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CAPITAL NOTES.

The Supt. of Canadian Insurance Protests Canadian Policy-Holders.

Plans of Bridges for the Red River Valley Railway—The "Globe" Refuses to Publish Laurier's Circular—Members of Parliament Arriving for the Session.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The superintendent of insurance has forbidden a Massachusetts accident organization from doing business in Canada until a deposit is made with the Government for the protection of Canadian policy-holders.

A deserter from the mounted police surrendered here, and will be sent to Regina to-night.

Plans for the proposed bridges of the Red River Valley railway over the Assiniboine have been approved by the Privy Council.

The Toronto *Globe* refuses to publish Laurier's circular. The despatch of a week ago is substantially correct. The party will, this coming session, take up the chestnut resolution in favor of Canada making her own commercial treaties.

Keefer and Hamlin, of Victoria, have arrived to give evidence before the Canadian Pacific arbitration. They were disappointed to find an adjournment had been made until April.

Members from a distance are beginning to arrive rapidly.

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

Resolutions Passed at a Public Meeting in Chilliwhack, to be Forwarded to the Provincial Government.

A public meeting was held in the council chambers, Chilliwhack, on January 13th, and was well represented by a large and influential gathering of the people of that district.

On motion, Mr. G. R. Ashwell was appointed chairman, and Mr. H. W. Ternan secretary.

The following resolutions and grievances were very ably discussed and passed:—

Resolved—That the legislature make provision before the expiration of the present house to increase the representation of this district, and to subdivide it into several electoral districts. Moved by S. Cawley, seconded by S. Mellard.

Resolved—That the government be asked to appoint some suitable person in each municipality to act as collector of provincial taxes, which would be more convenient, and also be the means of collecting more revenue from persons who would evade a collector that is a stranger to the district. Moved by J. Chadsey, seconded by S. Mellard.

Resolved—That it is expedient to change the provincial election law, making it compulsory to count the ballots at each polling division at the close of each poll, as it is the safest way of getting the expression of the people, and also the safest against any accident to ballot boxes in conveying them to returning officers. Moved by D. McGilvary, seconded by H. W. Ternan.

Resolved—That the Municipality Act be so amended that all municipal councils be empowered to retain all fines and forfeitures, whether a police magistrate is employed or not. Moved by S. Cawley, seconded by A. C. Wells.

Resolved—That the objectionable clause in the Municipal Act, that disfranchises the ratepayer who does not pay all his taxes on or before the 1st of December in every year, should be repealed. Moved by H. W. Ternan, seconded by W. H. Cawley.

Resolved—That the Jury Law should be changed to make provision for paying jurors summoned and attending, but not being called on a jury; also in civil suits where either party demand a trial by jury, that the party or parties making the demand deposit a sufficient sum of money in the hands of the registrar to secure the pay and expenses of jurymen summoned and attending. Moved by D. McGilvary, seconded by Geo. Chadsey.

Resolved—That the Government's attention be called to the fact that the Vedder Creek bridge, on the trunk road, is still unconstructed, and the stream impassable, and causing the trunk road to be of little use and a great inconvenience to the travelling public; and also that portion of the trunk road around Shannon Mountain, all the way to Cheam, should be repaired, it being in a bad state for travel. Moved by A. Davidson, seconded by W. H. Cawley.

"WANTED, FOR MURDER."

A Tragedy of Portland—Two Men Wanted for Murder, Supposed to Have Come to Victoria.

In December, 1887, a man named Frank Cunningham was found dead early one morning on one of the principal business streets of Portland. Circumstances connected with the case pointed to foul play. Cunningham came to the city having $400 in coin. He stopped at the St. Charles hotel and deposited the money in the safe. He soon after went off on a big spree. Late at night he came back to the hotel and wanted to draw out all his money. This the clerk declined to accede to, but gave only $20 and told him to sober up and come around the next day and he could get the balance.

Cunningham took the $20 and went away. Next morning he was found dead on the streets. Several men are said to have been following him the night before, and the supposition is that he was murdered, as they thought he had all his money on his person at the time. Recently detectives have set to work in the matter. Some clew must have been discovered, as requisitions to the governor of Washington Territory for the delivery to Sheriff Kelly, of Multnomah county, of Morris Johnson, Wm. Ashton, Dick Rogers and Agnes Woodward, were issued on Thursday. These parties are charged with the murder. Johnson is a disreputable gambler, now of Seattle, and Agnes Woodward was a mistress of a house of ill-fame. Officers arrived in Seattle yesterday, when it was found that Ashton, who is supposed to have committed the deed, left Seattle at the time the gambling houses were raided. Johnson, who is supposed to have been merely an accessory, informed his friends in Seattle on Thursday that he was going to Victoria, paid his bill at the hotel where he was boarding and left. It is possible that he may not have reached this city, and officers have followed to Port Townsend in the hope of catching him there. Ashton's whereabouts are unknown, but it is rumored that he, too, is in Victoria. Agnes Woodward, the woman in the case, has been arrested, but has said nothing that will criminate her.

L. Beaubien, who runs a licensed hotel at Toronto, has confessed to being a counterfeiter. He was caught with a pocketful of bogus ten-cent pieces, and showed the police where to find his apparatus.

A RAILROAD COMBINATION.

The Northern Pacific Suddenly Faced by a New Rival.

TACOMA, W.T., Jan. 20.—The official announcement will be made in a few days of the election of Elijah Smith, president of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, to the presidency of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, *vice* J. R. McDonald. This means the combination of the two corporations against the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The Seattle road is now built sixty miles east from Seattle, and forty miles west from Spokane Falls. A stop has been made for more funds. It is expected that with the backing of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Seattle road will be enabled to go ahead and complete a transcontinental line through the Cady, Skagit or some other pass of the Cascade mountains.

Mr. Smith, who was in Seattle on Saturday, states that a railroad is to be at once built from Ship Harbor on Fidalgo island north-eastward for thirty miles along the Skagit river to tap the coal fields, and that Ship Harbor will be the headquarters of the down-sound shipping. It is also the intention of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Seattle corporation to complete the road from Vancouver to Seattle as soon as possible, and in this they have the backing of the Canadian Pacific.

FROM THE ORIENT.

Gold Mining in Corea—Fatal Explosion of Gunpowder in a Japanese Barracks.

[Special to THE COLONIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from Hong Kong yesterday, brought the following advices:—

Gold mining in Corea, under the direction of the government, and superintended by American engineers, is to be commenced shortly.

Fire at Iwaicho, Japan, last month, destroyed 83 houses. Two men and one woman were burned to death.

Four persons were killed, five fatally injured and nine slightly wounded, by a gunpowder explosion recently in the Japanese barracks at Sanuki.

THE SAMOA DIFFICULTY.

The United States Government Thoroughly in Earnest in the Matter.

The English Admiralty Preserving Silence With Regard to the Naval Reinforcements in the Pacific—A Proposal that England and Germany Should Appoint a Joint Protectorate Over Samoa.

[Special to THE COLONIST.]

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Lord Salisbury had a long interview with Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador to-day. The premier was indisposed to accept the views entertained by Germany regarding the Samoan and Zanzibar difficulties, which he said were inducing distrust on all sides.

The admiralty is preserving a mysterious silence with regard to the naval reinforcements in Samoan and Zanzibar waters.

It is stated at the foreign office that the United States government is thoroughly in earnest in the stand it has taken in the Samoan matter. American naval officers in Samoa, it is said, express complete confidence in their ability to hold their own against anything they may have to contend with.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says secretary Bayard's implied attack upon the policy of Germany in Samoa has created a great deal of irritation in official circles, though it is diplomatically suppressed. Meanwhile, many persons think that England and Germany should appoint a joint protectorate over Samoa, and that America should not nor would not object.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Arizona will memorialize congress to be admitted as a state.

Goyette, liberal, has been elected for Laprairie by 100 majority.

The Nova Scotia legislature has been summoned to meet on February 1st for the despatch of business.

E. M. Mole, a young man of Rohnerville, Cal., accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting rats.

J. E. Barker, a prominent physician of Murphys, Cala., shot and fatally injured himself while handling a revolver.

Louis Peck, employed on the cable railway, San Francisco, fell between the driving wheels of the engine and was instantly killed.

C. M. Colter, Liberal, and Dr. Montague, Conservative, have been nominated at Cayuga, Ont., for the Commons vacancy.

Henry Hartmore, a well-known citizen of Carleton, and a prominent Odd Fellow, died suddenly on Saturday last at Halifax while eating his dinner.

At Kingston a young man hitched a hand sled to the Kingston and Pembroke train and was drawn quite a distance, at about 40 miles an hour.

Railroad agents at San Francisco have decided upon $296 as the round trip to the Paris exposition by way of Chicago, New York and Havre, good for six months.

Hastings & Megan have closed an agreement with the Port Arthur Council to erect a flour mill there for $15,000 bonus and exemption from taxation for ten years.

Steamer City of Sydney arrived at San Francisco on Thursday, having only two Chinese among her passengers. One is for California, and the other is bound to Victoria.

At St. John, Quebec, two prisoners serving sentences for larceny, escaped with the aid of two Salvation army lassies. The girls visited the prison and left tools with the convicts.

The Provencher election has resulted in the election of LaRiviere (Conservative), by about 150 majority over Richards. Clarke, the third candidate, failed to poll enough votes to save his deposit.

Harvey L. D. Wilson, member of the Los Angeles city council, assaulted H. H. Boyce, editor of the *Tribune*, in that city on Thursday, by striking him on the head with a loaded cane. Blows were exchanged, and Wilson drew a revolver, but was disarmed. The trouble arose over the publication of an article in the *Tribune*.

A remarkable earthquake occurred in Colorado a few days ago. Large masses of rock became detached from the mountains, causing fissures in the earth through which hot water and gas rushed forth accompanied by sulphurous fumes, which made people ill and caused birds to drop to the ground. When the convulsions ceased there was a roaring sound which seemed to be caused by a subterranean river.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Recent Events in Africa and Samoa Stimulate the Germans to Largely Increase Their Navy.

Preparations for the Forthcoming Jubilee of Cardinal Manning—Brief Sketch of His Life.

The Massacre of Missionary Brooks and His Followers Committed as an Act of Revenge.

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LONDON, Jan. 26.—In certain official quarters, where sensational views, as a rule, are not apt to prevail, a somewhat grave interpretation is now placed on the Morier incident—graver than at first sight the facts might seem to warrant. The mere personal aspect of the matter is dismissed as unimportant. Lord Salisbury is credited with having spoken very frankly with the Russian Ambassador in London on the subject, and that is as far as he will probably consider it necessary to go. The fear is, however, that this attack on Sir Robert Morier is only the beginning of an anti-English movement which may have serious national consequences. Popular report in Berlin credited the present Emperor not simply with vague dreams of general aggrandisement, but with special and particular hostility to England and the ambition to humiliate Great Britain and to curb its power. Its recent German manœuvres, in which the Emperor took an active interest, were at the time openly spoken of by German military and naval authorities as a demonstration against England, and the elaborate efforts which are being made to place

THE GERMAN NAVY

on an effective footing is regarded by them as being made entirely with the view to a possible rupture with Great Britain. Under Emperor William the Second, anti-English prejudice appears to be developing into a chronic craze, of which it is difficult to foresee the ultimate result. Lord Charles Beresford in speaking to-day on the naval resources of Germany said: "The African blockade and conflict in Samoa have acted as a stimulus to the German Reichstag to support without opposition the government plans for an increase of the navy. The German navy, like that of Italy, is a creation of recent years, but it has developed upon very different lines and has attracted less attention than it deserves, because its progress has been mainly in a direction not easily perceived by the general public. The Italians have constructed a series of the finest ironclad battle ships in the world. The Germans have for several years devoted their efforts to the creation of drilled corps of naval officers and a sufficient

BODY OF TRAINED SEAMEN

for all emergencies. The principle has been first of all to found the growth of a naval power upon professional knowledge and character. With this object in view, the German government has kept a portion of its fleet constantly occupied in long cruises, giving to the men of all ranks that experience in seamanship which makes the sailor the type of daring and of ready resources. Every effort has been made to render the position of an officer in the navy no less honorable and attractive than that of officers of corresponding rank in the army, and the probability is that the German navy is better manned and better officered than that of any other continental power. The intellectual and moral foundation having thus been laid, it is thought that the time has come for further development of material strength. Accordingly, the keels of no less than 28 new vessels of war are to be laid in the near future. The German fleet will, upon their completion, be much more formidable than the mere statement of its numerical strength will reveal, because, as has been pointed out by Admiral Colomb,

IN THE CASE OF WAR

Germany can carry on her commerce through neutral ports, and thus evade the necessity for protection of her mercantile marine, and concentrate her navy for naval defensive or offensive operations.

Some confusion seems to exist about the forthcoming "Jubilee," as it is termed, of Cardinal Manning. Ordinarily the jubilee of an ecclestiastic means, as in the Pope's case last year, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. But Cardinal Manning did not become a Roman Catholic until a period of life so advanced as to render a jubilee of this kind nearly impossible. What, however, the Roman Catholic community of London are preparing to do is to celebrate this spring the beginning of his "silver wedding" with his diocese; in other words, the twenty-fifth year of his archiepiscopate. Henry Edward Manning was born at Totterage, Herts, on the 15th of July, 1808. His father was a merchant of London.

"HARRY" MANNING,

as he is still termed by his few surviving contemporaries, was educated at Harrow, (where he was placed for two years in the cricket eleven,) under Dr. Geo. Butler, afterwards Dean of Peterborough, and father of the present master of Trinity. From Harrow he went to Baliol, and was subsequently elected to a fellowship at Merton. He married one of the Misses Sergeant of Lavington, near Petworth, the eldest of whom was the wife of Bishop Wilberforce. Mrs. Manning died a few years after her marriage, while Manning was rector of Lavington and archdeacon of Chichester. He seceded to the Church of Rome on the occasion of the Gorham judgment, but he had long been dissatisfied with the English Church, where his singular gifts of administration and government never found their full scope. He joined the society of "Oblates of Saint Charles," resided for some years in Rome and became one of the most trusted councillors of Pio Nono, who, on the death of Cardinal Wiseman in 1865, nominated him to

THE SEE OF WESTMINSTER,

though his name was not included among the three names *Dignus, Dignior, Dignissimus*, submitted by the Chapter of Westminster for the Pope's selection. He was consecrated on the 8th June, 1865, and elevated to the cardinalate on the 15th March, 1875. Thus, the twenty-fifth year of his archiepiscopate begins next June, and his so-called "jubilee" happen one year later. Attention has been called to the matter so far in advance, by the effort which Monsignor Moore, administrator of the pro-cathedral at Kensington, is making to render that church by the time of the "jubilee," free from its heavy mortgage debt, which, from present indications, he will probably succeed in doing.

The British foreign office has received a despatch from Zanzibar stating that the Arabs engaged in the slaughter of Missionary Brooks and his sixteen followers, sent word that the deed was

COMMITTED IN REVENGE

for England's anti-slave trade policy, and that missionary work in Central Africa was to be exterminated." Speaking on the subject this afternoon, an *attache* of the office who has had considerable experience in African affairs, said: "There is too much reason to accept this declaration of the policy as authentic, and to fear that its execution cannot be hindered. Before attempting the survey of the success of this arab invasion, I will endeavor to show what it means. A few years ago the natives of Central Africa lived a life that has fitly been termed idylic. Man was there in his primeval state. He was, to all appearances, quite happy, and without wants. One stick, pointed, made him a spear, two sticks rubbed together, made him a fire; fifty sticks tied together, made him a house; their bark made his clothes, and their fruit his food. The people had been called lazy, but they had no need to work. Among these simple, unprotected tribes, Arabs pour in from the north and east, with the deliberate purpose of

MAKING THIS PARADISE A HELL.

Wherever they go in Africa, the followers of Islam are the destroyers of peace, the breakers-up of patriarchal life, the dissolvers of the family ties. Their object is to obtain slaves. The slaves are used to buy ivory with. More slaves are needed to carry it, and thus it comes to pass that living man himself has become the commercial currency of Central Africa. The last four years has seen the spread of this devastating slave-raiding Mahometism through the length and breadth of Central Africa, from Lake Bangweolo to Aruwimi, a distance of one thousand miles from south to north, and from Tanganyika to Sankuiu, a distance of 500 miles from east to west. This whole country has been depopulated by these murderous expeditions. The last two years have seen the slave hunters establish themselves on Lake Nyassa; at first as Mohammedan settlers, next as political intriguers between the tribes, and at last as butchers and hunters of men. The transfer of Uganda from native rule to that of Mohammedan Arabs may be changed from a weaker to a stronger government, but as a sign that the power that directs the slave raids is rapidly increasing in force and vastly extending the borders of its dominions, it is a terribly serious matter, and has passed beyond the stage at which private initiative can successfully cope with trouble. The question now is not whether the government can successfully help the natives, but whether Europe, acting in concert, can place any effective barrier in the way of the slave raids.

CABLE NEWS.

Will Not Visit the Pope.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Gladstone has partly reconsidered his determination not to visit Rome before returning to England, but declares that if he does, he will not visit the Pope, for the reason that he has no intention of doing anything that will place him between the Pope and the Irish.

O'Brien Not to be Found.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Timothy M. Healy, counsel for Mr. Wm. O'Brien, in his trial at Carrick-on-Suir, arrived at Dublin this morning. Detectives watched him at all stations between Waterford and Dublin in the hope of catching Mr. O'Brien, or at least obtaining a clue to his whereabouts, but they were unsuccessful.

"Pulling John Bull's Nose."

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecates the feelings of Mr. Phelps. It says: "He is a commonplace diplomat, who has done average work, and we will bid him good bye without emotion or regret." The *Gazette* declares that diplomats attribute Mr. Phelps' treatment to the fact that the Americans are pulling John Bull's nose.

The O'Brien Riots.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—A number of persons arrested for rioting at Carrick-on-Suir yesterday, were conveyed to Clonmel last night. The mob besieged the police at Clonmel railway station, and refused to allow them to pass until the rescue of the prisoners had been effected. The mob stoned the police, and the latter threatened to fire on their assailants. A priest interceded at this point and prevented further bloodshed. After a delay of two hours, the police were reinforced and the prisoners lodged in jail.

Fired Upon by a German.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—*Le Temps* publishes a despatch from Zanzibar stating that an American sailing vessel from Zanzibar, for Madagascar ports, has been fired into and disabled by a German warship.

Trouble Anticipated.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—It is stated upon reliable authority that the government is in such great fear of a Boulangerist *coup d'etat* that every possible effort will be made to maintain strict order on Sunday. Strong squads of cavalry will patrol the city during day and night, and anyone shouting "*Vive* Boulanger," will be arrested forthwith. It is expected that the result of the election in the department of the Seine will be announced by 10 o'clock on Sunday evening.

In the Nick of Time.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—A man was arrested yesterday just as he was about to throw a petard into the minister of justice's office.

How O'Brien Eluded the Police.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—It is estimated that 80 persons were wounded in the riot at Carrick-on-Suir yesterday. It has transpired that Mr. O'Brien, after leaving the court room and escaping through the crowd, refreshed himself at a house near the police barrack and drove to the country before the police formed a cordon around the town. In the evening he dined with a select party at a house situated a few miles from Carrick-on-Suir.

The endorsement of *German Syrup* is unparalleled. We will publish 1000 testimonials received during the last six months. Read them. May save your life.

BURLINGHAM, N. Y., May 31, '86.

G. G. GREEN, Dear Sir:—I am frequently troubled with severe colds, and the only remedy that will relieve me of them is your *Boschee's German Syrup*. I have used it for more than twelve years. It is a constant household companion with me. Our merchant here procured it first at my solicitation, and says he has sold a great many bottles. It is a very popular remedy in this section. Every person who has used it speaks in the highest terms of its merits. I do not know of a single case it has not cured. I first used it in Vermont, where I lived before coming here. I advise everyone to use it, as it is certainly the best cough medicine I have ever known. I have tried nearly all of them at different times.

Yours respectfully, MOSES GRAY,
Proprietor Grist Mill.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SERIOUS DEFALCATION.

An Insurance Man Short in His Accounts to the Extent of Half a Million.

How the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut was Duped—A Clever Swindler—The Solvency of the Company will Not be Impaired.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

HARTFORD, Ct., Jan. 25.—Col. Jacob F. Greene, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of this city, has issued a circular informing policy holders that Joseph A. Moore, for 16 years financial correspondent of the company at Indianapolis, is a defaulter to the amount of about $500,000, but has restored property which may reduce the actual loss to $400,000, and that in any event the loss will not affect the solvency or impair the dividends of the company, which is very prosperous and will pay a larger dividend this year than last, while probably increasing its already large surplus. Mr. Moore has hitherto enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the company. During the past week an investigation into his accounts was made, revealing the defalcation. The defalcation was of three kinds, the principal of the loans repaid by the borrowers to the company's interest for the same purpose, and rents on real estate in his charge.

HE CONCEALED THE THEFTS

of the principal, by advising and securing extentions of loans on account of the alleged financial difficulties of the borrowers, who were represented as affected by the depression in real estate values, dating from the panic of 1873. He remitted the interest and small payments of the principal, from time to time, in accordance with his representations that the unfortunate borrowers were struggling to do all they could. These money's came out of his own pocket, or rather out of his stealings. He devised harrowing tales, and kept the company minutely advised of the progress of the individual alleged cases, and thus prevented foreclosure proceedings. Occasionally he would really settle up one of these cases, greatly to the satisfaction of the company, and to the apparent vindication of his judgment. Meanwhile, he was constantly remitting large sums on genuine investments in a perfectly correct manner.

WORSE THAN FIRST REPORTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—Joseph A. Moore has not been arrested and no criminal proceedings have been begun against him. He is remaining in seclusion in the city and positively refuses to see anyone or say anything for publication about his troubles. W. G. Abbott, vice-president of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Co., is here with an expert accountant, and it is through their efforts that Moore's dishonesty was made public. It is thought his defalcation will be considerably in excess of $500,000. He was also agent for the German-American Fireman's Fund, the City of London and Imperial of London insurance companies, and is supposed to be short in his accounts with them. Nothing definite is known about this, however.

MEMORY FLASHES AND PEN SKETCHES.

Culled From the Note Book of a Journalist and Traveller.

[BY GEORGE JAMES CAPEL.]

Ring, ring the bell, the world's turned upside down.
We'll have dessert to-day, there's chestnuts in the town!

I dare say that a great many of the readers of this journal have purchased copies of the Christmas number of the *Illustrated London News*. The two illustrations, "A Daughter of Eve," and "Charming Kate," are very remarkable specimens of copies from paintings, the efforts of the artists having been studied with wonderful effect. It is impossible to get out of range of the eyes of little Eve or charming Kate. Take whatever position you may in the room the eyes on the pictures will follow you. A friend of mine had a slight attack of "jim-jams" at Christmas, and the pictures so annoyed him that he took them down from the wall of his room; he said "it seemed doosed hard that a fellow oculdn't move around without their staring at me, so I took 'em down, and burned 'em." This trick of the eyes brings to my mind an experience I had in New York. I was passing down the Bowery with one of the boys from the *World* office, when he drew my attention to a man walking round and round in a cage suspended in a dime museum. We watched the man for some considerable time, and at last we went in. "Just look here, strangers," said the man, "I've been walking round this darned cage all the morning, and that owl (it was an owl in the cage) has kept his eyes on me all the time. I have been expecting his darned head to screw off every minute, but no, he's been turning his head round all the time, and nothing has happened—strange, isn't it?" We assured him that the owl did adjust its head every time, but it was done so rapidly that the human eyesight was not sharp enough to detect it—in fact, it had never been detected, and if he kept walking round the cage until doomsday the bird's head would turn round and round without a movement of its body.

* * *

Popular, yet well abused. Did not suspect his friend;
He'd faults of head, yet none of heart—beware!
Had handled millions—built roads without an end,
Yet let Tom Russell Victoria hustle—our Mayor!

* * *

I did not see anything in the statement of accounts relative to the money collected from fines in connection with the James Bay bridge. I have been a traveller all my life, but never before did I fall across a bridge connecting two portions of a town that could not be driven over at any rate of speed. My attention was first drawn to this system of levying fines by a paragraph, in which Mr. Davie was fined, *and paid*, $5 for the privilege of exercising his horse on a bridge that the local authorities themselves admitted was not safe. "Why didn't he enter an action against the town for allowing an unsafe structure to span the harbor?" I asked a gentleman. "Oh! the fact is, you know, Davie is a smart fellow, d'ye see, and he knows 'em," replied he. After a while I found there was a bright guardian. I and he had a pleasant glass together in the saloon at the top of the steps fronting the bridge. He is a nice sort of party, one of the old timers, and as he kept one eye on his glass and the other on the bridge, he and I had "a good old time of it." "Yes," said he, "that bridge pays—has paid for itself in fines. If we had another or two of 'em there wouldn't be any rates to pay in Victoria!" And yet, as I said to my old lady, when I was steering into bed the other morning, they call these Victorians mossbacks!

* * *

"Though towns and crowds invite
And noise and folly promise high delight,
Soon the tired soul disgusted turns from these
The moral prospect only long can please!"

* * *

I notice that at a meeting of the aldermanic board the other day Alderman Harris gave notice of a motion for any necessary overdraft on the bank. Many years ago,—I being a popular kind of fellow—was, in a weak moment, fool enough to allow myself to be elected as a town commissioner for my native town. Of course I soon lost my popularity, and no doubt should have been publicly abused worse than Mayor Grant had I not been proprietor of the only paper published in the town. As it was I kept the insulting letters I received out of print. Like all conscientious public bodies, we were averse to pushing our friends, the ratepayers, for their rates. The delinquents were all personal friends of ours. They were the owners and proprietors of the saloons, etc., and there, as in Victoria, the publicans and "sinners" ruled the roost—in fact we owed the dignity of office to the "devil's elect," and of course we couldn't for *conscience sake* turn against 'em. So we overdrew a pretty good round sum at the bank, for which the board was in due course charged interest. When the auditor from the local government board audited the accounts at the end of the year, he would not allow this interest money, and we, the commissioners, had to pay it out of our own pockets; it ran to about £2 each. There were nine of us, I remember, and we all looked pretty blue at having to pay it. "This interest is not legal," said the auditor. "You must collect your outstanding rates, and when this is done, if you have not money enough to meet expenses, you must levy a supplementary rate."

* * *

He'd probe the deepest depths of crime and sin.
Hold forth God's Word with acclamation loud,
Defend his Church—the crown of victory win.
A man of men is Parson P. Macleod.

* * *

The price of meat is nearly a third less in Victoria than it is in many towns in the old country. Veal here is about the same price as beef; in San Francisco it is much higher; I suppose the fatted calf is killed there less often than it is here. Said Tom Taylor (the late lamented Tom), at the Athenæum Club, "That fatted calf has always been a mystery to me, in fact, so is the prodigal son. To think," said Tom, "that the prodigal young scamp, after spending every shilling in riotous living, and what not, (the *what not* being infinitely worse than the riotous living), should, when he returned home be entertained on the best, while his hard-working brother, who no doubt had kept the farm going, and stuck to his old father, was only a looker-on at the feast; and there is no doubt that the young rascal's father had *kept that fatted calf for years* waiting his return. Seeing this I ask what encouragement is this for the industrious and persevering? None!"

* * *

One of the smartest little evening papers in my travels is your local *Times*—it is in every respect far beyond the *Evening Post* of San Francisco. I was at one time a subscriber to the *Times*, but I gave it up when the "Drum," I beg pardon, the "Town Major," retired from the staff. There used to be a spirit of enterprise in the little paper, and it did not mind paying for this enterprise. Last Wednesday it made another dash, when it "scooped" THE COLONIST, by way of an interview with Howell's, the engineer, and a special article on the Panama Canal. Now, if the ink-slinger of the *Times* had referred to the San Francisco Sunday *Examiner*, of *three weeks* previously, he could have cut out that special with a pair shears. Strange, he did not see it, as on that Sunday there was an illustrated article of half a dozen pages on Seattle, and the papers were thrown broad-cast all over British Columbia—in fact all the meat, fish, butter and vegetables, coming into my hotel for weeks past have been wrapped in this particular paper. It doesn't show much for the *Times* editor's style of living that he didn't fall across the paper.

Apropos to this special business of the *Times* it would be a great boon and blessing to the compositors of Victoria (and elsewhere) if editors would out their leading articles out of the exchanges instead of re-writing them. There are several articles, written originally in London, that have followed me all over the United States for the last four years—I have seen them dished up as original in every kind of calligraphy (?) under the sun, and I only escaped from the United States to find them in Victoria. "It makes me tired!"

* * *

Owner of mines, of untold wealth, a canny Scot;
But don't you forget it, he is no snob!
Will come down handsome for tramways, and what not;
Victoria's best friend is the Honorable Bob!

* * *

When I was a boy there was a gentleman lived at Buckley Hall, in Somersetshire. He was the personification of what he actually was, "the fine old English gentleman, one of the olden times." He had a noble face, and his head was thick with locks as white as snow. In those days Buckley Hall ranked high among the baronial homes of England—it possessed a splendid gallery of paintings—I will tell my readers something about these paintings some day when I have the inclination and time. The old gentleman had several sons—splendid fellows they all were. One of them is Edmund Pigott, a correspondent of the *Daily News*, M.C., and inspector of plays. At the *Punch* dinner one night a discussion arose as to the hereafter, and in a brilliant speech Pigott maintained that mankind were transubstantiated in vegetables, ending up with "I never see a fine cauliflower on the table but what I think of my lamented dear old white-headed father."

* * *

A genial Scotchman—his church's leader,
Smiling and pleasant, a gentleman in storm or fair;
A diplomat; a journalist; a special pleader,
Is the Honorable John—our *Provincial Secretaire*.

One of the most bold and cheeky robberies on record was perpetrated in New York city on Friday afternoon in the Bowery. Two men slipped a padlock on the outside of a pawnbroker's door, smashed the show window, grabbed $500 worth of watches and rings, and disappeared around the next corner before the infuriated proprietor could get out to give an alarm.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teeting. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-4w

CAPITAL NOTES.

Death of Sir William Buell Richards, Ex-Chief Justice of the Dominion.

Protest Against the C. P. R's Breach of Faith in not Building the Line from Harvey to Moncton—W. B. Harrington Appointed Collector at Halifax—The Two Cent Postage Announcement Premature—The Crossing of the C. P. R. by the N. P. at Morris.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—A delegation from Halifax, Moncton and Fredericton, interviewed the Government to-day, and protested against the Canadian Pacific's breach of faith in not building the line from Harvey to Moncton, so as to give Nova Scotia the benefit of the short line through Maine. Sir John promised that the Government would use every endeavor to compel the company to build the line, Parliament in 1885 having granted a subsidy of a quarter of a million for 20 years on condition that the short line, of which the Harvey and Moncton section is part, was constructed.

The Government lost no time in filling the collectorship at Halifax, vacant by the dismissal of Ross, W. B. Harrington being appointed at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet.

Sir John Macdonald said to-day that the statement published in the Toronto papers yesterday that the government had decided to reduce letter postage to two cents was decidedly premature.

The railway committee to-day approved the crossing of the Canadian Pacific by the Northern Pacific at Morris. Clark, for the Canadian Pacific, announced the intention that the road would fight the Northern Pacific in the courts at every step on account of the alleged unconstitutionality of the charter of incorporation.

Sir William Buell Richards, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of Canada, died here this morning. He was aged 73, and had been ill for several weeks.

[The Honorable Sir William Buell Richards was the eldest son of the late Stephen Richards, Esq., of Brockville, Ontario, and was born in Brockville on the 2nd of May, 1815. He was educated at the Johnstown district grammar school. He studied law with Mr. Andrew Norton Buell (late accountant-general to the court of chancery) and subsequently with the late Judge George Malloch of Brockville, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1837. He was elected a bencher of the Law Society in 1849, and in 1850 was created a Queen's Counsel. He was a member of the executive council, and attorney-general for Upper Canada (succeeding the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., in that office) from 28th October, 1851, to 21st June, 1853, when he was appointed to succeed the late Hon. R. B. Sullivan as a puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, where he remained until the 22nd of July, 1863, when he was promoted to be chief justice of that court, *vice* Hon. W. H. Draper, C. B., transferred to the court of Queen's Bench. On the 16th November, 1868, he again succeeded Mr. Draper, as chief justice of Ontario, the latter retiring to the Court of Error and Appeal. On the 8th of October, 1875, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion. He was appointed administrator on behalf of Ontario for the settlement of the north-western boundary of the province in 1874. In 1877 he was made a Knight Bachelor, and in 1878, he retired, being succeeded by the present chief justice, Sir Wm. Johnston Ritchie. The deceased Sir Wm. Buell Richards married Miss Deborah Catherine Muirhead, daughter of John Muirhead, Esq., barrister-at-law, in 1846, and who died in March, 1869. The deceased gentleman was a brother of Hon. A. N. Richards, P.M., of this city.]

CABLE NEWS.

Comment on the Banquet.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Comment on the Lord Mayor's banquet to Minister Phelps, is heard on every side, the plebian vieing with the aristocrat in expressions of opinion as to the propriety of the affair. The *St. James Gazette* asserts that in view of recent events the load of honors which have been heaped upon Mr. Phelps is entirely inconsistent, not to say humiliating. Several other papers agree that nothing can be said against Mr. Phelps, personally; but think that he has suffered an incalculable disadvantage in coming to London as the successor of a man of genius and finesse, meaning, of course, Mr. Lowell. Continuing, the *Gazette* says that baiting the English is not the kind of amusement which Americans generally favor, and thinks there is a great deal of room for doubt whether the people of other countries appreciate that kind of discussion. Punctilious observances of social amenities are well enough in their way, but the *Gazette* suggests the possibility that difficulties between England and America may arise which will necessitate the adoption of other means of settlement than those supplied by banquets and complimentary speeches. An example of such difficulties as the Samoa trouble is cited. It is unpleasant, the paper says, to find an attempt promptly made to implicate England in that affair by assuming that England and Germany are plotting against American interests, and it is hard to believe that American officials have willingly allowed the expression of this assumption to go abroad.

Eulogistic of Minister Phelps.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Post*, commenting on Minister Phelps' speech, says it was remarkable for earnestness and sincerity. The minister bears with him the cordial and universal good wishes of England. The *Times* says that for lightness of touch, combined with solidity of substance, and for sympathetic tact, judicious reserve, manly warmth of feeling and felicity of artistic expression, Phelps' brief speech has rarely been excelled. The *Standard* expresses the opinion that the banquet ought to have been given to Lord Sackville. It heartily approves such a demonstration to Phelps, but it is not equally sure that it was appropriate to Phelps as a Minister, while the diplomatic relations with America are strained. The press generally complements Minister Phelps. The *Times* has a long article eulogistic of Mr. Phelps, in the course of which it says: "It has been rumored in the diplomatic world that umbrage would be taken at the presentation of a token to Mrs. Phelps because such an honor has never been paid the wives of any of the ambassadors of the great powers. We are sure that no feelings of that kind can be entertained by persons of common sense and political sagacity."

An Editor Imprisoned.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Powell, the editor of the *Medland Tribune*, published at Birr, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor in Tullamore jail. After the magistrate had concluded the sentence, Mr. Powell remarked the condemnation was "cut and dried," whereupon the judge imposed an additional penalty of seven days in jail for disrespect to the court.

A Suicidal Attempt.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—An American, whose name is supposed to be Geo. S. Driver, cut his throat with a razor in a room at the Angel hotel here to-day. His trunks bear the labels of the American railways, and