The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, JANUARY 25 1889. VOLUME XXXI NO. 7

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A GYMNASIUM FOR NANAIMO.

"A movement is on foot to endeavor to start a gymnasium in this city and place Nanaimo on a fair level with her sister cities of the province. With this view Mr. Hawthornthwaite when last in Victoria visited the Victoria Athletic Club and arranged for the club to give an exhibition here at an early date, which it is hoped will give the desired stimulus to the local athletes to form and organize a gymnasium club here. The members of the V. A. Club may rest assured that they will be given a hearty reception here by the Nanaimo citizens who can appreciate their splendid performances on the bar, trapezes, spring board, vaulting horse, slack wire, etc.—*Courier*.

HEEL AND TOE SPORTS.

George Shade, champion pedestrian of Vancouver Island, left for the Terminal City this morning, to try and arrange a square heel and toe match with Irving of Vancouver, for any amount from $100 up, and for any distance from one to ten miles. George is backed by a local syndicate of sports, and Mr. Ed. North accompanied him as business representative of the syndicate.

THE O'CONNOR-GAUDAUR RACE.

William O'Connor, champion oarsman of America, left Toronto for San Francisco yesterday afternoon to row against Gaudaur in the $1000 a side race for the championship, to which he was challenged by Gaudaur. After the Gaudaur race it is probable O'Connor will go to Australia unless he can induce either Searle or Kemp to go to England. He is after the championship of the world and wants the race at $5,000 a side for it, either in Australia or England. He is indifferent.

SAMOAN OUTRAGES.

German Soldiers Fire Upon the American Flag.

Destroy American Property and Wound an American Citizen—The Trouble was the Outcome of a Battle with the Natives in Which the Germans Suffered Defeat.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Alameda from Sydney this morning brings details of a battle in Samoa on December 18th in which the Germans suffered a severe loss. The captain of the German corvette Olga stated to the captains of the British and American war ships in Africa his intention of going to Salisafata for the purpose of terminating in a peaceful manner the war between Kings Matafa and Tamasese, the pretender. Eighty soldiers from the Olga accompanied by a number of Tamasese men were landed and marched inland to meet Matafa. Matafa retired further inland at their approach. The Germans followed up and fired into Matafa's forces, killing the young son of a chief. The chief became excited and was only prevented by his own people from returning the fire; but while struggling against their efforts he was shot dead himself. Matafa's men could not stand this, and by a common impulse they shot at their assailants. The first volley killed six Germans and wounded others. The Germans then retreated and fifty of them were killed and wounded.

Two days after the defeat of the Germans, the latter attacked one of Matafa's villages, carrying destruction right and left. In the village were three houses owned by an American named Hamilton, who had the American flag flying from each house. The Germans fired at them, riddling them with bullets, and then set fire to the houses. The remains of the flags were recovered and will be sent to Washington as evidences of the German outrages. One day later the Germans had a wild debauch in Afia. About 200 sailors and marines got drunk and charged through the town, doing all sorts of wanton damage. They destroyed a lot of houses owned by Americans and stabbed an American named Snyder. After Dec. 28th the Germans evidently began to fear that Matafa would make an aggressive fight, for they became very careful and the men were not allowed to come on shore.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Second Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A—Public Meeting to Discuss Municipal Matters.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 19.—The second annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. in this city was held last night.

A public meeting will be held to-night to afford an opportunity to the aldermanic candidates to address the citizens on municipal matters.

The *Columbian* issues a special edition on Monday morning.

MAINLAND MUNICIPALITIES.

Result of the Election for Reeve and Councillors in Maple Ridge, Surrey and Chilliwhack.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 18.—Following is the result of the poll yesterday, in the Municipality of Surrey: James Punch, Reeve; Thos. Shannon, John Armstrong, William Brown, John Douglass and Joseph McCallum, Councillors.

CHILLIWHACK Jan. 18.—Following is the result of the municipal election held in this municipality: For Reeve: S. Cawley, 93; R. C. Wells, 51; Cawley elected for the third time. Councillors: Ward one—T. Dyceman, 11; W. W. Chadsey, 8: Ward two—J. Reece, not opposed. Ward three—D. J. Kennedy, not opposed: Ward four—J. Armstrong, 33; A. Davison, 4. Ward five—W. H. Bailey, 25; C. S. Rider, 21.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 18.—The elections in Maple Ridge resulted as follows: Reeve—T. F. Sinclair, 42 votes; Jelin Leity, 37 votes. Councillors—Ward No. 1—T. Hicks, by acclamation. Ward No. 2—A. Dockstader, 13 votes; R. Blake, 12 votes. Ward No. 3—H. Ferguson, 15 votes; N. J. Harris, 9 votes. Ward No. 4—William Isaacs, by acclamation. Ward No. 5—John Callaghan, 9 votes; John McKinney, 7 votes.

CABLE NEWS.

The Election of the New London County Council a Triumph for the Democracy.

Capt. Plunkett, an Irish Magistrate, Creates a Bad Impression Before the Commission.

Explosion of Firedamp—The Remains of the Late Dellmuska to be Cremated.

The London Council.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The result of the election for members of the new London county council, which took place yesterday, is a complete surprise to everybody. Unusually small interest was taken in the progress of the election; but the turn which the contest took has aroused a general discussion. It is believed the radicals and liberals will have a majority of twenty-eight out of the total 140 members of the council, and the probability that Earl Rosebery will be elected chairman is very strong. The greatest surprise resulted from the election, in fact, nearly every one of the members of the present board of works, who sought election to the new council was defeated and this circumstance is claimed by the radicals to show conclusively that public opinion in London is changing and points to the ultimate triumph of the democracy.

A Government Witness.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—At to-day's session of the Parnell commission, Captain Plunkett, an Irish magistrate, testified concerning the various outrages committed in Ireland. He said he knew of nothing supporting the tenants in their resistance to authority except the support given by the national land league. Capt. Plunkett said that matters have improved in Ireland since the coercion law had passed. The counsel for Parnellites called the attention of the court to a placard issued by the Sheffield *Telegraph*, on which was printed "The league murder ring, confession in open court." Presiding Justice Hannen requested that the matter be submitted to court in form of an affidavit.

Created a Bad Impression.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The evidence given by Capt. Plunket before the Parnell commission to-day, and the sorry appearance he made while giving it, have fallen very far short of elevating him in popular esteem. His answers were given in such a low voice that the counsel were compelled repeatedly to request him to speak louder. His manifest embarassment was painful throughout; but during his cross-examination he recovered his composure somewhat and made a better impression.

Carefully Guarded.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A convict believed to be Mullet, the invincible, is awaiting examination by the Parnell commission in the precincts of that court. He is carefully guarded by special officers and no one is permitted even to get near enough to him to establish his identity.

Stead will not Resign.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Thompson, proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, emphatically denies the truth of the report that Mr. Stead will shortly resign the editorship of that journal.

A Liberal Victory.

GLASGOW, Jan. 18.—In the election to fill the seat for Govan Division of Lanarkshire, made vacant by the death of Sir Wm. Pearce, held to-day, Wilson, the Gladstonian liberal, was elected by a vote of 4,420 to 3,349 for Sir John Pender, the unionist. At the previous election, Sir Wm. Pearce, conservative, was returned by a vote of 3,574 to 3,212 for Mr. Dickson, liberal.

A Secret Mission.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Sir Philip H. W. Currie, K.C.B., assistant private secretary in the office of Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, and one of Lord Salisbury's most valued lieutenants, has gone to Egypt on a secret mission.

An Explosion.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—An explosion of firedamp occurred to-day in the Hyde Colliery near Manchester, seven bodies have been taken from the mine, one hundred miners still remain entombed. Twenty-five persons were killed by the explosion.

The Parnell Fund.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The fund to defray Parnell's expense in his fight against the *Times* amounts to £30,500.

A Dying King.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 18.—The present illness of King William is of a cerebral nature. Prof. Rosenstein, of Leyden University, is attending him.

The African Expedition.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The report is denied that Lt. Wissman will be granted 80,000,000 marks by the Government for his expedition. A much smaller amount is mentioned. In the coming debate on the East Africa bill Lt. Wissman will explain the details of his expedition. Many persons have been denied permission to accompany the expedition to Africa as the Lieutenant will take only a few whites.

Bratiano Ministry to be Impeached.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 18.—It is reported that the Bratiano ministry will be impeached.

An Exile Ended.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—It is reported that the decree abrogating the decree of exile against the Duc D'Aumale waits President Carnot's signature, and that if Boulanger is defeated at the coming election it will be published in the *Journal Official* on the 28th inst., in order to avoid suspicion that the act was an election manœuvre.

Missionaries Captured.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 18.—A force has been landed from German man-of war and will garrison Dares Salem. Three Mission aries, one of whom is a woman, were captured at Luga. They are held by two Arabs for ransom.

An Earthquake.

EDENSBURG, Jan. 18.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt near here to-day, no damage done.

President of the New Company.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—M. DeDelesseps has been elected president, and his son, Charles, vice-president of the new Panama Canal company.

The Free Masons will Oppose Boulanger.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Freemasons have issued a pronouncisment against Boulanger, and inviting members of the order here to support M. Jacquez, his opponent, for the vacant seat in the chamber of deputies for the department of the Seine. The radical federation of 1879 has issued a manifesto urging the electors of Paris not to support Boulanger. Boulanger made an appeal to the workingmen of Paris to support him again, and repudiates all idea of dictatorship.

To be Cremated.

MUNICH, Jan. 18.—The bodies of the late Mme. Ilma Di Murska and her daughter have been sent to Gotha to be cremated in accordance with the desire of the former.

Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A commercial treaty has been concluded between Switzerland and Italy.

It would Offend Russia.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The French cabinet has prohibited the production of the drama entitled "L'Officier Bleu," on the ground that it would wound international feeling, and offend Russia particularly.

An Importunate Appeal.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—"Ouida" sends to the Times an impassioned appeal on behalf of the ancient streets and buildings of central Florence, which the municipal authorities are doing away with by improvements.

American Cotton.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Manchester cotton spinners' association have passed a resolution by a unanimous vote, to form a fund to be used for trying in law courts a test case relative to the dampness of American cotton.

Will Not be Published.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The correspondence between Prof. Geffcken and Baron Von Roggenbach, to be submitted to the Bundesrath on Thursday, will consist of twelve letters. It has been decided not to publish them but to return them to their owners.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Probably Shot Himself.

ROCKPORT, Me., Jan. 19.—L. W. Robson, aged 40, a much respected citizen of Pigeon Cove, was found dead this morning beside a stone wall in a field near his house, with a bullet hole in his head, and a gun by his side. He was a noted gunner.

Suit Against a Newspaper.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Judge Clifford this morning issued papers for the arrest of J. J. West, editor of the *Times*. The arrest was asked for by Capt. M. J. Shaack. Bail will be fixed at $3,000. This is a suit growing out of the *Times'* crusade against Schaack, Bonfield and others.

Cigar Makers on Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—All the cigar makers employed in 40 Havana cigar manufactores in this city, went on strike to-day against a reduction of $2 per 1,000, which the bosses made 18 months ago. The cigar makers, who number over 1,000, are mostly Cubans.

Prison Made Goods.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Through a proposition made to the local board of workhouse directors by R. C. Corner, of Columbus, it is learned that a trust will be formed to control the sale of all common or prison made brushes in America. Corner offers to take the entire product of the workhouse and the house of correction and pay $21,000 a year over the present cost of production. The Corner trust already manufactures $15,000 worth of common brushes per year, and the institutions controlled by it are the Albany penitentiary, the Philadelphia house of refuge, the Eastern Pennsylvania penitentiary, the house of refuge of Margaretta, Pennsylvania, the boys' industrial school of Lancaster, Ohio, and the St. Louis workhouse. The trust also controls large works, employing free labor, in Elmira and New York.

Transportation of Coal.

CASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Hearing in the case of Coxe Bros. against the Lehigh Valley Railway, envolving proper classification and reasonable charges on anthracite and bituminous coal, came up before the interstate commission to-day, but was postponed until February next. The commission ordered the postponement in order to afford an opportunity to certain other roads especially interested in the case by reason of the coal that they are engaged in the transportation of, and which charge practically the same as those of the Lehigh Valley road, to join in the defence when the case comes up next month.

War Vessel Quarantined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A telegram was received at the state department to-day from the United States consul at Kingston, Jamaica, dated yesterday, stating that the U.S.S. Ossipee was quarantined outside of the harbor of that port. No mention was made of the steamer Haytien Republic, which the Ossipee had in tow. It is thought at the navy department that the quarantine was not the result of sickness on board the ship, but merely because she came from Port au Prince, an infected port.

Irish Parliamentary Fund.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Eugene Kelly, Major John Burns, and several other prominent Irishmen identified with the Irish parliamentary fund, met at the Hoffman House to-night, for the purpose of preparing an appeal to the sympathizers of Parnell in his fight against the *London Times*. It was decided to postpone the issuing of the appeal until the next meeting, in order to allow some changes to be made.

War of Races.

ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 19.—Passengers arriving here by the Brunswick and Western railroad, give the following facts of a riot which occurred at Tyty: The bailiff had warrants for a negro arrest, and while serving it the negro drew a revolver and shot the bailiff. The shot missed its mark, and the bailiff retaliated by shooting the negro through the head, killing him at once. A gang of negroes working on the construction train of the Brunswick and Western railway, came to the rescue of the negro whose arrest was attempted. A gang of white men soon gathered to see what was the matter. Firing began immediately, and quite a number of shots were fired. After the smoke cleared away it was discovered that two negroes were killed and a number injured.

Greatly Excited.

People are apt to get greatly excited in case of sudden accident and injury. It is well to be prepared in such emergencies. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the handiest remedy known for burns, scalds, bruises, lameness, pain and all wounds of the flesh. It is used internally and externally. tfn

OUR CABLE LETTER.

News of Henry M. Stanley's Safety Removes all Anxiety of the Explorer's Fate.

The Jews Abandon all Hope of Re-Establishing a Kingdom in Palestine.

M. Rochefort Convinced that in the Coming Election Boulanger will Carry the Day.

(Copyright by the U. P. A.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The long-looked for news from Henry M. Stanley himself has come at last. His letter to Tippoo Tib has removed a great deal of the anxiety felt respecting the fate of the explorer, and also in a measure dispelled the mystery which has so long hung over Emin Pasha. The fact that Stanley's letter states when he left his camp at Bonalya in Upper Aurewimi, he would return to Emin, removes the doubt previously existing as to his intentions when first reported at Bonalya. The news which Lieut. Baert brought to Stanley Pool has been much discussed by members of the English Emin Bey relief expedition, and the prevailing opinion among them is that as Emin did not come away with Stanley at first and was well and had plenty of food, the two African heroes had decided that no better opportunity could be afforded for exploring the country and removing the many doubts respecting its waterways, etc. A few members, however, are inclined to believe that Emin gave such information to Stanley as led the explorer to believe that with the additional force under the command of Lieut. Bonny he could capture Khartoum, rescue the imprisoned Europeans there, and return to the coast, leaving Emin at Wadda, one of the equatorial provinces, without fear of molestation from any formidable foes.

SIR FRANCIS DE WINTON,

in an interview to-day, said: There was no reason why Stanley should return to Emin when the latter did not care to come away with him, and was well and had plenty of supplies. It was Stanley's mission to carry supplies to Emin, and open up a line of retreat for him. He was sent out to find and rescue Emin. It was no part of his duty to engage in offensive operations against the Mahdi. Of course, if shut up with Emin; he would naturally co-operate with that officer in defending their position, but if Emin liked living alone, refused to return, and insisted on continuing his endeavors to retain possession of the equatorial provinces, there would be no other reason for Stanley to remain and fight against the invader, as intimated in Osman Digna's letter. On the contrary, he may have been commissioned by Emin to carry messages to the Nemnnam tribes and to the coast, and clearly he could best serve Emin's cause by so doing, and by completing his operations of westward means of communication. Such work would be after Stanley's own heart, I long since pointed out, when discussing

STANLEY'S DEPARTURE,

up the Aurewimi, that after having solved his old doubts about the river he would in all probability return by the Wellemonkma and once for all solve the problem whether that stream is a continuation of the great Oubangi which joins the Congo near its northwestern bend, or whether one or both rivers are in some way connected with the Shari and Lake Chad. It is of great importance to know whether the Shari and Lake Chad are but links in the chain of the great water communications extending from the sources of the Wellemonkma on the Nile watershed to the junction of the Oubangi with the Congo, and down that river to the Atlantic. An attempt to explore thoroughly the hydrography of the Lake Chad system would in all probability bring Stanley into the region of the upper waters of the Benue, the great eastern branch of the Niger, along which, according to recent rumors, he was marching. Emin is undoubtedly as safe now as when Stanley left him, as indicated in the explorer's letter. If he had been captured, as stated in Osman Digna's letter, the latter, who is a good enough judge of evidence, would have sent most conclusive proof of his story—a few lines from Emin himself, in Emin's own handwriting.

THE RESTORATION OF THE JEWS

is the subject of considerable attention just now, more especially from those who are without than those who are within the pale of Judaism. Michael Kanner states there are in Paris two societies, one of them the "Sons of Zion," and the other the "Emancipation Society," each having for its aim the re-establishment of the Hebrew kingdom in Palestine, and that similar semitic clubs exist in Russia, Roumania, Austria and Germany. Renan stated, when in company with Lawrence Oliphant he visited Jerusalem, that some thought of the restoration of the ancient monarchy was the object of his journey. He says that even if desired, or desirable, the plan is not feasible, for there are not only the "vested interests" of Turkey, but the Christian churches to be considered. He recalls that the quarrel over the Holy places resulted in the war of the Crimea. He says, too, that is impossible to re-plant a nation. The Jews have assimilated with the west, and in Palestine would sigh for the bourses of Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna. M. Adolphe Frank also regards the project as impracticable. The Jews, he says, have long since

ABANDONED HOPE

of re-establishing a religious centre. They have adopted the nationalities of countries which have given them homes, and merely desire that all mankind shall worship the same God. In the war of 1870, the German Jews were the most German of the Germans, while the Alsatian Jews remained strongly French. The Grand Rabbi of Paris explains that the societies named by M. Kanner are not intended to promote a general return to Palestine, but only to plant there small agricultural colonies of Jews rescued from persecution in Russia and elsewhere. The person to whom Kanner addressed himself was a Jewish financier. To the question: "What would you do if the kingdom of Palestine were constituted anew?" he replied: "I should at once request my king to appoint me ambassador at Paris."

Leading military critics have come to the rescue of Sir Robert Morier in refuting the two official reports from Major Von Deines, German attache at Madrid, to his government and recently published in the Cologne *Gazette*. The first of these reports is dated Madrid, April, 1886, and gives what purports to be the words of Marshal Bazaine, as follows: "I knew nothing of your movements until the English ambassador, Mr. Morier, informed me that the Germans were near Mars La Tour. This was not accurate, for there were only a few horsemen. I received this telegram through London on the morning of the 16th." These military critics, a few of whom are German officers who were in active service during the whole period of

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR,

point out that the substance of the case is impossible. The advanced cavalry of the third German army corps only reached the neighborhood of Mars La Tour on the evening of August 15th, and no one in German headquarters supposed that the French would be found there. The German staff expected to find the retreating French army further to the west, and had directed advanced troops upon a point many miles further in the direction of Verdun. If, therefore, an intelligent spy had had any means of knowing what the heads of the German column were doing, in itself a most improbable hypothesis, he would have named, not Mars La Tour, but Thiaucourt.

THE ELECTION IN PARIS

on January 27th, to fill a seat in the chamber of deputies, left vacant by the death of M. Hude, creates intense interest in European political circles. Boulanger has been frequently challenged by his opponents to confront the voters of the capital, who, it is claimed, were on his side in 1886, when, minister of war, Boulanger was made involuntary candidate by the more enthusiastic of his supporters, in Paris, and though he refused to stand, he received over 38,000 votes. However, to win this election he will require about 15,000 votes, and it remains to be seen whether Paris contains so many enfranchised opponents, no morally of the existing government, but of the existing constitution. M. Rochefort, who is now a staunch supporter of the General, declared himself convinced in advance that his leader will win, and win largely; but his conviction rests on rather a fantastic foundation. The *Intransigeant* of which he is editor, has a circulation, according to M. Rochfort, of 180,000, and that, says M. Rochfort, proves conclusively that the General has 180,000 supporters in Paris. If the Paris editor knows the politics of his readers, he is vastly better informed than his confreres in other countries. If the General wins, it will be less owing to any great movement in favor of Boulanger, or Boulangerism, than to the blunders which the supporters of the existing state of things in France are apt to make at critical moments. Boulanger began his campaign by promising amnesty to all banished princes, and now it is announced that President Carnot, the day after the election, will sign a decree abrogating the decree of exile against the Duc D'Aumale.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Increase of One Million in Savings Bank Deposits.

The Jesuits Bill Will Not be Disallowed—Contracts Awarded for Extension of Mackay-Bennett Cable Lines Through Canadian Territory.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The Jesuits bill has been reported to the cabinet by Sir John Thompson as entirely within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, and it is thought the governor general has been advised not to disallow it.

The amount at the deposit of creditors in the government savings banks up to the end of December, shows an increase of one million in twelve months.

Ahearn and Soper, electricians of this city, have received the contract to extend the Mackay-Bennett cable line through Canadian territory.

Pardee, Ontario commissioner of crown lands, has resigned owing to ill-health. Hardy succeeds him. Colonel Gibson, of Hamilton, becomes provincial treasurer.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

A Weapon Destined to Revolutionize Modern Warfare

If it Can be Adopted by the Navies of the World—The First Trial of the Gun Proves a Failure, but its Inventors Confident of Success.

(Special to THE COLONIST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A counterpart of the gun that is to arm the marvellous dynamite gunboat Vesuvius was tested today at Fort Lafayette, and the results were such as to compel the designers of the machine to ask of the authorities present another trial of efficiency. There were present at the test several scientists and experts, many observers from the tug ordinance of Brooklyn, the ordinance department and the navy tug Nina. Many army and navy officers were also present. The arrangements for the firing of the formidable gun were completed on time, and exactly at 2:45 o'clock the first shot, which measured 10 inches in diameter and 36 inches long, was fired. It struck the water at 2,000 yards, and fell 240 yards beyond the mark at which it was fired. It then took the manipulators of the gun 43 minutes to put the machine again in order. Lieutenant Zalinski superintended the reloading. Three hundred pounds of explosive gelatine, and 300 pounds of dynamite were placed in the gun, and the explosive was fired, but it struck fully 300 yards away from the point it was expected to strike. After the second failure all further tests were abandoned, but will be resumed next week. "The failure of the gun, said Lieutenant Zalinski, "was due wholly to the want of steam power at the fort. There is only an engine of fifty horse-power, and we want a hundred horse-power engine to show what wonders the dynamite gun can do.

LOSS OF THE JOHN BRYCE.

Awful Experience of the Crew of an American Ship—Seven Days in an Open Boat—The Captain Severely Injured.

(Special to THE COLONIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steamer Alameda arrived in port to-day with Capt. Murphy and nineteen of the crew of the American ship John Bryce, lumber laden from Port Ludlow to Melbourne, which was wrecked during a hurricane on Dec. 7th. One of the crew was drowned. The remainder after being seven days in an open boat landed on one of the Navigator islands where they were found by the Alameda. The hurricane came on on Dec. 7th, and on the morning of the 8th the ship was waterlogged. Two hours before the wreck was complete, a great wave swept over her, carrying Martin Nelson, a seaman, overboard, and throwing Capt. Murphy to the deck, breaking seven of his ribs. When the weather had moderated, only one boat was launched and all hands entered it. On the 15th, a landing was effected at Manai, one of the Samoan group. The John Bryce was 20 years old and was valued at $50,000.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

What is Being Said and Done at Ottawa.

The Mayoralty Election—A National Cry—The Grand Old Man's Birthday—Some of His Jokes—The Skil Fishery—Interview with Hon. C. H. Tupper—Kootenay's Progress.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—As the municipal election of the Dominion, which was concluded here on Monday evening has more than a local bearing, perhaps I may pardon a brief reference to it. Two candidates were in the field, Ald Erratt, chairman of the civic finance committee and Dr. Valade, a well-to-do Ottawa physician and son-in-law of Lieutenant Governor Royal of Regina. Ald. Erratt appealed to the electors on the ground of his civic experience. Dr. Valade advancing as his sole claim to the honor the plea that it was the turn of a French Canadian to act as chief magistrate. A minor reason urged by Dr. Valade in asking for the suffrages of the citizens was that he had officiated as the births of 6,000 Ottawaites and while this is doubtless a strong qualification in an aspirant for the mayor's chair, singular to say the matter-of-fact citizens of Ottawa ignored it altogether. The contest was a keen one; the national cry imparted into it by Dr. Valade was taken up by his compatriots and the result was a straight fight of English against French with the result that Ald. Erratt was elected by a majority of 478. As a result of the importation of sectional cries there will be bitterness existing in the Capital for many a long day to come. The French Canadians are threatening reprisals on the English speaking population in Quebec, although why more than a local feeling should be aroused on this matter is a question difficult to solve.

The Ottawa mayoralty contest has a lesson to all classes of the Dominion. When an aspirant to public honors in Canada comes forward simply because he is of French or English, Scotch or Irish extraction, then it would appear that he is deserving of little sympathy if he suffers defeat. Canada wants men to enter public life seeking the suffrages of the people on their records as Canadians, and not until the adjective "French," Irish or English is dropped and all try to work as citizens of a common country, can we hope to build up a great and united Canada. Needless to say that those who boast of French origin are invariably the ones who first raise the national cry.

THE CHIEFTAIN.

To-day the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald celebrated his 74th birthday. The Grand Old Man was the recipient of telegrams of congratulations and good wishes from all parts of Canada. THE COLONIST'S correspondent saw him this afternoon, after council, bright and cheery, and his step as elastic as ever. The Chieftain appears to be renewing his youth. It is positively marvellous, considering his age and the amount of work he gets through, the vitality he possesses. The secret of his endurance is undoubtedly in his methodical habits. Just now carpenters and painters have possession of Earnscliffe, not having quite completed the new wing which has been added to this Mecca of the politicians during the summer and, parenthetically, I may remark that the erection of a $6,000 addition to Earnscliffe seems to be a bitter pill to some of the Grits, as it is beginning to dawn upon them that the Old Man is going to retain power while life remains to him, and that he may live long as Canada's uncrowned king, thousands of Canadian hearts wish to-day. But on ordinary occasions, when there is quietness at his home, and Sir John can get into his office, he is generally seated at his desk by ten o'clock a.m. At eleven o'clock sharp, a light breakfast is brought to him, and at five o'clock he quits work for the day and goes to the drawing-room, where Lady Macdonald, the genial hostess of Earnscliffe, whose chief aim in life now appears to be to attend to her beloved husband and anticipate his every want, will be found ready to dispense tea in beautiful little cups of china-ware, which I surmise she secured in Victoria on one of her trips to your fair city. Often a friend or two will drop in at this hour, and if the circle be a small one, and there be no necessity to break up the party into two or three conversational groups, the visitor in an hour or so will be regaled by the Grand Old Man with reminiscences of by-gone days in Canadian politics, criticisms of public men, or shrewd dissertations on topics of the day, which will linger in the listener's memory for many a long day. Seated in his easy chair by the bright fireside of the drawing room at Earnscliffe is the time when one sees the Chieftain at his best. But just now his daily programme is disorganized. Ten o'clock sharp finds him at his office in the Privy Council instead of at home and he is busy all morning seeing the scores of visitors who are anxious to transact business with him. At 1.30 he crosses the Parliament grounds to the Rideau Club to take lunch, spends about three-quarters of an hour there and then returns to his office where he continues at his desk until about 5 o'clock. Just at present, however, the latter part of ministers' afternoons are being taken up with council meetings preparatory to the session. In company with a brother newspaper man I met the Premier yesterday afternoon on his leaving the council chamber after a three hour's steady grind along with his colleagues at the estimates for next session. On being asked if there was anything of interest we could communicate to the Canadian public the Chieftain replied: "No, gentlemen. No news to-day. We have been busy with the estimates all the afternoon." The Grand Old Man was given a peculiar hint that his two interviewers would not object to appearing in the estimates for a nice little sum each. Sir John reflected for a moment and then with that characteristic smile and smack of the lips said, "It should be sufficient to know that you already stand high in our *estimation*." With that he trotted off to his private room to get his hat and coat and start for Earnscliffe.

British Columbians know perfectly well what a *penchant* Sir John has for jokes, and if a record had only been kept of the many good things he has said since his entry into public life, they would have filled a good sized volume. Now and again a good quip or quiddity of his gets into the papers, but one of the latest and best is reserved for the COLONIST readers. Sir John went to Kingston in September, to be present at the opening of the annual agricultural exhibition. Among the attractions, outside the usual display of fat cattle and hogs, prize poultry, home made bread and agricultural implements, was a miscellaneous troupe of jugglers and acrobats, performing dogs, etc. The old man was seated on the grand stand, watching the performance of some female bicyclists. Along with him were leading citizens and citizenesses of Kingston, altogether a distinguished company. The bicyclists, who were claiming the attention of four or five thousand spectators, were dressed in the usual flesh-colored tights, but there was nothing in their personal appearance to offend the onlooker. One of the ladies in Sir John's *entourage*, however, affected to be greatly shocked at the scantiness of the attire worn by the female performers, and intimated to the G. O. M. that such performances ought not to be allowed at agricultural fairs. "Tut, tut, madam," Sir John replied, "there is nothing wrong in the performance. What do people go to agricultural exhibitions for but to show their calves." This quick retort caused a hearty laugh in the immediate vicinity, but it took the lady, whose remark had given the occasion for it, several minutes to grasp the joke. Perhaps she was a Scotchwoman.

THE SKIL FISHERY.

I had an interesting chat to-day with Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Tupper is one of the youngest men who has ever sat in the Privy Council of Canada, but he's a hustler. On all sides one hears nothing but the warmest encomiums for his management of the Marine and Fisheries Department. As Mr. Wm. Smith, his deputy in the Marine Department remarked to a friend of mine to his richest Doric: "Mon, it's a fine thing to have a lawyer for a Meecenter. He grasps the point in a minute." My conversation with Mr. Tupper was of special interest to your Province. His attention was called to the success of those B. C. schooners which had embarked in the skil fishing industry at Queen Charlotte Island, and he was asked if he had given the matter his attention.

"Yes," replied Mr. Tupper, "I have noticed the success which these enterprising British Columbians have met with, and I am glad of it. As you are aware, the Government, through its inspector, made some enquiry into the existence of the skil fishery and gave to the public as a result of that enquiry such information which has doubtless led private enterprise to embark in the fishery. We intended last year to send the Sir James Douglas to find the exact location of the skil banks, but the steamer was required on an urgent mission by the Indian Department, and we had no alternative but to cancel our arrangements. However, I am glad that these schooners which have gone out at considerable risk, have met with such success as to warrant them to repeat the venture. The banks having been found by private enterprise, I do not see now that there will be any necessity to send the Douglas out. The success of the British Columbians in this fishery has turned the attention of our Nova Scotians' thitherward, and a vessel is now being fitted out at Halifax to embark in the fishery next spring. (Mr. Tupper then gave me the information about the vessel named after him, the C. H. Tupper, which I telegraphed last night.) Continuing the Minister said: "There seems to be no doubt that this fish is delicious food, even superior to the cod proper, and I have no doubt that before long the skil banks will be crowded with vessels engaged in the industry."

"Will it be necessary for you to take any steps towards protecting this fishery?" THE COLONIST asked.

"Doubtless the Government will be as much interested in protecting the B. C. fishery as that on the Atlantic coast," observed Mr. Tupper. "We shall see how it develops and if the necessity arises you may depend upon it the Government will not fail to do its duty."

B. C. PROGRESS.

A very cheering report was received at the customs department to-day from Mr. J. C. Rykert, Jr., the department officer at Kootenay. Mr. Rykert says the imports during the past year were heavier at that port than in any previous year, and he anticipates even a better season in 1889. He says he is hampered for the want of sufficient warehouse and office room, and is anxious to secure the Minister's consent to put up a building suited to the growing requirements of the port.

THE FUR SEAL MONOPOLY.

Governor Swineford's Charges Against The Alaska Commercial Company.

How the Natives are Treated—They are Little Better Than Serfs, and are Encouraged in Vice to Keep Them in Subjection—A Congressional Committee Should Visit Alaska.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The speaker to-day laid before the house a report from Governor Swineford, concerning the Alaska commercial company. He says he reiterates what he heretofore said about the company. Within the wide limit over which this company operates, he says the natives are little better than mere serfs. "In most places," he says, "they are subj