ABANDONED AT SEA.

The British Bark Archer Found by the Maude Drifting at Sea in Sinking State.

Not a Vestige of the Crew Found—All Supposed to be Lost—Ship Saved.

From Saturday's Daily.

The startling and unwelcome news that the British bark Archer, Captain John Dawson, had been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition, and that her entire crew was probably drowned, was received early this morning. The bark is at present in Clayoquot, where she was towed by the Maude, but not a trace of her crew has been found. They probably abandoned their vessel on Sunday, and it is barely possible that they were picked up by a passing vessel. The first news of the disaster came in the following telegram from Carmanah, received at 8.30 o'clock this morning by Manager Christie:

"The steamer Maude passed Carmanah, inward bound, at 1 a.m. She reports picking up the bark Archer, abandoned and on her beam ends, and towed her into Clayoquot Sound."

Later Operator L. K. Daykin, at Carmanah, forwarded the following more lengthy dispatch:

"Captain Roberts told me that her masts had been cut away, that one boat was still in the davits; there was no sign of the crew. I think it must have occurred about 11 a.m. on Sunday, as the wind was a strong southeast gale and at 11 it shifted suddenly to the southwest, blowing a very heavy gale and terrific snow and hail squalls. The heaviest swell from the southwest was running that day that we have had this winter. I think that she was struck by a squall and that her ballast shifted and put her on her beam ends, and they cut away the masts to right her. I am afraid there is no hope for the crew, or they would have turned up before this, as we have had very fine and smooth weather since Tuesday, the 20th. Capt. Roberts said the hull was as good as ever."

The steamer Maude herself arrived at noonday, but the crew could not throw much further light on the wreck. They towed the vessel into Clayoquot yesterday, picking her up a few miles distant from that port. The wreck was first seen on Wednesday by the Indians, and was then drifting westward. They boarded her, but there were no signs of life. The masts were cut away, the bark was on her beam ends and was making some water. Mr. Jacobsen, of Clayoquot, boarded the ship and threw out a drag in 20 fathoms of water. It was perfectly calm, and the drag held the vessel where she lay. Mr. Jacobsen made an examination of the vessel, and it was evident to him that the crew had left the vessel hurriedly. The opinion is general that the Archer was caught in the storm on Sunday and that her ballast shifted. A short, sharp struggle to save her followed, in which the masts were cut away, and then the crew took to their boats. They may have safely ridden the storm and been picked up by a passing vessel, and again they may have never cleared the side of the ship. There were a number of vessels known to have been in the vicinity of the wreck on Sunday. Telegrams sent to Townsend, Angeles and Neah Bay brought the reply that nothing had been heard of the crew.

The Archer was commanded by Captain John Dawson, had a crew of fifteen all told, as near as can be determined, and one passenger, Captain Evans, late of the pilot sloop. Captain Dawson was 48 years of age, and had a wife and two children in Liverpool. First Mate Matson had a wife and family in Liverpool. It is not known whether Third Mate Mansell was married or not. One of the apprentices was E. J. Shee of Hull, who on the arrival of the bark at Portland was to have been made third mate. Three of the crew were William Royden, J. Davey and D. C. Amerson, who deserted from the sealer Triumph and who shipped at this port. A cook, said to be named Peterson, also shipped here. The rest of the crew were from Liverpool, and there is absolutely no record of their names here. Captain Dawson had made several trips here, and was well known. The Archer was built at Sunderland in 1876 by R. Thompson, jr., and was owned by Iredale & Porter, of Liverpool, where she was registered. She was 189 feet long, had a width of beam of 32 feet and a depth of hold of 18 feet. Her registered tonnage was 765. She was insured in Lloyd's. She arrived here about two months ago, consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co. She discharged and was ordered to Portland for orders. She left a week ago Friday—more strength to the sailors' superstition—in tow of the American tug Pioneer. She lay in Angeles that night, and on Saturday was towed out to meet her fate. Manager J. B. Libby has ordered one of his tugs out from Townsend to bring the Archer here, and she will probably be in Esquimalt some time to-morrow afternoon.

Wilson Iredale, of Pandora avenue, is a cousin of the owner of the Archer, and Mrs. Iredale was a schoolmate of Captain Dawson. Both were deeply affected by the news of the fate of their friends.

The following report was received from Cape Beale:

"Indians report the bark Archer having been seen floating about one week ago off Clayoquot and Ilusuluet, and that the Clayoquot Indians had boarded her, taking all the provisions and clothing. At that time there was no signs of boats or crew. The Indians think the crew have reached shore somewhere and are safe."

Mr. Jacobsen, the first white man who boarded the vessel claims the hull and is endeavoring to charter a tug and go down and bring it to Victoria.

Capt. John Irving, manager of the C. P.N. Company went down on the Maude to-day to take charge of the hull, which the C.P.N. Company also claim. The captain of the Maude left men in charge of the derelict to right her and a dispatch was sent to Port Townsend to send a tug down on the company's account.

It is probable that the court will have to decide upon the share of salvage that each claimant is entitled to.

Easter Manoeuvres.

The members of the B. C. B. G. A. held their annual review yesterday afternoon. About two hundred men belonging to batteries one, two and three left the drill hall at 11 o'clock in the morning, and were out until 6.30 in the evening. They marched through Government street and out to Oak Bay by the way of Yates streets and the Cadboro Bay and Oak Bay roads. The companies went through different drills on the way to the Bay. After luncheon, which was served at the Oak Bay hotel, a sham battle was arranged and carried out. Number 3 battery, under command of Captain Smallfield, consisting of 80 men, composed the defending party, and took up a position on the rocks near Shoal Bay. They were attacked by Batteries Nos. 1 and 2, in command of Major Quinlan and Captain Sargison, who had 120 men under their command. The defending party was dislodged from its position and retreated to the high rocks around McNeil's Bay, over which the attacking party had some difficulty in climbing. Col. Peters, D. A. G., and Major Irving complimented the men on their appearance and the correct manner in which they had carried out the orders. One of the special features of the drill was an advance guard of bicyclists.

ANGUS VS. WILSON.

Mr. Forrest Angus Charges Ald. Wilson with Creating a Nuisance and Injuring

Plaintiff's Property—Wilson's Light Obscured—Pure "Cussedness" Somewhere.

The case of Alderman J. Keith Wilson, charged by Forest Angus with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a stable in the rear of his premises on Church way, was on trial in the police court from 10 o'clock this morning until 3 o'clock this afternoon. No conclusion was reached, as the case has to be argued further. That will be done on Tuesday next. Thornton Fell appeared for the defence while Hon. A. N. Richards prosecuted.

Forrest Angus, the prosecuting witness, was the first called. He said he owned a house on Rae street, next to Mr. Wilson's. A lane about four feet wide divided the property and eight feet away Mr. Wilson piled manure from his stable. There was a small cart load there on March 21. Before that he had visited the place about 12 or 20 times. Every time there was a terrible stench from the manure. He believed it had interfered with the renting of the property. They had always been good friends and had had no trouble. Cross examined by Mr. Fell he said he had never told the sanitary officer about the alleged nuisance as he had another alternative for protecting himself. The witness could not remember the dates of the erection of the house, the occupation of it, its being vacated on the erection of the stable. There was another stable possibly 80 feet away. He did not chose to inquire. He would swear that the stench was not from the other stable. The rent of $30 he did not believe interfered with the renting of the property. The house was let part of the time before the stable was built. He had had a fence put up about three months ago. That fence preserves his right on the land. It reads a lesson to Mr. Wilson. It is not a lasting disgrace to me.

Mr. Fell—No, but the word "crank" is written on that fence.

Mr. Angus—The windows of Mr. Wilson's house are opposite to my fence. The latter reaches to the height of the second window. It was intended to cover both windows. He had not yet paid for it. It would have been costly to put the fence all along. It was a very proper trick to make Mr. Wilson neighborly The witness identified the last two of three letters written by him to Mr. Wilson. Both related to the threat to put up the fence. They were offered in evidence.

J. W. Carter, the contractor who built Mr. Angus' house and also put up the fence, was next examined. The manure could be smelled from inside of Angus' fence and could be seen from his house. It was decidedly a nuisance. He would not rent the house and it was pointed out as a great objection in the neighborhood. The witness kept a horse and cow himself and he and Mr. Fell had an interesting tilt during the cross examination.

Mr. Richards wanted to know upon what principle of law Mr. Fell claimed the right of his client to build to the line, put in windows and claim the right to always overlook Mr. Angus' land.

The Magistrate—Am I to understand that Mr. Wilson was unwise in putting windows in his house.

Mr. Fell—The house was not built to the line and the contention is wrong.

Mr. Carter said the fence was not a pretty thing. He had asked Mr. Wilson before he put up the fence to do something.

An endeavor was made to get the first letter of the three mentioned in but it failed. Mr. Angus was recalled and gave the contents of the letter. That letter requested the removal of the nuisance and made mention of the fact that Mr. Angus had means of redress. Cross-examined he admitted that there had been trouble over a drain. He had to send Mr. Wilson a lawyer's letter; as a result a Chinese washhouse was torn down and a drain put in.

Mr. Forman, of Heisterman & Co., said that two ladies who had looked at the house said the stable was objectionable. The smell was perceptible. The high rent had prevented the house from being occupied.

J. Gerhard Tiarks swore that there was a decided nuisance. He had put up the fence at orders from Mr. Angus. Angus had said it would shut out Wilson's light and it would be a good thing to bring him to terms.

James Angus testified that the stable was a nuisance. He had been to the property many times. He denied having fathered the high fence idea. He justified the action of his brother in erecting the fence.

The defence placed four witnesses on the stand. They were W. H. Ellis, Sergeant Hawton, Sanitary Officer Murray and Sanitary Officer-elect M. J. Conlin. They all swore that the premises were exceptionally clean.

—The evening the minstrels in connection with the Y. P. A. of Central church will repeat their entertainment which came off so successfully last Wednesday evening. A few changes have been made in the programme, and everything is indicative of a good entertainment this evening. The performance will commence sharp at 8 o'clock without fail. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.

Secretary Chantrell's Annual Report—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the local branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held last evening, Dr. Campbell in the chair. After singing a hymn, reading scripture and prayers, Secretary Chantrell read his report as follows

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

As we are having our annual meeting before the collections in aid of the society have been taken up in the churches, I can say nothing as to what our income from subscriptions this year will be; I can only hope that it will not fall below that of last year, which was the smallest we have had since we commenced to take up collections six years ago, being only $208.45, while the year previous was $347.50, a decrease of $139.05. Even the showing of six years ago, 1888, was better than last year by $31.40. No doubt the general depression was accountable for this, and probably, as times are little, if any, better now than they were then, we may reasonably calculate on a not very largely increased subscription list this year.

The sales in our depository—Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co.'s store—have been of late very satisfactory. Not long ago we received from England a considerable supply of the cheaper kinds of Bibles and Testaments in English, many of which are being sold at a price which is under cost. I would particularly like to call the attention of those in the churches, who are in any way imbued with a missionary spirit, to the stock of foreign Scriptures we have on hand here. I think we have these in some twenty different languages, and at prices ranging from 5c to $1 a copy; most of them though range from 5c to 25c a copy. Now, it seems to me the people of Victoria can scarcely be aware that such books are to be had here, otherwise there would be more demand for them, and I feel certain there are some in our midst who take an interest in the spiritual welfare of the many foreigners who reside here and also in those who visit our port as sailors. Among such foreigners surely the distribution of 5c or 10c copies of the Gospels and 25c Testaments would be an advantage, and who can say the incalculable gain which the reading of one such book by some wayfarer, burdened with sin and possibly yearning after a better life, might be? Surely the Spirit of God works in ways multitudinous to bring sheep to the fold of the great Shepherd, and what more likely than that He should see fit to bless to the welfare of souls the reading of a stray copy of His own inspired Word? If these words of mine to-night would be the means of bringing any one to cause the light to shine in some dark spot where possibly it has never before been seen, then my report, meagre though it be, will not have been in vain, and I should be amply rewarded for any exertion I have made to further the work of this society.

According to the report we sent to Toronto at the end of March, 1893, our receipts from subscriptions and collections at annual meetings were $208.45, and this, with a balance left on hand at the end of 1892, was offset by our expenses, which were some $26, and a remittance of $190 we sent to Toronto as a free contribution, and a small balance left on hand. I may say we are very generously treated by the society which gives us our own time to pay for any stock we procure for our Depository. In ordering stock we deal direct with the society in England, but all financial transactions are managed through the Upper Canada Bible Society of Toronto, which is the largest auxiliary the British and Foreign Bible Society has. A gift of a large print Bible to the Old Men's Home has been all we have done in the past year in the way of free grants.

Colportage, though undertaken in some of the provinces with advantage, has not been, from our past experience found necessary, at any rate in our own locality. Doubtless, much good might come of some judicious action in this line in the mining regions of the upper country and on the line of the C. P. R., where, to my knowledge, the dissemination of positively hurtful literature is engaged in by some who show restless activity in an unrighteous cause.

As those who will address you to-night will probably place before you the work in connection with the working of the parent society in its many agencies, I will not speak of these, but will simply, in closing my report, ask you all according to your ability to join in the great missionary enterprise of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is silently but effectively working in all lands, and everywhere upholds the hands of the faithful missionary of Christ, no matter what section of the church universal he may be allied with.

Rev. E. Robson moved and Rev. Joseph Hall seconded the adoption of the report. Each made a few appropriate remarks and the report was unanimously adopted. The new officers are: President, N. Shakespeare; Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. Chantrell; Committee: All the ministers of the churches in the city that subscribe, and one layman from each church.

A vote of thanks was tendered the congregation of the First Presbyterian church for the use of the church, Rev. Dr. Campbell replying. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Book of the Fair.

The Book of the Fair, part three of which has reached the Times, promised much and it is fully redeeming its promises. It is to be completed in 25 numbers of 40 imperial pages each, paper, pictures and printing all of the very finest that can be made. It is the one thing that everyone who visits the exposition wants to secure, as a memento of his visit to the greatest industrial display the world has ever made, and as a full description of this display written for the benefit of those not able to attend. The Bancroft Company, Chicago, are the publishers, and J. M. McGregor, of Vancouver, the British Columbia agent.

Dr. Talmage's Source of Income.

Dr. Talmage is in no danger of starving, for his earning capacity is larger than that of any other American clergyman. At one time his income, including his salary of $12,000, was in the neighborhood of $50,000 a year. He has received no salary from the Tabernacle for two or three years, but his sermons, controlled by two syndicates, have brought him in between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, his editorial work from $5,000 to $6,000, and his lectures about $15,000. Even Beecher did not earn as much money as that, although Beecher's earning capacity was never steadied by regular, systematic and businesslike methods such as charterize Dr. Talmage, who would have made a business man after Russell Sage's own heart had he chosen a mercantile life.

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Stopped Clapping.

Mark Twain tells thus the story of his first great banquet at the Mansion House, London, at which, by the way, there were eight or nine hundred guests. He admits that, not having been used to that kind of dinner, he felt somewhat lonesome. "The Lord Mayor, or somebody, read out a list of the chief guests before we began to eat. When he came to prominent names the other guests would applaud. I found the man next me rather a good talker. Just as we got up an interesting subject there was a tremendous clapping of hands. I had hardly ever heard such applause before. I straightened up and set to clapping with the rest; and I noticed a good many people round me fixing their attention on me, and some of them laughing in a friendly and encouraging way. I moved about in my chair and clapped louder than ever. "Who is it?" I asked the gentleman on my right. "Samuel Clemens—better known in England as Mark Twain," he replied. I stopped clapping. The life seemed to go out of me. I never was in such a fix in all my days."

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Is the Grandest

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