time they had reached it Arnold Willoughby, now faint and half unconscious with cold and exposure, hardly realized as yet the full extent of his injuries.

But when next morning he awoke again in his bunk after a night of semiconsciousness he discovered that his arm was really broken, and, worse still, that his right hand was so crushed and maimed as to be almost useless.

asked for the manuscript of his Venetian cipher.

"Oh, that?" his messmate said as soon as Arnold had clearly explained just what it was he wanted. "That bundle of yellow papers I threw them out one day. A pack of rubbish, you might say, but I don't know what they're worth."

"What? Threw 'em overboard?" Arnold exclaimed, taken aback and horrified at such vandalism.

The messmate nodded. "Yes, th' old yaller un," he answered. "Them loose 'n' staid in 'em, I'm staided, if that's your mean. They want 'em up to much. I didn't set no store by 'em."

"And the notebooks?" Arnold asked, with that little tremor of fear which comes over one when one fancies the work of months may be gone casual piece of unthinking carelessness.

"Oh, the notebooks! No; not them. They're safe enough in yonder," the sailor answered, nodding backward toward the locker by the cabin door. "I thought they were more like, and I didn't chuck 'em."

"Get them out," Arnold cried nervously. "Let me see them. I want them." It occurred to him that in his present necessity he might be able to make something out of the original manuscript itself, if only he could get the sailor brought back to him.

The sailor brought them out. Arnold glanced through them rapidly. Yes, yes, they were all there, quite safe, and as the crowing man claims to the proverbial sailor, Arnold Willoughby in his need clung to that precious manuscript as if it were the life of his soul. He laid it carefully under his pillow when he slept, and he spent a large part of his waking time in polishing and improving the diction of his translation.

When he returned to the hospital, Arnold found he had to go into hospital for a fortnight. No sooner was he out again, however, than he made up his mind, maimed hand and all, to go up to London and look after the manuscript Hesslegrave. The impression of the name came to him as if it had really happened. It was a curious accident. An iceberg is a huge floating mass of ice, only an insignificant part of which shows visibly above water. The vastly greater portion is submerged and unsuspected. It is impossible, of course, to guess at the shape of this submerged part any more than one could guess at the shape of the submerged part of a piece of ice as it bobs up and down in a glass by observation of the bit that protrudes above the water.

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with the result of his clever move. It was "Check!" most decidedly. Arnold Willoughby gave a sudden start.

"Rufus Mortimer!" he exclaimed. "She's going down to Cromer, and I don't know what she's worth."

"Yes," Reggie answered carelessly. Then he called to himself a curious and very old-fashioned smile. "The fact is," he went on boldly, determined to make the spoke in the other fellow's wheel a good big round one while he was about it, "they're very thick together just now, our Kitty and the American. Between ourselves, as you're a friend of the family's and know the dear old matter, I don't mind telling you—I rather expect to reckon Rufus Mortimer as my brother-in-law elect before many weeks are over." And this last remark, so far as Mr. Reggie was concerned, could not be condemned as wholly untruthful.

"Are they engaged then?" Arnold asked, quivering. His worst fears were confirmed. Failing the earl in disguise, Kathleen had herself thrown into the arms of the American millionaire as next best among her chances.

"Well, not exactly engaged, don't you know," Reggie responded airily. "Not quite what you can call engaged perhaps, but it's an understood thing all the same in the family."

Arnold Willoughby's heart sank like lead. He didn't know why, but somehow, ever since that afternoon in the ice channel, he had cherished day and night a sort of irrational, instinctive belief that after all he was mistaken, and that Kathleen loved him. Yet now he saw once more he was in error on that point. She was really nothing more than the self-seeking, money-loving, position hunting girl that her own mother had so frankly represented her to be that fateful day in the rooms by the Piazza.

Poor Kathleen! She was indeed unfortunate in her relations. At Venice it was Mrs. Hesslegrave, in London it was Reggie who so cruelly misinterpreted her to her own mischievous lover.

Arnold didn't stop long, nor did he ask for Kathleen's address. After all, if she were really going to marry Rufus Mortimer, it would be a pity for him to intrude at such a moment on her happiness. Mortimer was such a crowd of people, and if Kathleen wanted it—

Even as he thought that hard thought he broke off in his own mind suddenly. No, it wasn't money she wanted, his beautiful, intelligent Kathleen—of that he felt very certain. And yet, if she really meant to marry Rufus Mortimer, it was at least his duty not to step in now between the prospective bride and her rich, new lover, who would do so much more for her than ever he himself could do.

As soon as he was gone Master Reggie turned philosophically to Florrie and observed, with a smile: "I settled his hash, I flatter myself. He won't bother her any more. And a precious good thing for herself, too, if it comes to that, for just fancy a girl like Kitty being tied for life to a fellow in sailor clothes, and badly cut at that, with no right hand to brag about!"

But as for Arnold, he took his way sadly down the crowded streets, with the last remnants of a heart well nigh crushed out of him.

However, as long as a man lives he has to think about his living. Bread and cheese we have, though our hearts be breaking. Next day accordingly Arnold called at a well known firm of publishers in the city, Stanley & Lockhart by name, to ask whether any decision had yet been arrived at about the manuscript translation from the original manuscript.

property of unknown value outright like that for the first time offered he would probably have answered, and perhaps answered rightly, "I'd rather take £50 down and be certain of my money than speculate on what may perhaps be a big investment."

"Fifty pounds down is a big sum to a beginner, and the beginner would most often be justified in jumping at it."

At any rate, Arnold jumped at it. His face flushed with pleasure.

"I should be delighted," he said, "to accept such an offer. And the book would come out!"

"At the beginning of the new season. Very well, then, that's settled." Mr. Stanley took up a blank form of agreement lying carelessly by his side, and filling it in rapidly with name, date and title, as well as valuable consideration, handed it across that right?" he asked, with a wave of his pen.

"Quite right," Arnold answered, "except that of course you mustn't say 'Written by me.' It ought to be 'Deciphered and translated by me.' I can't sell you as mine what I have never written."

The publisher gave a short snuff of suppressed impatience, but drew his pen half angrily through the peccant words.

"There. Will that satisfy you?" he asked. And Arnold, glancing at it, took up the professed pen and signed his name at the bottom.

Mr. Stanley drew a check and handed it over to him. Arnold scanned it and handed it back.

"I'm afraid this won't do," he said. "It's crossed, I see, and I happen to have no banking account. Could you kindly give me one drawn simply to bearer?"

"No banking account?" the publisher cried. This was certainly the very queerest sort of literary man he had ever yet come across.

"No," Arnold answered stoutly. "You must remember I'm nothing but a common sailor."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. ROSE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Alumina, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS (From the New York Sun.) Some old-fashioned Presbyterians, and especially many of the older men of the ministry, look with distrust upon the growth in numbers and power of the Christian Endeavor Society. It is the boast of American Presbyterians that their church has a republican form of government, but the influence of the clergy and the elders has hitherto been exceedingly strong in this ecclesiastical republic, and the Christian Endeavor societies form an independent body within the church entirely beyond the control of the society's officers. The members of the governing body are mostly young persons, and they refuse, as a body, to recognize the authority of the session, though as individual church members they are of course clearly under its authority.

The more aggressive of the Christian Endeavor societies have in some instances undertaken to dictate to the whole congregation, and they have often insisted upon the calling of a young minister rather than an old one. There has been some striking instances of the sort in Pennsylvania, where the Christian Endeavor organization is strong. The Christian Endeavor societies are not a church affair, and the pledge of each member is to the organization, and not to the church. The members are mostly young persons, and they refuse, as a body, to recognize the authority of the session, though as individual church members they are of course clearly under its authority.

One thing that makes the active championship of young men by the Christian Endeavor societies distasteful to the older clergy is the fact that the members of the Northern Presbyterian church are not a church affair, and the pledge of each member is to the organization, and not to the church. The members are mostly young persons, and they refuse, as a body, to recognize the authority of the session, though as individual church members they are of course clearly under its authority.

The man of business drew a second check, tearing up the first as soon as he had done so.

"But where did you learn Italian?" he asked. "And how did you pick up all this intimate knowledge of Elizabethan England and Spain and Italy?"

"You forget that what was all in the manuscript was not mine," said Arnold. "The publisher waved his hand again. 'Was an impatient wave. There was really no dealing with a fellow like this, who told a lie and stuck to it.'"

"Ah, true," he mused reflectively, with the same curious smile. "Well, Mr. Willoughby, I should say you have a great future in fiction before you."

Arnold hardly knew whether to accept that remark as a compliment or otherwise. But as he descended the publisher's stairs that morning he had got rid of the copyright and all property and interest in a work entitled "An Elizabethan Seadog" to Messrs. Stanley & Lockhart, their heirs and assigns, in consideration of the sum of £50. And Mr. Stanley was saying to Mr. Lockhart in the privacy of the counting house: "I'll tell you what it is, Lockhart, I believe we've got hold of a second Rider Haggard. I never read anything more interesting in my life than this sailor fellow's narrative. It has an air of history about it that's positively astonishing. Heavy knows where he learned to write such English as that, but he writes it admirably."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

BOSTON, July 11.—In connection with the fourteenth annual convention of the Y.P.S.C.E., the trustees of the organization met last night. The chief business to be considered was the offer of H. H. Kohlaas, of the Chicago Times Herald, who had agreed to pay \$5,000 a year for three years toward the maintenance of the society's headquarters on condition that they be removed from Boston to Chicago. After a committee had reported adversely on the subject and the report, the report of the committee was unanimously accepted. The headquarters will not be removed from Boston at present. The committee reported their appreciation of the generosity of Mr. Kohlaas's offer, which they were pleased to note indicated that the work of the society was thereby recognized as being of a national and international character. The work, however, is wholly one of influence. It is not necessary that the society should have large buildings in each city. The work is usually carried on at a nominal expense, and the principles of the organization forbid the headquarters being more than a bureau of information, leaving no taxes and seeking no salary. Therefore, they concluded it to be inexpedient to accept this kind offer. The trustees accepted an invitation from Mayor Curtis, of Boston, to go on a trip down the harbor on the city's boat, and to visit the public institutions of Boston.

WORLDS W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 11.—Miss Frances E. Willard said that the World's W.C.T.U. convention may thus be summed up: There were 250 delegates from twenty-two countries who spoke in 250 pulpits and halls. Westminster Abbey gave reserved seats to the leaders of the different countries and a temperance sermon was preached by the Bishop of Dover, in which he welcomed the World's W.C.T.U. delegates, and said the temperance cause was sacred and made light of only by the ignorant and the thoughtless. It is probably the first time that a woman's organization has ever been recognized in the most historic of the English cathedrals. There was an excursion to Windsor castle, a garden party given to a thousand white ribbon women by Lady Henry Somerset at the palace, Reading, and there is to be an excursion when the delegates return from Dr. Lunn's conference at Grindewald, Switzerland.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

The annual addresses of the two presidents and the resolutions adopted by the two great conventions of the "World's" and the British Women's T. U. covered every phase of that modern movement by which Christianity is being applied to the customs of society and the laws of the land. The policy petition representing seven million of people, will be presented to the British parliament, and afterwards to the various governments of the world. This will take a year or more, after which the petition will probably be placed before the British House of Commons. Outside of several long, heavy rolls, that have come since the convention. It will doubtless weigh 2,000 pounds when the journey is begun, and will be contained in fifteen cases lined with zinc. It is to be photographed.

warded... DR. ... TEAM ... KING ... UNDER ... PERFECT MADE.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Three Motions of Non-Confidence on the School Question Announced.

Estimate for the Drill of the Volunteers—The Late Senator Burns.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 13.—Three motions of non-confidence on the school question will be presented next week. Mr. McCarthy's has been already announced...

The house will vote the late Senator Burns' sessional indemnity to his family.

E. M. Tasse, editor of Le Canada, has resigned because, as he says, he can no longer support the Conservative government...

The government has decided to ask for \$80,000 to make up the deficit for the drill of the volunteers this year.

OTTAWA, July 15.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Molnes pressed the claims of British Columbia to cabinet representation...

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said when Mr. Molnes became a privy councillor he would know he was bound by oath not to reveal what advice he offered the Governor...

Hon. Mr. Laurier moved that the House regret the failure of the Government to deal with the Manitoba school question...

The Finance minister traced the policy of the government step by step showing that it was based on the principle of justice to the minority...

Sir Adolph Caron has entered suit against the Montreal Herald, the Quebec Electeur, for \$20,000 each for libelous statements in connection with the recent election...

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

WINNIPEG, July 13.—At the Orange demonstration yesterday the following resolutions were passed: "That the Orangemen and Protestants of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory be assembled from almost every township in the province on the 12th day of July, 1895, to do most solemnly renew our protest against the legislation with the rights and liberties of the people...

That our representative in the cabinet from this province, namely, Hon. T. M. Daly, M.P. for Selkirk, be asked to place his resignation at an early day in the hands of His Excellency the Governor-General...

That our representative in the cabinet from this province, namely, Hon. T. M. Daly, M.P. for Selkirk, be asked to explain how far they can justify themselves in supporting a government which threatens our province with such dire calamity...

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AN EASTERN CYCLONE.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The first cyclone in many years struck New York and vicinity on Saturday afternoon, killing several people and wrecking a large amount of valuable property.

The cyclone made a clear path through the centre of the city, houses were uprooted and the crops in the fields levelled to the ground.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Of Two Hundred Elections So Far a Hundred and Fifty Favor the Conservatives.

Great Excitement Caused—Scenes at the National Liberal and Carleton Clubs.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 15.—The total results of the parliamentary elections, which have been made up to-night, are as follows: Conservatives, 151; Liberal-Unionists, 21; Liberals, 23; Parallels, 4; McCarthyites, 4; Labor, 1. Total, 204.

There is intense excitement in the streets of London over the result of the elections. The theatres and restaurants are almost deserted.

At the National Liberal Club, where the results were thrown from a great screen by a stereopticon. The club house itself was crowded early.

Before attending the state ball, the Prince of Wales drove to the Carleton club and read the bulletins. These were posted in the lobby, where a dense throng of members was gathered in a jubilant and exultant mood.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

BOSTON, July 12.—The third day of the International Christian Endeavor Convention opened this morning with fine weather. Thousands were up almost with the sun this morning making their way to thirty churches in the city and vicinity to attend the early prayer meetings...

At the annual meeting of the Christian Endeavorers, Rev. J. F. Cowan, of Pittsburg, Pa., presided. The presentation of the report of the service, the presentation of the report of the service, the presentation of the report of the service...

THE TERMINAL CITY.

VANCOUVER, July 13.—(Special)—W. T. Bambridge, a compositor well known in Victoria, lost his life while bathing to-day. Mr. Bambridge had been working as assistant foreman in the World office for the past three years and was a great favorite with all who knew him.

The body of Captain Tiddy, of the steamer Flag, of Vancouver, who has been missing since last Sunday, has been found in the river in front of Wadham's cannery at Ladner's. His wife and children live here.

BLACK FLAGS IN FORMOSA.

HONG KONG, July 15.—A force of 7,000 Japanese troops has left Tamsui in order to attack the black flags at Tai Wan Fu, island of Formosa. A battle between the opposing troops is expected to take place on Saturday next, July 20.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—To-day is known as the Good Children's Day. The Christian Endeavor convention. All the meetings, reports, addresses and songs of the forenoon were upon this subject.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Prof. Prince's Forthcoming Investigation of the Fraser River Salmon Fisheries.

The Sir John Macdonald Monument—International Fishery Commission—Fruit and Butter Exports.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 6.—The visit of Professor Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, to British Columbia is of more than passing interest to readers of the COLONIST.

The Capital had one of the most enjoyable Dominion Day celebrations this year which it has ever had. It was especially appropriate that the monument to Sir John Macdonald, which has been erected on Parliament Hill at the instance of the Ministry, should be UNVEILED.

upon the anniversary of the establishment of the Dominion. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was the central figure at the ceremony, the Earl of Aberdeen finding it impossible to visit Ottawa for the occasion.

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THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Attitude of the Several Australian Colonies—Queensland Ready to Act in Association or Alone.

The Government of Victoria Also in Line—South Australia Will Oppose Construction.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Australian papers received by the Mowbray announce that the Premier of Victoria has cabled the Agent-General in London that colony as follows with regard to Pacific cable construction:

"Impress upon the Imperial government the importance of the Pacific cable, and urge an early meeting of a joint commission of representatives of the Imperial government and Australasian colonies and Canada to arrange a plan, subject to the approval of the government. Interested, as stated by Mr. Standford Fleming in his letter of the 5th January to the Minister for Trade and Commerce, Canada. Secure all information as to the construction and laying of the cable, and endeavor to secure the co-operation of the other Agents-General."

In reply to this, the Premier received a telegram from the Agent-General of the colony two days later, stating that none of the Agents-General had received instructions to co-operate with him in urging the construction of the cable.

The New South Wales boards of trade are now taking action on the same subject, but do not appear to be making much headway even with their own government.

Mr. S. A. Joseph said that safety and security against interruption could only be secured by passing messages over a cable or by the use of a wireless telegraph.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.) LONDON, July 11.—Francis O'Brien, a private of No. 1 Company, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, committed suicide at the Wolseley barracks this morning by shooting himself through the head with a rifle.

GOOSE BAY, July 11.—Serious bush fires are being fought on the north shore of Manitoulin Island. It is said much timber has been destroyed. Lochaber Island suffered severely and heavy rain is needed.

TOTTENHAM, July 11.—Abe Lear, raising here James Innes had his head crushed, and was killed instantly; Charles Barter had his leg fractured; Nell Drummond's hip was dislocated, and James Stone's ribs were fractured.

WINNIPEG, July 11.—The Parsons Produce Co. to-day shipped to Montreal the first carload shipment of Manitoba cheese ever exported from Winnipeg.

TORONTO, July 11.—The customs department at Ottawa has instructed the customs collectors at Sarnia, Windsor, Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, St. John, Cootes Paradise and other ports, to allow baggage marked with the word "Toronto" to pass without examination.

PORT ARTHUR, July 11.—The schooner V. W. Ver, of Oronago, arrived from Ashland this morning, a party of Americans doing the north shore.

WINNIPEG, July 12.—Commandant Booth, chief of the Salvation Army in Canada, and other officers will arrive in Winnipeg next Thursday en route to the Lake Dauphin and Edmonton districts with a view to selecting the best location for the big Canadian farm colony.

BELLEVILLE, July 15.—J. Thompson, aged 88 years, died yesterday morning. He was one of Belleville's most respected citizens.

MONTEREAL, July 15.—La Banque du Peuple, leading French-Canadian bank in Canada, has suspended payment. The suspension has been feared for some time.

WISCONSIN WIRINGS.

Winnipeg exhibition was opened to-day for the reception of exhibits. There promises to be a very large attendance to-morrow.

Winnipeg, July 13.—(Special)—This afternoon there was a select gathering at All Saints church to witness the marriage of Miss Edith H. Horton, daughter of Horace Horton, of Goderich, late M. P. for South Huron, to Mr. Montague Baker, inspector and quartermaster of Northwest Mounted Police, Regina. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Matheson.

Dr. Cochrane, of Keewatin, died suddenly at that place. His remains were taken to Peterboro for interment. He was on the Pacific Coast several months before leaving.

J. Armstrong and W. C. Warnock, of New York, trainers and kennel keepers for Mr. George Gould, of New York, are in the field with a batch of dogs for the Manitoba field trials.

It is understood that Mr. McKay, of Pilot Mound, has been appointed to the position of assistant inspector of weights and measures at Winnipeg, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Walter Cowley.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE VOTE.

Mr. Laurier occupies a very peculiar position. He is doing his very best to defeat the Government on a question with regard to which he himself has not the courage to express an opinion. No one yet knows where the Leader of the Opposition stands with regard to the Manitoba school question. Yet he undertakes to condemn the course taken by the Government. Generally on important questions on which the country is divided the views of the Opposition are definitely and clearly expressed. Those who compose it do not content themselves with saying that the policy of the Government is bad, but they endeavor to prove that the policy which they favor is good. On the question of protection and free trade, for instance, the Opposition not only condemns protection but they commend free trade; they not only endeavor to prove that the course which the protectionist Government is pursuing is wrong and not calculated to lead to prosperity, but they do their best to convince the people that theirs is a better way. If the leader of the Opposition inveighed against protection and advised the people to abandon it without trying to show them that free trade is a better system and produces more beneficial results, he would be laughed at as a simpleton or denounced as a humbug. Yet this is precisely the position which Mr. Laurier occupies with respect to the Manitoba school question. He, with the ingenuity for which he is remarkable, censures the Government for what they have done and for what they have not done, yet he most dexterously refrains from telling the country what ought to be done. How he manages to do this is a mystery to plain, honest and straightforward people. A man who has not learned to play with words as a juggler plays with balls and knives could not help either showing that he had no opinions at all on the matter or that the way he favored of dealing with it is essentially different from that resorted to by the Government. But it is only the discerning who perceive that the Leader of the Opposition is in a middle on the subject, and that he is using his fine words to conceal the fact that he does not know what is the world to do about it. The unthinking hearer is deluded into believing that Mr. Laurier knows all about the question, that he has no difficulties for him, and that if he had the power he would, in a wonderfully short time, settle it to the satisfaction of Canadians in all the provinces and of all creeds.

This is so far from being the case that no greater misfortune could happen to Mr. Laurier than to get a majority on one of his motions of want of confidence. He would then find himself face to face with precisely the same difficulties that the Premier has now to contend with. If he favored remedial legislation he would raise against himself a host of opponents in his own party, and in all the provinces. If he refused to attempt a constitutional way to remedy the grievance of the minority in Manitoba he would have to face the indignation of his countrymen and co-religionists of both parties. Has Mr. Laurier shown that it is in him to be the master of such a situation? His timidity on this question has been so great that although it has been now a burning one for months and even years, he has not, although he has occupied so prominent a position among the public men of the Dominion, ventured to express upon it a single definite and decided opinion. This is evidence of his lingual dexterity and of his political suppleties, but it does not show that he possesses the highest qualities of a statesman or that he is to be depended upon either by his party or the country in an important crisis.

This is mainly why his motions are failures and that the majority of the members of the House of Commons have no faith in his sincerity or in his ability to bring about a settlement of the very important question which is now before the people of the Dominion.

THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

The late Liberal Government of Great Britain was defeated on an apparently insignificant question. It was on a motion to reduce the salary of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman one hundred pounds. The motion was carried by a majority of seven. The vote was regarded, not only by the Secretary of State for War, but by the Government of which he was a member, as a vote of censure. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman immediately withdrew from the House.

The vote of censure took place on Friday the 21st of June, and on Monday, the 24th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons announced that the Cabinet had found it their duty to tender to the Queen through the Prime Minister their resignation of office, and that the resignation had been accepted by Her Majesty.

This is how the people rule in Great Britain. As soon as it is found that the Government does not possess the confidence of the majority of the people's representatives, its members must resign and give place to men in whom the nation has confidence. Although not much more than three weeks have elapsed since it was proved on a question of apparently little importance that the Government did not possess the confidence of the people's representatives, an appeal has been made to the nation. A general election is now taking place, and it will soon be found whether the party which has assumed the reins of power or the party that gave them up enjoys the confidence of the country. Under a constitution that works in this way there is some sense in talking about the will of the people. That will can make itself immediately felt

in the councils of the country. The majority of the people do not have to wait months, and perhaps years, as they frequently do in the Republic of the United States, before they can give effect to their wishes. Anyone who studies the situation in Great Britain intelligently must come to the conclusion that the monarchy of Great Britain is really more democratic than the Republic of the United States. The people of Great Britain are indeed sovereign. What their will is can be quickly found out in a constitutional manner, and when it is known those in authority from the highest to the lowest respect it.

"THE PEOPLE OF QUEBEC."

In an article from the Toronto World which the Times quotes with approval we find the following prediction: "If we attempt legislation at Ottawa, Manitoba will resist enforcement, and we will have the miserable exhibition season after season of the Manitoba minority coming down for additional remedial legislation, or a proper enforcement of what may have been already conceded. In this way the question will drag for years. All this session has been wasted over this miserable religious feud, imported into Dominion politics by the people of Quebec."

If the World's vision of the future is no more to be relied upon than its account of the past, its confident prediction is worth very little indeed. It requires but a slight knowledge of the history of Canada to be able to see that there is no truth in the statement that "this miserable religious feud" has been "imported into Dominion politics by the people of Quebec." It is important to remember that this "religious feud" which has occupied so much of the attention of Parliament this session has its origin in the Constitution of the Dominion and in that of the Province of Manitoba. The people of Quebec have had nothing whatever to do with it. The people of Quebec did not enact the first school law of the Province of Manitoba, neither did the people of Quebec enact the law of the Manitoba Legislature which repealed the former law and abolished denominational schools in that Province.

The people of Quebec did not draw up the Constitution of the Dominion, and they had no hand in the enactment of the Manitoba Act. The appeal is the appeal of the minority in Manitoba and not of the people of Quebec, and that appeal is in strict accordance with the Constitutions both of the Dominion and the Province of Manitoba. The minority of the inhabitants of Manitoba believed that they had a grievance. They found that there was a remedy in their constitution for that grievance, and they set about applying it in the regular constitutional way. The people of Quebec had no more to do with the business, first and last, than had the people of Ontario or the people of Nova Scotia.

The question resembles in many particulars a law suit. The proceedings are closely watched by a large audience more or less interested. This audience is divided in its sympathies. The people of Ontario, it would appear, sympathize with the majority in Manitoba, and the people of Quebec sympathize with the minority. We are not at all sure that the people of Quebec are in any respect more demonstrative in the expression of their sympathy than are the people of Ontario, or that the former are using what influence they possess with the "Court" more eagerly or more forcibly than the latter. The expressions of opinion and of feeling in Ontario on the 12th were, we imagine, quite as strong as any that were heard at any time in the Province of Quebec.

We are sorry to see that an attempt is being made by zealous but injudicious persons to make this Manitoba school question a Quebec question. A little reflection will show sensible people that it is not a Quebec question, and that making it appear such is not calculated to promote its speedy and amicable settlement. The question should be judged on its own merits, independently of what the people of this or that province may say or think about it. The Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, which it must be admitted is an impartial tribunal, not in any way or in any degree influenced by provincial partialities or provincial antipathies, has decided that the minority in Manitoba has a grievance which ought to be remedied. The Governor-General in Council is, under the Constitution, the proper tribunal to receive the appeal of the Manitoba minority. The Governor-General in Council as directed by the Constitution has sent what has been called a "remedial order" to the Legislature of Manitoba with suggestions or directions as to what should be done in the matter. The Manitoba Legislature has declined to act according to those suggestions or directions. It now remains—still as the Constitution directs—for the Parliament of the Dominion to take action in the matter. This the Government promises shall be done in January next. In the meantime efforts will be made to have the matter settled without the interference of Parliament. There is not necessarily any feud in all this, and there should not be, and the people of Quebec have nothing more to do with the business than have the people of the other provinces of the Dominion.

HIS PROPER MEASURE.

The following extract from a vigorous article in the Montreal Gazette shows that we are not alone in the conclusions at which we have arrived with regard to the tactics adopted by the Leader of the Opposition in dealing with the Manitoba school question. With regard to the speech with which Mr. Laurier prefaced the first of his want of confidence motions, the Gazette says:

Mr. Laurier yesterday gave another example of his skill in talking about Manitoba school developments without saying a

word about his attitude towards Manitoba schools. The leader of the Opposition in moving the adjournment of the House of Commons under circumstances that made the occasion one of want of confidence, had much to say about the constitution, much to say about the duty of the Government to Parliament, much to say about the duty of Parliament, and much to say about the importance of all the provinces, and especially of the Province of Quebec, being represented in the Government. But he had no word to say about the issue out of which the trouble sprang, and in regard to which he has maintained an attitude of public silence ever since it took on a serious aspect. Mr. Laurier's conduct is absolutely unparalleled. No one could imagine a political question coming to the front in Great Britain and remaining there more or less prominently for years, and Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury going about the country making speeches, and sitting in Parliament making speeches, and yet never daring to venture an allusion that would indicate their personal views on the subject or the line of conduct they thought the party should take. There has never been such an exhibition of cowardly opportunism as that made by the Liberals on this Manitoba school question, which was raised by a Liberal provincial party for partisan purposes, and which has been exploited by Liberals for partisan purposes ever since.

It would indeed be singular if intelligent men of both parties in all parts of the country have not observed Mr. Laurier's cunning reticence on the most important subject that the Parliament of the Dominion has ever had to deal with, and attributed it to a motive unworthy a true statesman and a man of courage.

Since the speech so graphically described by the Gazette was delivered, Mr. Laurier has made another motion of want of confidence. We have not seen a report of that speech, but we venture to say that it was as vague and as non-committal as the others he had previously delivered on the same subject.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It is remarkable that in the present electoral contest in Great Britain very little indeed seems to be said about the House of Lords. The abolition or even the reform of that body does not appear to be one of the issues before the people. It was, some time ago, predicted that the next great political contest in Great Britain would be between the Peers and the People. But we find that this is not the case. The New York Herald, commenting upon the fact that there is no such issue, says:

If there were, the Peers would go down like a row of ninepins. To say that the people may vote one way or another, but never shall their wishes influence the House of Lords, is totally to misrepresent the facts. The exact contrary is true. It is an axiom of English politics—nay, it is more than that, it is an accepted constitutional doctrine—that the Lords, whatever their private opinions may be, give way to the clearly expressed wish of the people. Lord Salisbury stated the true view yesterday when he said that the House of Lords resisted changes which were not supported by a majority of those and those only.

That is what they are there for. The second chamber is now the only constitutional means of making sure that there shall be a deliberate decision by the people on constitutional questions. There is nothing else to prevent the overruling of the existing constitutional fabric by a snap vote of the House of Commons any evening between ten o'clock and midnight. There is in England no veto power, no reference to the States, no tribunal of any kind to which constitutional questions can be referred, except the people.

What should we think of a proposal to abolish all the existing safeguards and leave the destinies of the nation to the unchecked mercy of the majority of the House of Representatives for the time being? Yet that is what the English radicals want to do in England. They would abolish the only safeguard that is. It may not be the best—it is far from being the best—but it is surely better than none.

The Herald takes the right view of the case. There is really no antagonism between the House of Lords and the people of Great Britain. The great body of the people feel that this is the case. When the House of Lords threw out Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill the people of Great Britain did not utter a word even of complaint. On the contrary it was evident that they felt relieved, that they believed that a great danger had been averted. The Radicals, although they tried very hard, could not, after the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, get up a cry against the House of Lords. The alternative to end it or mend it was no longer popular. It is evident that the people then saw that they must have something between them and a scratch majority of the House of Commons. The Lords, on their part, have conducted themselves with rare discretion. They have caused it to be known that it had become a rule with them not to place themselves in opposition to the well understood wishes of the people, that when once the will of the nation is clearly expressed they consider it their duty to act in accordance with it. In the case of the Home Rule Bill, they argue, the will of the nation was not known, and what they really did was to give the nation time to consider it and an opportunity to express their wishes with regard to it. That opportunity the people of Great Britain are having now, and it is evident that their verdict will be an emphatic approval of the action taken by the House of Lords. They now see that if it were not for that action Home Rule would be an accomplished fact, and the dismemberment of the Empire would have commenced. Seeing the narrow escape they have had, we are not at all surprised that thinking Englishmen perceive the danger of abolishing the only check that the constitution provides to hasty legislation. If a citizen of the United States sees that the House of Lords, even as it is at present constituted, is necessary to the good government of England, in what light must it appear to the British elector, who is, after all, prudent and conservative?

If you would have an abundance of dark, glossy hair, if you would have a clean scalp, free from dandruff and irritating humors, if your hair is faded and gray, and you would have restored, "old hair" to its former Hair Vigor. It is unquestionably the best dressing.

B. C. RAILWAY BELT.

Bill to Settle the Issues Between the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

A Discussion in the Senate on the Second Reading of the Measure.

On Wednesday, July 3, Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved the second reading of the bill for the settlement of certain questions between the Government of Canada and British Columbia. He said: The house will remember that British Columbia granted to the Dominion of Canada a belt of land of 20 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific railway to aid in the construction of that line. The terms of union are to be found in extenso on page 88 of the statutes of Canada for 1872. Certain questions have arisen in connection with the handing over of this belt to the Dominion, notably with regard to the delimitation of the belt, the settlement of the title granted by the province and the question of the registration of patents issued by the Dominion government. Negotiations, having for their object the clearing up of all points of difference, were suspended at the time of the death of the late Sir John Thompson, but have been resumed by the Minister of the Interior. Before proceeding further in the matter it is desirable that the minister should be invested with authority which will enable him to conclude an agreement with the province which shall have the effect of settling at rest all the questions in dispute. I will not weary the house with a statement of what those differences are, but I can explain in a few words the object of the bill. At the union of the provinces, when the Dominion agreed to construct the Canadian Pacific railway, it was agreed, as part of the aid to be given to that railway, that the British Columbia government should cede to the Dominion twenty miles of the territory or land on either side of the railway. Great difficulties have arisen in the delimitation of that belt, from the fact that it is so winding and crooked. To take the twenty miles following exactly the course of the road was found to be not only convenient but almost impossible. An agreement was entered into between the present government of British Columbia, the Minister of the Interior, myself, and another member of the cabinet, by which the land to be ceded should be laid out in square blocks; that is, it will run to the north and to the south on either side, and it will be cut off in square blocks or townships, the case may be. In some cases it may not be over ten or twelve or fifteen miles from the line of the railway, while in other cases, perhaps, immediately adjoining that township, it will run back to the twenty or twenty-five miles. This was the best and about the only means that could be adopted to come to a amicable settlement upon that question. Then there was another difficulty which has also been amicably arranged. It was the sale by the British Columbia government of certain lands after the line of the road had been located. Under the terms of union the land lying within the twenty miles belongs to the Dominion. Take Revelstoke as an illustration. Had that place been sold previous to the location of the line, the government of British Columbia would have been entitled to the proceeds arising from these sales. A dispute arose on that question, which was taken to the courts, and the courts decided against the British Columbia government. The British Columbia government and the Dominion have come to an arrangement. The Dominion government does not exact what might be considered the full value of the town lands and other lands, at the present moment, but they have agreed to accept from the British Columbia government the amount which they received for the property at the time they sold.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—That is the Revelstoke lands.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Yes, it applies to all in case there are any others. Another difficulty arose: When the Dominion government consented this point with the British Columbia government, they were refused to register any titles that were given to the lots in Revelstoke in their registry office. They have agreed now, under this settlement, to treat patents given by the Dominion government in the same manner as they do their own. The latter clause gives power to settle any other difficulty arising in the settlement of this great question. The third clause provides:

3. Any agreement so entered into may make such provision as may be thought proper for the settlement of controversies and claims arising out of grants made by the government of the province of lands in the railway belt after the line of the said railway belt had been finally settled.

Then it gives power to the Governor-in-Council to ratify the provisions of any agreement entered into in pursuance of this act. That is about the principle of the bill, and I think the House will recognize the importance of passing a bill of this kind to legalize and ratify all future disputes any question as to which a settlement may be come to between the parties.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—There is a very important question which I lost track of, and that is the question of the royalty or sovereignty of that belt. If the Province gives a grant of land to the Dominion, where does the royalty lie? I believe this question arises on account of the minerals in Kootenay. Who collects the revenue for the mining licenses within the railway belt?

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I speak under correction in answering that question, but if my recollection serves me right the law lords of the Privy Council decided that the minerals belong to the Province.

Hon. Mr. Loughheed—The precious metals.

Hon. Mr. Scott—Precious metals only.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The precious metals belong to the province and not to the Dominion, precious metals which may be situated in the 20 miles belt. So far as the Kootenay is concerned, that belongs to the province of British Columbia, because it is beyond the 20 miles.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—So that the royalty of the belt belongs to the province still?

Hon. Mr. Scott—No, the precious metals only.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—That is the chief thing. Coal does not.

Hon. Mr. Scott—No.

Hon. Mr. Loughheed—The coal and the base metals were held by the Privy Council to be vested in the Federal government, and the precious metals in the province.

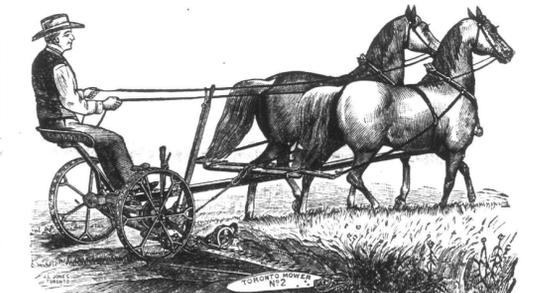
Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—I think the plan adopted is a very good one for laying out the reserves. Of course the line is so full of sinuosities that it would be difficult to have two correct lines throughout.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—Yes. The bill was read a second time.

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BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The Conservative and Unionist Majorities Thus Far Amount to 168 Seats. A Great Day for the Salisbury Government—John Morley's Election Doubtful.

LONDON, July 16.—Up to midnight the returns for the parliamentary elections show the following results: Conservatives, 200; Liberal-Unionists, 31. Total Unionist, 231; Liberals, 44; Parallels, 4; McCarthyites, 12; Labor, 1; total, 292. The gains which the Unionists have secured in the elections thus far held insure them a majority of 32 in the next house, even if the remainder of the seats to be voted on remain the same as heretofore. The proportion of electors who went to the polls was higher than on any former occasion. The superiority of the Unionists was manifest both by the magnitude of their own majorities and by the extent to which they pulled down their opponents. Dudabhai Naeraji, the Liberal member of the central division of Finsbury, who was once referred to by Lord Salisbury as a blackman (he being an East Indian), was defeated while his fellow countryman, Brownagore, won a seat for the Conservatives. Lord Salisbury's youngest son, Lord Hugh Cecil, has been returned for the Unionists. A labor member, Wm. R. Cromer, who sat for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch, and who recently made a journey to America to urge the adoption of an arbitration treaty, has been unseated, but the chief event of the day was the defeat of Postmaster-General Morley, making the fourth ex-minister in Lord Rosebery's cabinet who has been sent into seclusion. In Northampton, which is deemed a Radical stronghold, Henry Labouchere had a majority greatly reduced, and the Conservatives won the other seat. The big Unionist majority in Birmingham and Ashton Manor indicates that the Liberal Unionists continue to be the most important factor in politics. The election of Speaker Dalrymple has elicited congratulations all round. A number of Unionists supported him on the ground that a member chosen as Speaker ought not to be disturbed. The Liberals bitterly reproach Right Hon. A. J. Balfour for giving countenance to the opposition to his candidacy, declaring that it is unprecedented. The result of last evening's returns were so convincing that there has been little enthusiasm in public places to-day. The clubs showed a paucity of attention, but the scenes of yesterday were repeated in Fleet street. Crowds gathered in front of the Conservative offices and there was much cheering at Conservative gains. Contrary to expectations, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's election seemed to delight the populace but was received with enthusiasm at the Liberal clubs. In Birmingham, West, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Liberal Unionist, secretary of state for the colonies, polled 5,537 votes against his opponent, Dr. G. E. O'Connor, Liberal, 1,269. In St. Leon, Conservative, was re-elected by a vote of 4,000 against J. Foster, Liberal, 4,001. In Finsbury, Central, Arnold W. F. Massey, Conservative, polled 3,558 votes against D. Naervoil, Liberal, the sitting member, 2,753. In Norwich, Northampton, in each of which the Liberals lost two seats, they have lost one. In the latter Mr. Labouchere, Liberal, retains his seat. In Nottingham East E. Bond, Conservative, defeated the sitting member, Hon. A. Morley, Postmaster-General in Lord Rosebery's cabinet, by 4,900 to 4,305. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the sitting member for Bristol West, polled 3,315 against Lawson, Liberal, 1,842. In the Bordesley Division of Birmingham, Rt. Hon. J. Collins, Liberal Unionist, the sitting member, and Under Secretary of the Home Department, secured 6,004 votes, against Alderman Cook, Liberal, 2,154. The Times says that the first batch of contests reduced the Radical majority to half at a single blow. The most strikingly important incident of Saturday was the crushing defeat of Sir William Harcourt. The Unionists threw themselves with redoubled ardor into the struggle, which has already been crowned by an encouraging success. The opposition will be scarcely able to shake off the depression caused by the wholly unexpected defeat of their leader. The Times stated that Sir William Harcourt will contest another seat, as the Unionists will be sorry to miss his presence from the House of Commons of which he is an ornament. The article concludes that there is the strongest motive and encouragement to make the most of the present opportunity, which, if rightly used, may enable us once for all to sweep the home rule imposture out of English politics. The Times further says: "The unexpected election of Daly from Limerick is a significant reminder of the sentiment which animates all sections of the Irish Nationalists and anti-Parallels. In their own constituency they shrink from opposing so popular a criminal. The Times then proceeds to rectify the charges upon which Daly was convicted. "The election, of course," it says, "was not meant seriously, but was only intended as a demonstration of sympathy with a dynamic patriot and hostility to British law. Both parties know that a convict under sentence is not capable of being elected a member of parliament. The debate, however, when the house takes notice of Daly's disabilities, will afford the subdivisions of Irish Nationalists and their British allies an interesting opportunity of exposing their views on national policy." After dwelling upon wire pulling and clerical influence, the Times concludes as follows: "American journalists, meanwhile, appear to be beginning to learn what the force of popular opinion in Ireland is, and are bent on conveying this useful information to their fellow citizens." The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says: "The result in Derby surprised even the local Tories. Sir William Harcourt and his colleagues were floated out on beer. In other constituencies the efforts of publicans and brewers, with the lance of the militant section of the clergy, contributed largely to the same effect. There is plenty of cause for the Tories' triumph, but there is little cause for Liberal discouragement and no cause whatever for despair. We are used to a bad beginning. There is no step of liberal progress which is not taken over the stepping stones of defeat." The Chronicle in referring to the disputes between the different factions of the parliament, says: "The people are sick of miserable class quarrels and the vile personal squabbles by which a great cause is dragged in the mud." It describes the Liberal defeat in Lancashire to the scandalous misrepresentations of the government's policy on the Indian cot-

ton duties, which were made in leaflets sent broadcast through the country. The Chronicle says: "We congratulate the Unionists upon having drawn first blood at the empire's cost. They have played an imperial and anti-national game for votes of Liberals and have managed to win two seats, owing to some measure to the action of the Independent labor party and socialist federation, who gained no result for themselves. Their polls were small and contemptible." The Standard, the Conservative organ, says in a recent remarkable testimonial to the growth of Conservative sentiment in the large towns. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader, who was recently defeated by Mr. C. Drage, Conservative, at the election for members of parliament to represent the two seats of Derby, has accepted the offer of Mr. C. N. Warrington, Q.C., who was recently nominated to stand for West Monmouthshire, to retire in his favor. There was to be no opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Warrington, and Sir William will be nominated in his place to-morrow. The labor candidates at Saturday's elections, having no hope of their success, sent the Liberals their seats. In return, it is believed that Mr. Harcourt, the labor champion in the house, will be defeated by the absence or the active hostility of the Irish voters in his constituency. Daly, who was elected in Limerick the other day, is in Portland prison for dynamite outrages, and he will be denied a seat. John Parnell is the Radical candidate in Meath. At a meeting of his Manchester opponents an old letter concerning him from his brother, Charles Stewart Parnell, was read by a priest. It was written in commendatory terms for John as a candidate for County Carlow or any other Irish constituency, as I do not think he would make a suitable representative. LONDON, July 17.—The result of to-day's polling leaves the different parties in the following relative positions: Conservatives.....230 Liberal-Unionists.....31 Total Government.....269 Liberals.....44 Parallels.....4 Labor.....12 Total Liberal.....101 Government majority.....168 The Unionist wave to-day swept with greater force than ever over Great Britain. With fewer polls, the Unionists gained fourteen seats, while the Liberals did not lose a single seat, and, in the bulk of cases, had a hard fight to retain their old seats, their majorities being again generally reduced. The Liberals were almost wiped out in London. Out of fifteen contests in the metropolis they lost six seats. The returns from London are a greatly incomplete, except Wandsworth, which will be declared to-morrow. Out of 62 members from the Metropolis 53 are Unionists and eight are Liberal. The Conservative majorities have been heavily increased to-day. The total Conservative gains were 54 against 10 for the Liberals. Thus the Conservatives have a majority of sixty in the new House of Commons. The most exciting contest of the day was at West Leeds, where Rt. Hon. Herbert Gladstone retained his seat by a greatly reduced majority against Col. North. The figures were so nearly equal that Col. North asked for a recount, which confirmed the election of Mr. Gladstone. The figures being: North, 6,213; Col. North, 5,314. Gladstone, 6,314—Liberal plurality was 353, the Liberal loss thus being 257. Other well known men elected to-day were Right Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, Mr. Sydney C. Barton, Right Hon. Jas. Lowther, Right Hon. Sir George Oso Trevelyan and Mr. Gerald Balfour. The Liberals are anxious about Newcastle, which will be decided to-morrow. It is doubtful whether Right Hon. John Morley will be elected. The Daily News (Liberal) declares that the Liberal defeat in London was partially due to the local veto bill. Yesterday's result in London show that the masses are not in favor of the veto bill. The Daily News says that the Liberal candidate, Herbert Gladstone, is a hopeful of a change of opinion before long. The Times gives prominence to a letter signed by Mr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, in which Mr. McKelway says he regards the elections in Great Britain as a check on the socialist tendency, and thereby of value to every division of the English speaking world. There are lively times at Leeds to-day, especially in the west division, where Col. North, the Conservative candidate, is said to have good prospects of defeating the Liberal candidate, Herbert Gladstone, son of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Col. North with his family, and a half-dozen secretaries and a number of servants and horses, occupying the principal hotel and conducting a clever campaign. He points particularly to the humble cottage in the poor part of the town where he was born. Col. North's speeches, though not noted for their grammatical correctness, take with the poorer classes. Sir William Harcourt, speaking at Aberdeen to-day, said he accepted the honor of contesting West Monmouth in the cause of temperance. He added he was a firm Liberal and would stick to the Grand Old Man, even if everyone else deserted him. The Chronicle (Liberal) says this morning that it does not share in the enthusiasm for the immediate return of Sir W. Harcourt, adding: "We should almost have counselled temporary retirement to his own residence, if he renewed leadership of the party is to be a plague of a local vetoist policy. We should like a little time to reflect upon the situation." Commuter—What do you mean by saying that the house is only five minutes from the station? It's fifteen minutes if it's second. Real estate dealer—When I said five minutes I supposed you had a bicycle. REDUCED TO A SHADOW. SAVED BY STRAWBERRY EXTRACT. GENTLEMEN—Feeling it my duty to give you an unqualified testimony for the direct benefit I have received in my family from the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, let me say that while I resided at the Hotel, Ont., my little daughter had an attack of DYSENTERY or BLOODY FLUX, by which she was unable to get on her feet. My physician advised the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as he neither had nor knew of anything better for this dreadful disease, and therefore we gave it an impartial trial. I am happy to say that less than half a bottle cured the flow of blood and clots to cease, and the child promptly recovered. We always have had Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house since to be ready for emergencies common to children in summer from the effects of fruits, etc. I would just as soon think of losing my right eye as being deprived of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. This is a testimony of thanks for the untold benefit myself and family have received from this great remedy. JOHN W. H. GARROLD, St. David's, Ont., Formerly of Hamilton, Ont.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Dalton McCarthy's School Question Amendment Under Discussion—A Personal Statement. Prorogation Expected on Saturday—Price of Land to be Reduced in Yale and Westminster. (From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 16.—The House was engaged all day on the school question. Mr. Dalton McCarthy moved his amendment in a three hours' speech. It was in effect that the House had heard with regret the statement recently made defining the policy of the Government respecting the Manitoba school question and was unwilling by its silence to appear to acquiesce in it or allow it to be assumed that the session to be held in January, any more than at present, it is prepared to pass a law to restore the system of separate schools in Manitoba on the lines of the remedial order. Sir C. H. Tupper replied. A lively spat took place at the close between the two speakers because Sir C. H. Tupper had insisted Mr. McCarthy for having accepted a brief from the Manitoba government and then discussed the same question in the house. There are many members yet to speak; the debate, it is expected, will finish to-morrow. Prorogation is expected on Saturday. The Senate has concluded all its business. The government has decided to reduce the price of land to actual settlers in the Yale and Waterloo districts to a dollar an acre. Messrs. Mara and Corbett were instrumental in securing the reduction. OTTAWA, July 17.—The school question has again been before parliament all day. Mr. Laurier strongly advocated the restoration of Catholic schools. He was followed by Messrs. McNeill and Wallace. The latter sought to rake up Mr. McCarthy's political record, but was called to order several times by the Speaker. Messrs. Weldon, Mason, Davin, Craig, McLean, Hughes, Costigan, Baker, Bennett and Laurier also spoke. Hon. Mr. Costigan made a powerful speech in favor of justice and toleration to the Catholic minority. Hon. Mr. Laurier said he must vote against Mr. McCarthy, as he did not desire to see the parties divided into Catholics and Protestants. The question was put at 2:40 a.m. Only Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien rose to ask for a division, five members being necessary. The Speaker thereupon declared the motion lost. Mr. McCarthy's failure to secure a division was greeted with uproarious laughter. The last items in the estimates were disposed of to-night and prorogation is expected on Saturday. BULGARIA'S BLACK DAY. LONDON, July 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says in a dispatch to that paper that the attempt to assassinate M. Stambouloff was a painful surprise there. "The belief is openly expressed in competent circles," the correspondent adds, "that the Bulgarian government is morally responsible for the dastardly attempt, and it is feared that it will be attended by consequences more serious for Bulgaria than are generally supposed." The same newspaper prints a dispatch from Berlin of a similar tenor, and quotes the following statement on an interview had with M. Stambouloff: "They have taken an oath to assassinate me, and to avenge Major Panitzas (executed for treason in 1890, at the instance of M. Stambouloff) on the rest of the day. He now, as at the time of Major Panitzas's execution, goes about in fear of his life." A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News reports that the Vostische Zeitung says that the Stambouloff outrage was political, and that the first victim of the new course directed from St. Petersburg back channels. The Bulgarian government is pronounced accessory to the crime, and Prince Ferdinand is also accessory. The latter always preferred the better part of valor. He went to the death of Stambouloff with the banner of Bulgarian independence sinks to the ground and the land becomes a Russian government. The Standard's Carlsbad correspondent says: "The Stambouloff outrage caused a great sensation here. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is staying in the English quarter incognito surrounded by detectives. He is rarely seen, and sits at a corner table in the Posthof cafe, outside Carlsbad, every morning with a large suite. He is almost invisible for the rest of the day. He now, as at the time of Major Panitzas's execution, goes about in fear of his life." All the London newspapers have articles on the Stambouloff affair condemning Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarian government. The National Zeitung says that July 15 was a black day for Bulgaria, for not only Stambouloff but most probably also independent Bulgaria received its death blow. WINNIPEG WILINGS. WINNIPEG, July 16.—(Special)—The annual summer exhibition of the Winnipeg Industrial Association was opened to-day with a large attendance of people. The formal opening speech was made by Sir John Schultz, Lieutenant-Governor. There is an excellent display of stock, while the dairy exhibits are unsurpassed, indicating the progress of mixed farming in the province and the West. The veterans of the first Red River expedition of 1870, under Lord Wolseley, will meet to-morrow night, and around the festive board recall the good old pioneer days, when Fort Garry was a household word throughout the Dominion, and Winnipeg was unknown. The banquet is to take place at the Clarendon hotel. WINNIPEG, July 17.—(Special)—J. F. Torrance committed suicide at his mine near Roseland station, Ontario, to-day. Torrance came to Rat Portage from Montreal, and was heavily interested in mining. He had just completed a mill on the property and was working it. That the crop prospects of Manitoba and the Northwest are excellent is amply demonstrated by the reports from the agents of the Canadian Pacific railway. They were telegraphed yesterday to Superintendent White, and in every instance the reports are of an encouraging nature and give promise of an abundant harvest. The roundhouse of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company at Lethbridge was badly damaged by fire this morning, together with several locomotives and the president's private car. J. W. Mackay, the California "Bonanza King"; Mr. Matthews, of Philadelphia; and R. E. Hosmer, manager of Canadian Pacific telegraph, passed through the city to-day by special train out of Alberta, en route to Alaska. The state that the trip is taken purely for pleasure. General Booth has decided to proceed with the survey of his Over Sea colony in the North-West, England, has met Commandant Booth, Colonel Sitt, Brigadier Chiboro at Toronto, and the party will reach Winnipeg to-morrow. John Winmer is dead at Fort Qu'Appelle from the effect of injuries by a fall from his horse during a polo match at Regina. Reports that frost visited Manitoba last night are unfounded. As Rat Portage last night a parcel containing \$750 was stolen from the coat pocket of Express Messenger Haney. Haney left the parcel in his coat pocket and took his coat off and left it in his box while he delivered a load of flour down town. When he returned the parcel was gone. It was for the Hudson's Bay Co. There is yet no clue to the theft. A joint convention of Manitoba Patrons and Prohibitionists was opened here to-day. After discussion the following motion was carried: Resolved—That this convention endorse the action of the Patrons in placing an equal suffrage plank in their platform, and that it is in favor of making the immediate enfranchisement of women a practical and living issue in Dominion and Provincial politics. The Free Press will announce in its issue to-morrow a change in its political attitude. It proposes in future to be independent, treating all political parties with entire impartiality. Mr. Molynux St. John, the present editor-in-chief, will relinquish charge of the editorial department, but will remain with the Free Press until other arrangements are made. By the bursting of a steam pipe in the power house of the Winnipeg electric railway this evening two firemen, named Cummings and Montgomery, were badly scalded. The accident caused the suspension of electric street railway traffic for several hours, resulting in great inconvenience to the crowds who were flocking to the industrial exhibition grounds. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. Full Details of the Determined Attack on the Ex-Premier of Bulgaria. M. Stambouloff Had Long Expected That He Would Be Murdered. SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 16.—The full details regarding the attempt to assassinate M. Stambouloff are as follows: The assassin attacked his carriage, compelling the coachman to stop. M. Stambouloff's servant fired but missed his mark. M. Stambouloff jumped out and received a wound almost severed his hand from the wrist. M. Stambouloff then tried to escape, and was followed and stabbed in the head and received a revolver shot when he fell to the ground, where his assailant continued their attack. M. Stambouloff, running to his assistance, was also stabbed. The outrage is believed to be the personal vengeance of persons who suffered during his reign as premier. Both M. Stambouloff and his wife have been amputated. He regained consciousness this morning but soon relapsed, and his condition is pronounced hopeless. At 1 o'clock this afternoon Stambouloff was still alive, but his condition is hopeless. He has since again relapsed, and it is believed his eyes is destroyed. Although the attempt to murder was made on a busy street no one came to his assistance. Everybody seems convinced that the police were in the plot to assassinate the ex-premier, as five of the police force were killed when the attack commenced and made no attempt to interfere. When one of Stambouloff's servants started to chase one of the assassins he was stopped by the police. Stambouloff's coachman, who it will be remembered, fired his revolver, missed hitting anybody when the ex-premier's assassin attacked the carriage last night, is also believed to have been one of those who plotted against the statesman's life, as he made no attempt to whip up the horses when the attack was made. The police and detachments of cavalry patrolled Sofia throughout last night, but have found no trace of the assassins except some daggers, which were found in the streets. It developed during the day that M. Stambouloff had long been convinced that he would fall a victim to the vengeance of the friends of Major Panitzas, whom he caused to be executed after having been found guilty of treason in 1890 in conspiring against the life of Prince Ferdinand. Since the refusal of the government to give M. Stambouloff a passport to Carlsbad representatives of the diplomatic corps here have frequently called the attention of the government to the fact that they had become aware that an attempt upon the ex-premier's life is impending. Stambouloff added, "I am a single member of the cabinet he called upon M. Stambouloff since he was wounded last night." M. Stambouloff later in the day made a statement to the public prosecutor, who has ordered the arrest of Tzvetkoff, who was formerly charged with the murder of Major Boltchoff, the Bulgarian minister of finance, who was assassinated in March, 1891, while in company with M. Stambouloff. Mme. Boltchoff, it will be recalled, was recently induced to believe that Stambouloff was the murderer of her husband, and a warrant was issued but never executed for his arrest. A man who witnessed M. Stambouloff's coachman pursue the assassin strike the coachman because of the latter's refusal to give up the revolver with which he was chasing the criminals, and to whom the policemen were not paying any attention. The condition of M. Stambouloff this evening is such as to give slight hopes that he may yet get up on his feet. BELLIN, July 16.—The Kolische Zeitung calls attention to an interview which it had with M. Stambouloff some months ago. M. Stambouloff then had forebodings of his fate and said that a band had been formed at Ustjevanar, a suburb of Sofia, which at Ustjevanar, after having used it, proclaimed that Stambouloff was aware of their existence but winked at it. Among the band were the murderers of M. Boltchoff, former minister of finance of Bulgaria, who was assassinated in 1892. To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. A High Valuation. "If there was only one bottle of Haggard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes "John H. Brand, at Ustjevanar, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says, "astounding good results."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Trouble in the Wellington African Church—Clean Up at the Horsely. Repairs at Brunette Mills—Agriculture in the Okanagan District—H. M. "Nymph." (Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, July 17.—Mail advices from the Horsely and Cariboo mines were received this evening. The clean-up at the Horsely amounts to \$13,500. Superintendent Hobson is not disappointed at the result, as they are working now on what is known as "kidney" cement, an extremely hard substance that it does not pay to crush with the present appliances, and is very difficult indeed to work in any other way. There is an abundance of water, and when the hard cement is removed and pay-dirt is reached, the results, it is anticipated, will be very different. Work on the Cariboo mine is practically stopped for want of water, but the mine pipe line is being extended to Polley's lake, and by the first week of August it is expected 2,000 inches of water will be available. Green, the confidence man who worsted Portland, Tacoma and Seattle and tried to work Vancouver, came up for hearing this morning and was committed for trial. Four and a half tons of strawberries were sold off the Aberdeen farm at Vernon this season. There are 27 acres of hops on the Governor-General's estate this year. His Excellency expects to receive \$50,000 for them if prices rule fair. There are twelve tons of apples on the farm, and acres upon acres of wheat. The wheat fields at Vernon are a perfect picture just now. For miles and miles the rich grain is seen, some green and some just ready for the reaper. A sale of shares in the Botanica Creek Gold Mining Company will be held on Tuesday, July 23. These shares are being offered for sale for the purpose of raising working capital. The city engineer ascertained the cause of the dituminous pavement crumbling away near the tram track. It is said to be due to the oil used by the company on their cars. Some ten names have been suggested by the executive of the Ratepayers' Association as candidates to fill the seats vacated by Ald. Brown, Thomas, and McCrory. Three will be chosen from amongst them. The members of the Typographical Union accompanied the remains of W. T. Bambridge, drowned at Jericho, to the Eastern bound train yesterday. "Thirty," the symbol among newspaper men of "the end—no more to come" was heard, accompanied with a sigh, as the remains were lifted into the coach. The members of the Y.M.C.A. and a large number of friends and relatives were also present. The funeral of the late Captain Tiddy, drowned at Ladners, was largely attended. The C. P. R. Telegraph Co. have established offices at Courtenay, Comox, Union and Alberni. Rev. W. J. Macmillan of the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church, has accepted a call to Lindsay, Ontario. WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, July 17.—The sookeroo run was rather better last night. It is thought the boats on the river averaged about fifty each. The anticipated big run, however, has not materialized. The steamer Lottie, which arrived from Victoria under engagement by the Dominion Fisheries department, is beached at Ewen's dock having broken her shaft. This will prevent her doing patrol work for two or three days until the shaft is again in working order. At the Brunette Mills two new shafts are being prepared for the bark Northwest, to make the place those damaged during the recent fire. The bark will complete her cargo of lumber at the mill and then be towed across to Port Townsend, where she will be refitted with spars, sails and rigging, after which she will proceed on her voyage to San Francisco. The Brunette Saw Mill Company are renewing the planing machine shop, which was only partially destroyed by the late fire, and are also completing other arrangements to enable them to continue their box-making business. The orphanage at Sapperton caught fire yesterday from the furnace. The fire was put out before much damage was done. HANAIMO. HANAIMO, July 17.—H. M. S. Nymph left yesterday morning for Seymour Narrows. During her short stay here every courtesy has been extended by the officers and men to visiting citizens. There having been no opportunity of returning the compliment, it is probable that some fitting entertainment will be provided when the vessel returns next month. Jack Collins, of Victoria, who is at the China Creek mines, is a great hunter and a fair shot. The other day he was made the victim of a practical joke. A patent whistle, which gave forth a sound similar to those of a panther howling, having been imported by Mr. Childs, Frank McQuillan procured a tank, which he fixed up to resemble, in the dark, an animal's head and deposited it in the creek. Then the whistle was blown and

Collins came out armed with his rifle, saw the object and blazed away and kept at it until every cartridge was gone, when he was greeted with the laughter of the assembled prospectors and miners. The birth of five children on July 17 within the town of Alberni is an event which has rejoiced the hearts of the community. Judge Harrison had rather a peculiar case up before him yesterday afternoon in the court. The friar Methodist church of Wellington got into financial difficulties, and to afford relief the caretaker of the church mortgaged the pews and pulpits to one Cavill, who transferred the mortgage to a Mr. Booth, and the gentleman immediately sold the pews and pulpits to Rev. Mr. Cooper for \$50. The latter bought the property with the object of helping the little congregation out of their trouble, but after he took possession the congregation disputed the legality of the transaction and authorized their trustee, Mr. E. Clanton, to take proceedings for the recovery of the same. The evidence was not of an elucidatory nature, and His Honor at the request of the defendants adjourned the matter until next court, intimating that with the assistance of Mr. Cooper the case could probably be far more satisfactorily settled out of court. Meyerbeer's little daughter after watching for a long time the gambols of some ragged children in the street turned sadly from the window and said with pathetic resignation: "It's a great misfortune to have gentle parents."

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. BLIND. They are blind who will not try a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS for the disorders which grow out of impure blood, such as Headache, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Disordered Nerves, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, and all other ailments, or any Bilious and Nervous affections, they take the place of an excellent medicine chest. COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD, General and Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble Manhood Fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen Weak, Underdeveloped Organs, and the Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation of cause, mailed (sealed) free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y. Jy17-d&w

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LTD. STAGES to CARIBOO The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet, Leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock. Travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Barkerville. Ashcroft to Clinton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ashcroft to Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays. Special Stages Furnish-d on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons regular stage fares only will be charged. These special rates, making time, changing horses along the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Fast freight by special. For further information apply to Jock & W. B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD., Ashcroft, B. C.

DAIRY FARM *—FOR SALE *— LANGLEY PRAIRIE. One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comelk River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large wood-shed; hen-house and piggeries; 2 good wells of water. There are 20 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 3 horses; 50 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mower, horse-rake, hay-fork, plow, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to and from Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars: Apply to The Colonist Office, M. Costello, Vancouver, Or to Owner, on Premises. de21-11

TO LAND OWNERS—Wanted ten to fifteen acres of good sound land, on a good hard road, on V.I. a black and white, about 16 hands preferred; cash will be paid, but few years back price. Write to C.C.S. Colonist office.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURED COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM and all Summer Complaints and Fluxes of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children or Adults. For Sale by all Dealers.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

THE COUNTRY FIRST.

As everyone knows, party spirit in Great Britain is bitter enough and party contests perhaps a little too hot and acrimonious for the good of the nation.

Our readers will remember how magnanimously the Conservative Opposition did what lay in their power to back up the Liberal Government in its dispute with the French in Siam, and how ready Lord Salisbury and his Conservative associates in both Houses of Parliament were to place on record their approval of Lord Rosebery's policy with respect to Egypt.

A stranger to British political methods would find it hard to believe that the speeches of Conservative statesmen on those and other subjects of a similar nature were delivered by opponents of the government of the day.

In the domain of foreign and colonial politics Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley, and, strangely enough, even Lord Ripon, have acted in the main on the sound Imperialist principles which the ex-Premier has so often expounded with much eloquence and sagacity both in and out of office.

It has been done, has been accomplished. Of the injustices and chief innovations which he introduced there can be, unhappily, no doubt. Whether they will constitute a lasting and reliable resource for the Empire remains in a great measure to be seen.

When the time will ever come when Canadian politicians will be large-minded and patriotic enough on questions which are outside the domain of party politics, in the settlement of which the welfare of the whole country is involved, to forget that they belong to different parties—when they will feel that they are Canadians first and Conservatives and Liberals afterwards.

According to the census, religion is flourishing in the United States: The report just printed shows that there are 143 distinct denominations in the United States, besides independent churches and miscellaneous congregations.

still. It will be remembered, too, that this increase has been made during a period in which many good people were deploring the decadence of religion, not in the United States alone but in almost every other country.

It is more folly to say that men who voluntarily give so large a proportion of their substance for the maintenance of religion care nothing about religion. What better evidence can be adduced that in spite of appearances which lead to an opposite conclusion, religion has a strong hold on the affections of the people of the United States. Men do not spend their money on what they care nothing about.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

Electricity is beginning to be made the motive power for short lines of railroad in some parts of the United States. Freight trains as well as passenger cars are to be propelled by it. The Baltimore & Ohio railway has a tunnel of nearly a mile and a half long under the city of Baltimore. It is said to be the largest soft earth bore in the world.

THE YOUNGEST REPUBLIC.

The Republic of Hawaii was just one year old on the 4th of the present month. It is very young as well as very small, but its friends declare that it is not very weak. The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, in an article on "Our First Anniversary," says:

Looking back over the history of the year just past, the people may well pass the verdict of "well done." This first anniversary finds the republic complete in every detail, and the promise given by precedent and historical analogy fulfilled to the letter.

Set by foes from without and mistaken friends from within, the Republic has maintained the even tenor of its way, carefully and wisely upholding its dignity and proving beyond question the wisdom and justice of the standard which it has adopted. It is in a position to maintain the place so honorably won. Long live the Republic!

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

It used to be the boast of the drinkers of wine that France, where wine is made in such quantities that it is the beverage of a large proportion of its inhabitants, is one of the richest countries in the world. The inference which they drew from this, and which they wished others to draw, was that the habitual use of wine prevented drunkenness. The man who used the mild wines of France, they asserted, had no desire for strong alcoholic stimulants.

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any truth in the old theory that where wine is plentiful and cheap there are few drunkards France should be still a sober country, for claret is still cheap enough there. It will be interesting to see what success will attend the efforts of the French Government to lessen the consumption of absinthe and other alcoholic drinks.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

A War in Trans Pacific Freight Rates Promised—The O. R. & N. Liners to Call at Hawaii.

Shipments of Auriferous Ore From West Coast Mines—The "Mio-wera's" Short Stay in Port.

One of the results of the strong competition now existing between the different steamship lines for Oriental trade is a cut from three-quarters to a cent a pound on freight rates from the Orient. To even matters up with the other lines, the O. R. & N. Company, the latest in the field, will hereafter call at Shanghai and Amoy, and will there also cut freight rates. The Northern Pacific Company, however, is handling all the freight it can take and is chartering vessels to meet the increased demands.

BACK TO THE COAST.

Steamer Maude, Captain Roberts, got in from the West Coast Sunday evening after a quick trip. She brought from Barclay Sound a lot of gold ore for shipment to the Tacoma smelter. The ore was from the Star of the West claim, Granite Creek, where mining operations have been very satisfactory this year.

DIRT STREETS IN NEW ZEALAND.

A London cable to the Australian press reads as follows: "The streets of Wellington, in Manitoba, Mr. J. G. Ward, Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand, had an interview with the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway company, who decided to build a line from Montreal to New Zealand. As the result of the interview the company submitted an advantageous offer in this direction."

FOR THE NORTH.

Considerable freight and but few passengers went North on the steamship Danube Sunday last evening. Her saloon passengers are as follows: Mr. Mayer, Rev. J. Field and wife, Rev. Apple yard and wife, Mrs. Adams and daughter, Mr. McCandless, B. O. Mess and Mrs. Nash. The last-named lady is bound North in search of her husband, who would lead to the finding of the body of her husband, who was drowned through falling from the deck of the steamer City of Topeka in Queen Charlotte Sound some time ago.

THE "EMPEROR OF CHINA" SAILS.

On her outward voyage last evening the C. P. R. liner Empress of China dropped anchor off the outer wharf and, as usual, received passengers and mail. She had a big freight and about the average number of passengers, those boarding her from Victoria being J. A. Dyer of China, Dr. Paget of San Francisco, and E. Paget of Victoria, besides 20 Chinese and 10 Japanese.

The steamer Walla Walla, due here from San Francisco to-night, has the following passengers for Victoria: E. C. Senkler, J. H. Akroyd, D. McGillivray, Neil McGillivray, Robt. Milligan, John Bole, Mrs. Olausen, Mrs. A. W. Kishel, Mrs. Frank Weldon, Miss Miller, Clarence F. Jones, G. W. Leitch, W. B. Leitch, Mrs. G. Leavell, M. Lohstetter.

THE "MIOWERA" AWAY.

Since her arrival Saturday evening all haste has been made in getting the Canadian Australian steamer Miowera ready for dispatch this evening. According to present arrangements she will be along on schedule time to-day, and with the shipments she will receive here will have a fair cargo.

Tenders for the construction of the new lighthouse on Portlock Point, Prevost Island, were opened yesterday, with the result that the contract for the same was awarded the contract. The work will be commenced as soon as possible.

MARINE NOTES.

The San Francisco sealing schooner Jane Gray had up to May 26 taken 1,024 skins. When she was sighted off Honolulu early in June she was thought to be a filibustering craft and an armed tug was sent out after her. The sealskins constituting the catch of the sealing schooner Umbria, which were received by the steamship Empress of China, were forwarded to London, Eng., by R. P. Ritbet & Co. this morning. The cargo consists of 24 casks, which were landed here and repacked.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A Visitor's Glowing Account of Roseland—Ore Shipments Over the Nakusp and Slocan.

Arrival of the International Fishery Commissioners and Canadian Fishery Inspector Prince.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, July 15.—It is thought the C. P. R. will do a large amount of construction work this season in Kootenay. Vice President Shaughnessy, accompanied by Superintendent Abbott, is now travelling through the Kootenay country.

A Chinaman was found in Chinatown on Sunday dangerously wounded with a knife wound in the chest, dressed in a slouch hat and Chinaman's blouse, came to him and said he was going to kill him. He will be taken to the asylum. This same man attempted to commit suicide two months ago by jumping into the lake.

On Saturday James Hamilton and a friend were getting into a canoe at the Pitt sound when Hamilton slipped and fell into the water. He could not swim, and sank to once. Seven men on the dyke witnessed the drowning, but none of them could swim well enough to render assistance.

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NEW DENVER.

Between the initial shipment on September 13, 1894, and January 1, 1895, the Slocan mines sent over the Nakusp & Slocan railway:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Tons, Value. Includes Alpha mine, Mountain Chief, Slocan Star, Fisher Maiden, Noble Five, Minnesota Silver Company, Lead, Idaho, and Lost Chance.

Total 2,151 \$215,108

Since the beginning of the year the list by the same route shows:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Tons, Value. Includes January, February, March, and April.

The Reco shipped on June 4, some 524 tons of ore valued at \$5,250, and the Kailua spell 24 tons valued at \$250.

For the past two weeks New Duluth has been in the throes of elections. The reason for this has been the annual meetings of the Almo Mining Company, the Slocan Milling Company, the Minnesota Silver Company and other organizations connected with them.

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Everything went off to the entire credit of the company and the audience.

Yesterday a start was made on the right way road to Nanose, Mr. E. Priest, C.E., having charge.

The steamer Peter Jensen sailed this morning for San Francisco with a cargo of New V. C. Co. coal.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 15.—The earliness of the sockeye run caught a few of the canners not wholly prepared, but all are now fully ready for packing. The pack is now about 10,000 cases ahead of last year at the same time.

On Saturday James Hamilton and a friend were getting into a canoe at the Pitt sound when Hamilton slipped and fell into the water. He could not swim, and sank to once.

The manner in which Captain Tiddy met his death is still a mystery. Captain Tiddy was on his steamer at Ladner's on Sunday, July 7, and went ashore. He was never seen alive afterwards. An examination of the body disclosed no evidence of foul play.

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McPHERSON'S.

McPHERSON'S, July 15.—There was a well attended meeting of the residents at McPherston's Station on Saturday evening, when it was decided that a deputation of five residents would go to Victoria on July 20 to interview Hon. James Baker, Minister of Education, in regard to securing better school facilities.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, July 15.—A. P. Luxton, A. W. Jones and W. F. Burton came up from Victoria on Friday, and the two former went to Cowichan lake the same day on the Lakeside hotel stage.

The annual Sunday school children's picnic of St. Peter's church, Quamichan, will be held in the rectory grounds on Wednesday.

Several bands of pioneers from Victoria and Nanaimo lined the banks of the Cowichan river near Duncan yesterday, and left on or two bus fares as reminders of their visit.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, July 15.—The North Pacific Island coal lands have been bonded to W. S. Plants, acting agent for a local prospecting company. Boring will be commenced as soon as a first class diamond drill can be procured.

The Nanaimo literary athletic club celebrated their anniversary on Saturday night.

NANAIMO, July 16.—H.M.S. Nymphe left for Seymour Narrows this morning. The visit of the gunboats has been greatly appreciated.

The Nymphe goes to Seymour Narrows to prosecute a thorough survey of that dangerous stretch of water. She will land many there who will take note of the duties during a period of twenty-three days.

The Nymphe has been visited by hundreds of people, who were courteously received and kindly shown over the vessel.

REMARKS.

Rev. Mr. Daly, the ex-Catholic priest of Tacoma, who was one of the speakers at the Orangemen's celebration in Victoria, is expected to visit this city during the present week and address a public meeting.

themselves. The manager, Mr. Coulter, will get to work on the banks at once, and as there is plenty of water under clean up may be expected as the first result of an expenditure of about \$20,000.

Mr. Gordon has been in Slocan looking for ore for the smelter. The roasting capacity not being enough to keep the stack running on full time, more furnaces have been ordered from the British Columbia Works, Vancouver. The Skyline will ship, after July 10, twenty-five tons a day of ore to the smelter. Seven hundred tons now on the dump at that place will be shipped immediately. The No. 1 still ships their product to the same works.

A six machine air compressor is on the way from Milwaukee for the Bluebell. After it is in position a shaft will be sunk on the copper vein in that property. The output of the Bluebell is at present 200 tons per day.

FORT SIMPSON.

FORT SIMPSON, July 6.—The Fort Simpson public school closed for the midsummer holidays on June 28, the chair being occupied by Mr. Clifford. The children acquitted themselves very creditably, showing marked improvement in the several classes.

On Saturday James Hamilton and a friend were getting into a canoe at the Pitt sound when Hamilton slipped and fell into the water. He could not swim, and sank to once.

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NEW DENVER.

Between the initial shipment on September 13, 1894, and January 1, 1895, the Slocan mines sent over the Nakusp & Slocan railway:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Tons, Value. Includes Alpha mine, Mountain Chief, Slocan Star, Fisher Maiden, Noble Five, Minnesota Silver Company, Lead, Idaho, and Lost Chance.

Total 2,151 \$215,108

Since the beginning of the year the list by the same route shows:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Tons, Value. Includes January, February, March, and April.

The Reco shipped on June 4, some 524 tons of ore valued at \$5,250, and the Kailua spell 24 tons valued at \$250.

For the past two weeks New Duluth has been in the throes of elections. The reason for this has been the annual meetings of the Almo Mining Company, the Slocan Milling Company, the Minnesota Silver Company and other organizations connected with them.

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"We always fry ours in Cottolene." Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Sausages, Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc. Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which I often did) we said it was too rich. We finally tried Cottolene and not one of us has had an attack of richness since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So the why we always fry ours in Cottolene. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails, by all grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, 107-109 Broadway, MONTREAL.

THROUGH THE KOOTENAY.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, July 17.

Attorney-General Eberts Tells Something About His Trip to the Interior.

Roseland and Its Mines—The Slocan—Pilot Bay—The Fertile Okanagan.

Attorney-General Eberts, who returned last week from his first official trip to the interior of the Province, took advantage of the opportunity while in the Kootenay country to visit some of the many mining camps of that district.

"I was amazed at the wonderful strides of a place that a year before was a comparatively unknown spot in the mountains.

It is the centre of bustle and activity; Columbia street is so thronged with people in the evening as to remind one of a hive of bees. The vicinity of Roseland for miles about is so dotted with claims that a map of the locality looks like a checker board.

"With all the rush and excitement of a new mining camp like Roseland, the law is respected to the letter, and the greatest order prevails.

"On our return to Nelson we made a trip with Capt. Fitzsimons, the gold commissioner, into the Slocan country, going by stage from Kaslo to Three Forks and thence on horseback to the Slocan Star mine, by invitation of Mr. Byron White, manager and part owner.

"The near future will demonstrate that the Slocan Star, which is now ready to ship thousands of tons of ore, is a mine of fabulous wealth. The owners will soon erect a large concentrator on Sandon creek, in a tramway from the lower tunnel to transport the ore.

"I took the opportunity of going over to the Noble Five mine, where I was cordially received by the Hennessy Brothers. The mine may well be termed the Noble Five, for when one thinks of the trials, of the endurance of the 'noble five' who left their worth in the fall of 1891, and with packs on their backs ascended the mountains at the point now known as Kaslo, and followed the snow capped peaks of the mountains in search of precious metals, finally locating their claim, one cannot help thinking of men like these—and there are hundreds of them in the Kootenay country—are deserving of every success.

"This part of the railway is on a perfect level from Bear Lake to Sandon Creek, and passes Three Forks at an elevation of 800 or 900 feet. The Nakusp & Slocan is already in operation as far as Three Forks, and the C. P. R. engineers are now running a line up Carpenter creek, which will result in strong competition for the carrying trade from all the mines in that locality.

"At Nelson, people are hopeful of the outlook, and everything points to good times for that beautifully situated and well regulated town. A contract has been let for clearing the right-of-way for a tramway to the Silver King mine, four and a half miles long, and this is almost completed.

"I paid a visit to the Pilot Bay smelter, where I was most affably received by Dr. Hendryx and Mr. Herrick, a son of Dr. Hendryx's partner. I went through the smelter and concentrator with Mr. Gordon, superintendent in charge, and had an opportunity of seeing the concentrator in full work—the smelter having been closed down the day before my visit.

There was a considerable exodus of Victoria Methodists to Sidney yesterday for the opening of the summer season. Manifested in the proceedings which will engage attention during the remainder of the week.

POSTMASTER Noah Shakespeare has one of the finest bearing three year old peach trees in the city in his garden on Hillside avenue.

REV. J. A. VAN NAVE and Mr. John Leonard have been chosen to represent Senators Council, No. 85, at the annual meeting of the Grand Council, Y.M.I., to be held at Vallejo.

A TALENT social was held last evening in the Victoria West Mission Sunday school for the benefit of the Calvary Baptist church.

MR. J. B. HARRISON, of Niagara street, during the past several years has devoted his time to the peaches of the province.

THE Seattle sealer Ella Johnson has abandoned her Behring sea cruise and returned to her home port. There is a difference of opinion as to the cause of her return.

GEORGE DYON, the colored man as to whose sanity grave doubts were for a time expressed, left the city lockup for the provincial jail yesterday, having been sentenced also an executive committee of twelve members, who have general control and management of the affairs of the association.

AT the regular meeting of the Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. D. of the St. Paulin William Wallace hall last evening, Acacia Grand Councilor D. McPhadden and Acacia Grand Herald H. B. Ball installed the following officers for the ensuing term.

CONSTABLE THOMAS LAY of Chilliwack arrested the charmer last evening and takes back with him to the city the minister steamer W. Prestley, the Chilliwack merchant accused of attempting to set fire to his store.

MR. G. H. DAVEY, the night manager of the C. P. R. office here, is a believer in the merits of the lottery in the public office a well-worn pocket-book containing \$1,110, but no mark of identification, he enclosed the pocket-book in a long envelope, which was sent across the face.

THE bush fire that has been burning for a week or more on Hillside avenue, and require careful watching. The old Tiger fire engine still remains at the Giant Powder Co.'s works at Telegraph Bay, and if the wind blows will be required to protect the mill from the ravages of the flames.

F. R. GOODRICH, arrested some days ago on a charge of forging the name of R. Goodrich on a \$19 check, came up for preliminary hearing yesterday before Magistrate Maore in the provincial police court.

THE bank payee on the money on the check, which was the Oregon City Bank, and by H. L. Kelly, made payable to C. N. Dyer, and by the latter endorsed in favor of E. Goodrich. Afterwards the bank found out that the money had been paid to the wrong man.

THE CITY.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES, Entries for North Pacific Regatta—The Crews Commencing to Take Up Quarters.

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For some little time the local committee of members of the James Bay Athletic Association have been busy perfecting the arrangements, and everything possible has now been done, favorable weather being all that is needed to make the regatta a success.

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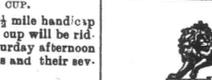
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in all cases of Spavin, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Read proofs below: Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. It is a wonderful medicine. It cures all cases of Spavin, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. It is a most valuable medicine. It is a most valuable medicine. It is a most valuable medicine.

Certificate of the Registration of a Foreign Company. COMPANIES ACT PART IV, AND AMENDING ACTS. "Centre Star Mining and Smelting Company," (Foreign). REGISTERED THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1895.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Centre Star Mining and Smelting Company," (Foreign), under the "Companies Act, Part IV, and Amending Acts of Foreign Companies," and Amending Acts. The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Butte, in the State of Montana, U.S.A.

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I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Idaho Gold Mining and Smelting Company," (Foreign), under the "Companies Act, Part IV, and Amending Acts of Foreign Companies," and Amending Acts. The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Butte, in the State of Montana, U.S.A.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: To be Collectors of Votes: 19th June, 1895.

GEORGE C. TUNSTALL, of the City of Kamloops, Require, for the North Riding of the Yale Electoral District. LEONARD NORRIS, of the City of Vernon, Require, for the East Riding of the Yale Electoral District. WILLIAM DODD, of the town of Yale, Require, for the West Riding of the Yale Electoral District.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN) "OWN CARED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE WHISKY. Please see you get it with Metal BLUE One Star. Capsules BLUE Two Stars. GOLD Three Stars. Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. - 2015 C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING... THE DAILY COLONIST... THE WEEKLY COLONIST...

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING... TRANSIENT ADVERTISING... Where ads are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

GOOD FOR PARTS 1 TO 20 INCLUSIVE... NAME... P.O. MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

What the Vancouver Rowing Men Say About the Northwestern Regatta Prospects.

"Bush" Thompson Will Try Again—Junior Lacrosse Trouble—Baseball on Sunday.

VANCOUVER, July 15—(Special)—Both the senior and junior rowing crews are practicing hard for the forthcoming regatta.

LONDON, July 15—The Metropolitan regatta, which comes off on the 25th of July on the Thames between Kingston and Henley, will see Canada represented.

TORONTO, July 15—(Special)—This afternoon the long and vigilant search by Detective Seyer of Philadelphia for proof of the guilt of E. H. Holmes, an insurance swindler, now under sentence for fraud at Philadelphia, was rewarded.

"DONE TO DEATH." TORONTO, July 15—(Special)—This afternoon the long and vigilant search by Detective Seyer of Philadelphia for proof of the guilt of E. H. Holmes, an insurance swindler, now under sentence for fraud at Philadelphia, was rewarded.

THE OAR. THE NORTHWEST REGATTA. A full meeting of the regatta committee in connection with the N.P.A.A.O. regatta was held last evening.

GREEN IS CAUGHT. The man who under the name of Green victimized a Pandora street boarding house keeper last week, by paying for rooms in advance, giving a bogus check and getting \$10 in good money in change, has fallen into the clutches of the law.

BASEBALL. DEFEAT OF THE MAPLE LEAVES. Carelessness in a great measure was the reason of the defeat of the Maple Leaves in their game with the visiting Fort Angeles team on Beacon Hill yesterday.

PORTLAND DEFEATS SEATTLE. In an eleven innings game on Saturday the Portland team defeated the Seattle by a score of 9 to 8.

THE GUN. Although a plain and unqualified promise was given by both the Portland and Tacoma trap shooters that in consideration of the

change of date without announcement, Mr. J. C. and Mr. F. S. MacLure's scores would be counted in the S.A.N.W. tournament events, not one vote was recorded in favor of the fair and sportsmanlike way out of the difficulty.

LAWN TENNIS. THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP. QUEEN'S ROYAL NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ont., July 12—The final round of the Canadian tennis championship took place here today between W. A. Larned, of Summitt, N.J., and A. E. Foote, of Yale.

THE NORTHERN SALMON PACK. Salmon, box lumber and furs, made up the freight brought from the North by the steamer Danube yesterday.

COL. FIFE AS RICHELIEU. A Noteworthy Representation of Bulwer Lytton's Great Historical Creation and Masterpiece.

Table with columns: Class, Name, Won, Lost. SECTION I. 1-J. R. Hurrex, 41, 2. 2-C. D. Mason, 41, 2. 3-C. E. Bourne, 39, 4. 4-C. E. Clarke, 39, 4.

Table with columns: Class, Name, Won, Lost. SECTION II. 1-W. Scowcroft, 2, 6. 2-R. H. Johnson, 41, 2. 3-B. Schwengers, 41, 2. 4-O. Schwengers, 41, 2.

Table with columns: Class, Name, Won, Lost. SECTION III. 1-P. T. Johnson, 24, 6. 2-W. Marchant, 38, 2. 3-B. J. Perry, 8, 2. 4-P. Schwengers, 4, 6. 5-T. Lawrie, 2, 6.

Table with columns: Class, Name, Won, Lost. SECTION IV. 1-F. C. Berridge, 64, 11. 2-Dr. Hands, 64, 11. 3-G. Langley, 6, 6. 4-A. S. Innes, 2, 6.

Table with columns: Name, Score. H.M.S. "ROYAL ARTHUR" VS ALBION C.C. Mr. C. F. Patch, b. Warden, 16. Mr. C. H. Ward, b. Warden, 16.

Table with columns: Name, Score. THE RIFLE. CANADIANS AT BISLEY. LONDON, July 11.—At Bisley to-day the weather was clear and a strong wind blew over the commons.

Table with columns: Name, Score. POOR SHOOTING FOR THE KOLAPORE CUPS. LONDON, July 12.—To-day proved a very unfavorable one at Bisley for the competition for the Kolapore cups, contested for usually by teams representing Great Britain and the Colonies.

Table with columns: Name, Score. ALBION C. C. H. J. Martin, b. Barraclough, 5. R. H. Swinerton, run out, 11.

Table with columns: Name, Score. SOUTH AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP. South American Chess Championship, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in 10 to 15 days.

WILLIS AND COOK.

The Independence Day Speech of the Boston Lecturer at Honolulu Sharply Criticized.

Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, whose semi-political lectures were the cause of considerable discord in California recently, has been making more trouble for himself of the same kind in Honolulu, where he arrived just in time for the celebration of Independence Day by the numerous residents forming the American colony.

Mr. Cook announced as his subject "The Republic of the Tropics," but had not a word to say about the glorious Fourth of July.

The lecturer concluded hastily with a few disjointed remarks on annexation and then bowing stiffly to Mr. Willis and Rev. Dr. McArthur stalked through the silent audience and out of the pavilion.

Three sailors of the American ship Tillie E. Starbuck recently made a bold attempt to steal President Dole's yacht Bonnie Dan, while their vessel was lying at Honolulu.

Honolulu advices by the Milwaukee Saturday note the capture, near Pearl City lake, in June, of Mabella, the famous leper outlaw, who for years has been defying arrest.

It is a narrow escape, and one that Parker will not soon forget. Mabella is a half-caste Portuguese and devoted to his wife and family.

In celebration of the Fourth of July a large number of petitions and other prisoners were pardoned, and several sentences were commuted.

The following is from the Hawaiian Star: "The rumor section of the air is overloaded at present with opium yarns that are for the most part ridiculous as the Norma appointed by L. L. King has been published and the officers laugh and the dealers smile.

It is pleasant news for Canadians that Col. W. F. Fife by birth a Canadian, claiming Mansford, Ont., as his native town. He is but thirty years of age, and by profession a lawyer.

ALTON, July 12.—Capt. W. P. Lamothe has commenced proceedings to recover 6,000 acres of land in Canada on which the city of London is located.

South American Chess Championship, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cured in 10 to 15 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable.

A CRUEL AND FIENDISH MIDSUMMER MONSTER.

Always Conquered and Banished by Paine's Celery Compound.

The sad, weary and wailing cry of men and women around us is: "I am sick." "I suffer so much from day to day." "What can I do to regain health and strength?"

Have you tried Paine's Celery Compound, that marvelous health and strength giving? It is nature's true and infallible cure for your distressing ailments. It never fails to banish disease; it gives natural and healthful strength when most required, so that the oppressing and enervating weather cannot overcome your bodily powers.

Reader, if you are numbered in the large army of dyspeptics, and held captive by a cruel, destructive disease, use Paine's Celery Compound at once, if you desire full and robust health, pure blood, strong nerves, good digestion and a healthy appetite.

WATCHES

Waltham Watch Co. stemwind, 7 Jewels, gilt..... \$ 5.00 Ditto, 15 Jewels, P. S. Barlett..... 7.00 Ditto, ditto, 15 Jewels, fine Damascus..... 8.90

SILVER CASES.

Fourteen karat Solid Gold Cases, 30 cents each. A 30-carat Case is strong enough to last a century.

GOLD FILLED CASES.

Open face, 18 carat, \$5.00 to \$12 Ditto, hunter, 18 carat, \$6.50 to \$15 Ten to twenty-one years warranted to wear equal to gold.

Prices of other movements to follow. Goods sent C.O.D., with permission to inspect on paying express charge.

S. A. STODDART,

68 Yates Street - Victoria, B.C.

South Victoria Electoral District.

"Qualification and Registration of Voters Act, 1876."

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with clause 6, sub-section (f), of the "Qualification and Registration of Voters Act, 1876," I shall on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1895, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining any or all objections against the retention of any names on the Register of Voters.

JAMES W. MELDORAM, Collector South Victoria Electoral District.

North Victoria Electoral District.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with clause 6, sub-section (f), of the "Qualification and Registration of Voters Act, 1876," I shall on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1895, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining any or all objections against the retention of any names on the Register of Voters.

JOHN NEWBIGHING, Collector, Sidney, B.C., May 31st, 1895.

THIRTY DAYS after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to lease 100 acres of meadow land for hay-cutting purposes, situated about 3 miles S.W. of Morrison's and Adams' meadow on Mackin's Creek.

WM. WEBSTER, 175-4t Alexandria, June 27th, 1895.