Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 18TH, 1888.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SEARSMONT, W. R. HIGGINS. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada).....$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered).....25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States.....$2 00
Six Months.....1 25
Three Months.....75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 20 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $3.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everthing of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.—

More han one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific nstructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cent a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE INDIANS.

No one who has the interest of the Indian population of this Province at heart can fail to deprecate the unwise, not to say incendiary, utterances of several of the speakers at the recent Methodist Conference held at Westminster. The resolution of Rev. Mr. Starr, whose acquaintance with the subject would seem to have been very limited, recites a series of assertions which have no foundation in fact, and which are calculated to seriously injure the successful management of Indian affairs in British Columbia by both the Dominion and Provincial Governments. It is much to be regretted that such fire-brand speeches as those of Rev. Messrs. Green and Crosby should go to the public, to whom they give a false idea of the condition of things in this Province, while to the Indians, with whom these self-constituted oracles have some influence, they are as a match to tinder. The imputation cast upon the Government officials of favoring other denominations at the expense of the Methodist body is only a fiction of most fertile brains. They have on all occasions been treated with that courtesy which their clerical position demanded, but when they attempted to mislead the Indians as to their title to land they certainly placed themselves in a position which, as peace-makers, was not consistent with their professions. It is a very remarkable thing that the Methedist missionaries are the only ones who are in constant trouble and who are seemingly never without a grievance. All other denominations live happily and contentedly in the good work of Christianizing the heathen. On the west coast of this Island where before Confederation scarcely a shipwreck occurred that either murder or robbery was not committed, since the Union not a single case has been instanced. The Indians are fast being led out of their darkness and the Roman Catholic missionaries are meeting with splendid success, and why? Because they devote their attention to the cure of souls, not to the making of money. Nobody will say that this is a favored body of Christians, nor can the same be consistently said of the Church of England, nor as a matter of fact of the any other. If the commission which Mr. Starr's resolution purposes sending to Fort Simpson, the Naas, and Skeena rivers "to thoroughly investigate and lay the matter before the proper authorities" would direct its energies to the advisability of Christian missionaries engaging in trade and barter we have every belief that it would have little difficulty in solving the question before it. There lies the root of the evil, and as long as it continues we may expect to hear of the unsettled condition of the wards of the Government. The missionaries, too, being skilled in the Indian language, were accustomed to act as interpreters to commissions and in all cases where such services were required, but it was found that instead of expressing the views of the Indians they gave their own impressions and so misled those who were enquiring into the real truths of the matter. For this reason it was found necessary to substitute natives, who could speak English, and the plan adopted has worked admirably. This action has been construed by the missionaries into a slight, and doubtless has proved one of the forces in their opposition to the authorities. It is also well known that they are opposed to the formation of municipal councils under the Indian Act. Heretofore the native council, presided over by a missionary, has been all-powerful, and of course the Indians were as clay in his hands. Under such circumstances so strongly powerful ar antagonistic force could not well be overcome. As soon as legally organized councils are, however, established it is believed there will be a new and better order of things. These councils consist of Indians, duly elected, presided over by a chief, with the Indian agent as an associate, the duty of the latter simply being to explain the act and aid the council in any way in his power. How well this system has worked in Cowichan under Mr. Lomas we all know. Mr. Charles Todd, an excellent officer, has succeeded in instituting one at Kincolith, and we have reason to believe he is thoroughly satisfied with its workings. Others will be formed as soon as possible. These councils will, it is true, militate against the previous supremacy of the missionaries, but they will be the means of enlightening the Indians in material matters and in leading them to see that the government are their friends, willing and anxious to do their whole duty by them in the future as they have endeavored to do in the past. The missionaries do not like the idea—hence, in a large measure, this ferment. To show the utter absurdity of some of the remarks made by the speakers at the Westminster Conference we single out one. Rev. W. H. Pierce stated that he applied to the Indian department for medicine for his mission of eleven hundred, and was refused, while abundance was supplied to a small number of families of the Church of England mission. Now what are the facts? Mr. Pierce is not a white man, his education is very defective, to put it mildly, and he has absolutely no knowledge of medicine or drugs. He sent down to the Indian department for these, poisonous and otherwise, to be distributed by him to the people. We cannot very well imagine an official of Dr. Powell's experience and intelligence placing a sharp-edged sword in the hands of a child; he had better judgment than to comply with Mr. Pierce's request. By doing so he would have made himself a partner to any damage which might have resulted from Mr. Pierce's ignorance. In construing Dr. Powell's conduct, which really was a great kindness to Mr. Pierce, into sectional spite on his part our readers have an instance of the slim foundations upon which the missionaries base their charges against the officials of the Indian department. This is a type of all. The fact is that the constant instilling into the minds of the Indians the notion that they have a title to the whole of the land is the cause of all the trouble that has occurred. When we tell our readers that the reserves for the Tsimpsean tribe embrace 73,000 and odd acres, that every fishery, without exception, on the Naas, on Work's canal, and on the Skeena river, as far as the tidal waters, is a reserve, that the reserves all over the province are on a comparatively equal scale of munificence, that almost every concession asked for by the Indians has been granted, the really serious character of the blood and thunder speeches at Westminster will readily be seen. In adversely criticizing the report of Messrs. Cornwall and Planta the speakers only carried out their apparent intention of belittling everything done to advance the future of the Indians and to set at rest their contentions in an amicable manner forever. These commissioners passed over the missionaries as interpreters and got into touch with the people themselves, and we defy anyone to say that they have not carried out their work in an honest, unprejudiced, straightforward manner. Mr. Starr takes his cue from Messrs. Crosby and Green, who do not care to look through the spectacles of Messrs. Cornwall and Planta, two unprejudiced gentlemen, who have no interest in the matter beyond conscientiously performing their duty. We hardly imagine the proceedings at Westminster will set the Dominion on fire; sensible people will take the fiery resolution with a grain of salt, and feel that an overflow of zeal, very desirable indeed if directed in the cause of truth, has impelled a number of very excellent clergymen to make statements which cannot be said to be strictly accurate. The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Sir John Macdonald, is in possession of all the facts to this quarrel, and does it stand to reason that he would permit the existence of such a deplorable state of affairs as the missionaries recite, if brought to his notice! Let the commission proposed by Mr. Starr go north by all means, and if it follows our advice, as given above, it will have put an end to an unseemly agitation which can only result, if persisted in, in inciting the Indians to open revolt, the consequences of which would be too terrible to imagine. In that event, nothing could prevent the blame being placed upon the proper shoulders, and religion would suffer.

THE THREE VICTORIAS.

The Queen-Empress of Great Britain, the Empress of Germany and the Princess Victoria, daughter of the latter, appear to make common cause in that affair of the heart of which the world has been hearing so much of late. Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, and the Princess are lovers betrothed for some time, dating from the period when he was reigning at Sofia as Sovereign of Bulgaria. Since then his fortunes have changed, and as if to verify the Shakespearean maxim, that "the course of true love never does run smooth," great diplomatic obstacles have, as we all know, come between the lovers and the consummation of their wishes. Powerful Russia favors not Prince Alexander's aspirations to sovereignty, and haughty old Prince Bismarck, the dragon in the fairy tale, himself almost as potent as an empire, has given his judgment against the match, because forsooth the Bear would be offended thereby. It has become, therefore, a contest between the three Victorias and Alexander on the one side, and Bismarck and the Czar on the other. Both parties have many sympathizers, but those we have named, and more particularly the Empress of Germany and the Iron Chancellor, appear in the eyes of the world as principals at the front. Prince Alexander is represented as adding new lustre to the somewhat dilapidated name of Battenberg by his fidelity and devotion as a lover. He has for years shown to his intimate friends, we are told, a bracelet riveted on his arm as a pledge of mutual vows between himself and the Princess. With less ostentation, Victoria appears to be equally devoted and determined to wear out or surmount all obstacles. "We shall be married," the Prince has said, "for in spite of all obstacles the last word is always on the side of love." The heart of the world has been somewhat moved by the story of the royal Romeo and Juliet of the time, and it will be no fault of the three Victorias if Prince Alexander's hopeful words are not realized. But the chances are doubtful, and although from time to time inclining first to one side and then to the other, it is quite apparent that much must depend upon the result of the Emperor Frederick's illness. Should he die while these matters are pending, the most active and influential friend of the young people at court would be suddenly divested of her great power to aid them. Much graver issues depend upon the precarious life of the distinguished sufferer, but amid all these the world of sentiment will not readily lose sight of its bearing upon the fortunes of the betrothed prince and princess. It is confidently predicted that the three royal women will find a way, however powerfully opposed, to carry out their wishes. As to this, it is only safe to predict that we shall see what we shall see. Meantime the young couple may take consolation, however meagre it may be, from Colonel Lovelace's "To Althea in Prison." Though the impassioned words were written in the middle of the seventeenth century the sentiments they inculcate are quite as true in our day:

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage:
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an heritage:
If I have freedom in my love
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.

Alexander, that mediæval knight of the nineteenth century, and "his high-born maiden in a palace tower" at Charlottenberg may be depended upon to prove in good time the truth of the old adage that "Love laughs at lock-smiths."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THERE seems to be good foundation for the statement that Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P., has been offered a position in the Dominion cabinet. A letter received from Ottawa a few days ago stated that such was the case, but that Mr. Ross had declined the proffered honor. Should he become a minister of the Crown, he would undoubtedly fill the position with eminent ability.

A TELEGRAM states that the Manitoba government have decided to "exile" ex-Ministers Norquay and LaRiviere and ex-Deputy-Minister Burrows. We cannot believe the dispatch accurate, but should it prove so, it would be worthy of the very "liberal" government which now rules over the destinies of Manitoba. It is very unlikely the gentlemen mentioned would consent to be "exiled." We have no Siberia.

OUR evening contemporary sees in the adoption of a resolution by the Prince Edward Island Legislative Council "regretting that the Government decided it inadvisable to be represented at the Inter-Provincial Conference" a recognition of that self-constituted body and a refutation of our statement that Prince Edward Island did not recognize it. Why does he not tell the whole truth? Had he informed his readers that there are two branches of the Legislature in the Island Province, the one the Legislative Council and the other the House of Assembly, that the latter is Conservative and the former Liberal, he would not have shown a desire to mislead. In stating that Prince Edward Island did not "recognize"

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Columbian.)

At the hearing of this case [the Dunsmuir—*News-Adverttiser* case] the chief justice, Sir M. B. Begbie, undertook to instruct the audience with a lecture on "What I know about Newspapers," and it is to be regretted that his lordship displayed a very great deal of ignorance on the subject. He quoted, with approval, the opinion of some disappointed crank who declared that American newspapers were "conducted by men of no means, scanty education, and of a vulgar turn of mind," and seemed to think this a fair and honest representation of a profession which is not less honorable than the one to which his lordship himself belongs. His lordship went on to deprecate the practice of mud throwing by the press—and we must confess that there is quite an extensive field where these strictures may appropriately fall. There are not a few newspapers, even in our own province, which make mud-throwing a regular business. Look at the political editorials of the *Guardian*., the *Times*, the *Standard* (when it has any editorial), and one must be utterly disgusted with that phase of journalism. But this reflection does not belong to the whole family of newspapers. There are some very bad judges, but it would not be fair to denounce Sir Matthew by virtue of that fact.

THE ALBERNI DELEGATE.

TO THE EDITOR:—IN THE COLONIST a few weeks ago there appeared an article signed "Settler," in which he intends to settle certain misrepresentations in regard to the Alberni delegate right. That being a mistake he had not even a straw to split. But he did not stop when he had that matter righted. Was it petty spite or was it jealousy that caused him to villify Mr. Huff's name in a way that is anything but gentlemanly. I suppose he thought Mr. H. was being lionized in his exalted position, and he would set the matter right before the government had given themselves away. He makes statements in regard to Mr. Huff's want of sense; also, that he was a laughing stock to the rest of the settlers. If Mr. Huff had written anything so small and mean as the article referred to about his neighbor, I would have to admit his want of sense. I am certain from what I know of Mr. Huff that he is a perfect gentleman and as highly esteemed by his neighbors as "Settler" is. He said Mr. Huff went to look for work, as if looking for honest employment was degrading. In the *Times* he is said to look for work on the railroad, as though one branch of labor was less noble than another. Can "Settler" find no way of getting rid of his surplus gas than the one he has chosen? He seems to have forgotten that if he has lost all respect for others he ought still to have some for himself. ALBERNIAN.

Alberni, B. C., May 13, 1888.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon. W. W. Sullivan, premier and attorney-general of Prince Edward Island, has arrived at Ottawa, his mission being to negotiate a settlement of the matters in dispute between his government and the Dominion authorities with respect to the non-fulfillment of the terms of Confederation. The provincial assembly authorized the government to accept $250,000 from the Dominion government on account of claims for compensation.

Dr. Tanner, M.P., was married in Cork on the 14th ult., to Miss Welch at the bride's residence.

CABLE NEWS.

Emperor Frederick Recovered Sufficiently to Take a Ride.

Probable Killing of the Copyright Bill—Australia's Action Toward the Chinese Becoming a Difficult Question.

An Afghan-Turkoman Fight.

LONDON, May 16.—News from Merv states that a conflict has taken place between the Afghans and Salor Turkomans, who resisted the demand of the Afghans for a tribute for pasturing their flocks near Border. Four on each side were killed. The Turkomans retired to Russian territory and no more trouble is feared.

The International Copyright Bill.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying today to a deputation from the chamber of commerce, who presented an address in reference to the American copyright bill, said the proposal to do justice to English authors would not have gone so far as it had if it had not been coupled with a protective proposal in the American labor interest. Since the proposal was evidently made to get the trade of England to America the latter was likely to receive English representations against it. If the deputation preferred to have no copyright legislation rather than to submit to such a measure, then the proposal would be considered. The deputation, however, did not make this demand.

The deputation which waited upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the interest of the English copyright included representatives of the London chamber of commerce, the stationers company, the paper makers association, the society of compositors and the printing and publishing trades generally. Mr. Beach's reply to the protest of the deputation against certain portions of the American copyright bill was that Americans would not be likely to pay any attention to the protests against part of the bill while the remainder was tacitly accepted, was well received and regarded as soundly conceived. A further presentation of the case by Colonel Routledge elicited the promise from Mr. Beach that if the deputation were prepared to protest against the whole bill affecting the making of books and abandon the idea of an American copyright rather than submit to the terms of the present proposals, the government would consider the matter in that light. Col. Routledge replied that the interests represented by the deputation would so protest and promised to make amended representations at an early date.

A Difficult and Serious Question.

The question of admission of Chinamen into Australia is daily becoming more puzzling and annoying to the home government. The Australians have refused to admit even Chinese who have been naturalized as British subjects at Hongkong and threaten to pass a law prohibiting any person of Chinese birth from landing at any port in the country, whether Lord Salisbury likes it or not. On the other hand the Chinese ambassador is vigorously protesting against the £10 per capita tax which is being imposed upon Chinamen already in the country, and Lord Salisbury can, under the circumstances, hardly avoid taking some definite action in the matter, with the inevitable result of precipitating a rupture with China, or an Australian revolt against home government. The bill providing for the exclusion of Chinese of every condition in life is virtually an accomplished fact, since it has already been formulated and in the present temper of the Australian parliament its introduction is equivalent to passage. Latest advices from Australia include emphatic assurances that the country, including the colonial government, will rebel before it will submit to imperial orders to admit Chinamen, and nobody here doubts their correctness.

Balfour Will Furnish the Papers.

Balfour, speaking at Battersea this evening, informed his hearers that he had laid before the commons a return showing that during every year of Gladstone's administration cases of increase of sentence on appeal had occurred, and also that commutation of sentences, not carrying with them the right of appeal, had been imposed. All of these were in the knowledge of Earl Spencer, then the lord-lieutenant.

To Bridge the Straits of Dover.

A scheme to build a bridge across the Straits of Dover has been proposed by the Crescent company of engineers and Hersent, the famous contractor.

The Defence Commission.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Geo. J. Goschen, Lord Cranbrook, Mr. Stanhope and Lord George Hamilton will comprise the commission to inquire into the condition of the imperial defences.

Queen Natalie More Reasonable.

The *Post's* Vienna correspondent is informed that Queen Natalie of Servia dined with the Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday, when she was induced to modify her political and domestic views to the advantage of King Milan.

The Emperor Rapidly Improving.

BERLIN, May 16.—The Emperor passed a good night. Dr. McKenzie changed the canula. The wound presented a good appearance. The Emperor transacted business this morning with Count Von Winterfield, and this afternoon went for a drive in the park, remaining out for an hour.

Police Watching Strikers.

The government is actively engaged in watching the movements of the workingmen now on strike, who are encouraged by the socialists. The police have seized 50,000 socialist pamphlets and arrested thirteen persons for distributing them. The blacksmiths of Berlin and Langenbeiben have struck, and in the latter place they came into collision with the police, much to their detriment and discomfiture.

Henry George Not Yet Condemned.

ROME, May 16.—Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has completely failed to obtain from the Pope a specific condemnation of Henry George's works, which have only now been formally delivered to the Vatican for judgment.

Trouble in Servia.

BELGRADE, May 16.—A serious *emuete* has occurred in the Saitchar department of Servia, whither troops have been sent to restore order.

Legislation Against the Chinese.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 16.—The bill, proposing the rigid prohibition of Chinese immigration to Australia, has been prepared and will be introduced into parliament almost immediately. Several vessels having Chinese aboard are now lying in the harbor, closely guarded by the police, whose orders are to prevent the landing of Mongols at all hazards.

Military Preparation in Poland.

VIENNA, May 16.—Political correspondence learns from its representative in Warsaw that railway officials have received orders to place the railways extending from Warsaw to Granyea and to Ivangarod in the best possible condition for military transportation, and to accumulate 600,000 tons of coal along each line without delay.

Spain's Queen Regent Welcomed.

BARCELONA, May 16.—Queen Regent Christina, who will personally open the exhibition on Sunday, arrived here to-day. The streets were profusely decorated with flags, and enthusiastic crowds welcomed Her Majesty and party.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Canadian Pacific Positively Control the "Soo" Roads.

Funeral Services Over the Dead Archbishop—Alderman Gauthier, of Montreal, Disqualified—Advertising Lotteries Prohibited.

Advertising Lotteries Prohibited.

MONTREAL, May 16.—Premier Mercier has issued a circular letter to the newspapers explaining the law in regard to advertising lotteries and announcing the intention of the government to prosecute any papers who continue to advertise them. It is taken for granted that this applies to the colonization lottery, of which Rev. Cure Labell, new deputy minister of agriculture, is promoter.

An Alderman Disqualified.

Alderman Gauthier, member of Hochelaga ward, was unseated this morning, not having the necessary property qualifications.

The C. P. R. Control the "Soo."

Sir Geo. Stephen, Sir Donald Smith and Vice-President Van Horne, of the C. P. R., left Indianapolis to attend the meeting of the "Soo" lines and map out plans for the summer interchange of traffic. It will probably be decided to greatly increase the rolling stock and motive power of the roads. Notwithstanding the denial of the Western people, it is claimed by friends of the Canadian Pacific that they control the roads every way.

The Late Archbishop.

TORONTO, May 16.—St. Michael's cathedral was crowded from an early hour this morning by hundreds of people to gain admittance on the occasion of the funeral service of the late Archbishop Lynch. Mayor Clarke and the city council attended in a body. The service was most solemn and impressive. The sermon was preached by Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, who passed a most eloquent eulogy on the deceased prelate.

Religious News.

KINGSTON, Ont. May 16.—At the Anglican Synod, the diocese of Ontario, it was stated that mission funds were better supported in it than any other Canadian diocese. Last year 1,401 candidates were confirmed. It is rumored a new diocese will be created in the eastern end of Ontario and Rev. Father J. Lonergan, of Montreal, raised to the bishopric and sent to Cornwall. Current talk is that Bishop Cleary will succeed Archbishop Lynch and Rev. Father Gauthier will be bishop of Kingston.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Fatal Row About a Fence.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), May 16.—In the Indian Territory, above Gainesville, Tex., yesterday, Houston Fleetwood, owner of 6,000 acres of land and a leading Indian, was shot and killed by J. M. Trout, also wealthy, in a quarrel about a fence. A posse is out and lynching is likely.

Washouts on the New Brunswick R. R.

FORT FAIRFIELD (Me.), May 16.—Five hundred thousand feet of lumber was washed out of H. Stevehs & Co.'s dam yesterday by the freshet. There are numerous washouts on the New Brunswick railway, and there have been no trains from Presque Isle since Monday, and none from Woodstock since yesterday morning. The water is subsiding to-day.

A Prominent Journalist Retires.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Melville E. Stone, editor of the *Daily News* since December, 1875, announces that he has sold his entire stock and interest in the newspaper to Victor F. Lawson, who now becomes sole proprietor and publisher. Mr. Stone states as the reason for his action impaired health and a desire for rest.

Re-Elected the Old Board.

The stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company to-day re-elected the present directors and approved of their policy in regard to the strike.

A Tree Agent Murdered.

Wm. Heppener, a tree agent of Niles, a suburb of Chicago, was murdered and robbed near North Evanston last night. The body, with the pockets rifled, was found this morning.

Blaine Don't Want the Nomination.

BUFFALO, May 16.—The *News* to-day publishes a special cable from Genoa giving an interview with Blaine in which he is said to favor the nomination of Depew for president. He also reports his determination not to enter for the presidency.

Fatal Giant Powder Explosion.

MERCED, Cal., May 16.—The news comes from Raymond this morning that Chas. Stevens and Joseph Gordon, both young men, were instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a box of giant powder.

The Floods Renders Hundreds Homeless.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., May 16.—The break in the Suylence increases and 102,000 acres of land that had been protected will soon be the bottom of an immense lake. Owners and tenants are hurrying to the uplands for personal safety, only having time to take their already loaded wagons and live stock, and leaving most of their property to the floods. Hundreds of families are camped in the open fields out of the reach of the water, having nowhere to go. A cold rain has set in, making their desolation more dreary.

A Fenian Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 16.—It is learned that an important meeting of the Fenian brotherhood has been held in this city within the past few days. Representatives were present from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Paterson, Pittsburg and many other places. The proceedings were guarded with great secrecy, but it is understood that parliamentary agitation was declared an utter failure. Interference of the papal authorities in the Irish political affairs is repudiated and condemned. A Belfast ex-Orangeman, who is posing as an Irish revolutionist, and is sending out secret circulars appealing for monies, was denounced as a fraud.

A Good Countenance.

Boils, Pimples, Blotches and Skin Humors disfigure the countenance. Purify the blood by using Burdock Blood Bitters to remove the impure matter which loads it, and the result will be a clear skin, good complexion and perfect health.

tu-th-sat-dw

Four Years of Suffering.

Mrs. Torrance McNish, of Smith's Falls, Ont., after four years' intense suffering with Scrofula, from which her head became bald, was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, after the best medical aid had failed.

tu-th-sat-dw

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, May 17.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Not So Bad.

Cameron, the clothier, has in his window a device, representing Paine and Ball, the scullers. It is simple, but conveys the idea.

Another Tow Line.

It is stated that a movement is on foot to form a new tow-boat association to compete with the Alexander and Pilot. The tug Mastick, now for sale on the Sound, is to be purchased, and a lively towing war inaugurated.

At Goldstream.

Victorians stopping at the Goldstream House: Mr. H. Dumbleton, Mrs. Dumbleton and the Misses Dumbleton, Mr. Theodore Davie, Mrs. Davie and family, Mrs. Humphreys, Miss Millery, C. M. Chambers and son, Mrs. Leiser, Miss Roland, Mr. Bodwell, Mr. J. Bakewell, Mr. McLeod.

Cormorant Street Improvements.

M. Humber has the contract for erecting a brick building, adjoining the old Kwong Lee store, for A. Bossi. It will be two stories in height with basement. It is stated that ex-Mayor Carey will shortly tear down the unsightly wooden structures at the foot of Cormorant street and erect substantial brick buildings in their stead.

Water at the Dockyard.

Workmen will begin in a day or two to introduce water pipes into all portions of the naval dockyard. A meter will be placed at the entrance gate and the water distributed from this point. Hydrants will also be placed at convenient distances through the yards for fire protection purposes. Another pipe will lead to the jetty with the object of supplying the vessels with water.

Kootenay Railway.

Capt. George J. Ainsworth and J. S. Baker, two of the promoters of the Kootenay Railway & Navigation Co., came by the Alaskan yesterday to organize the above company. It is the intention of this company to commence construction work very soon, and it will be continued energetically until the route is open for the transportation of the ores from the newly discovered regions upon Kootenay Lake, and also from the old lead, camp, which formerly attracted so much attention in that district.

Returned Safe.

Lieut.-Col. Holmes, accompanied by his son, left the harbor on Saturday in the yacht "Canuck" for a cruise to Sooke, intending to return Sunday night. He had not arrived on Monday night, and on Tuesday several persons were dispatched in search of him. However, the yacht came into the harbor safe on Tuesday evening, and the fears of his family and friends were dispersed. In coming out of Sooke harbor on Sunday in the fog, the little craft grounded on a rock, and thus caused the detention.

The Late Joseph Bennett.

Officer Miller returned from Leech river yesterday afternoon, having buried the body of Joseph Bennett, found drowned. Evidences were to the effect that the deceased in stepping across from one boulder to another had fallen into the stream, striking his head on a rock, rendering him unconscious. It would only be with great difficulty that the remains could be brought to town, the trail being very rough. His friends yesterday, however, were talking of bringing deceased to town for the purpose of giving him a decent interment.

Coal Mining Matters.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* says: "The Vancouver coal company are progressing most favorably with the new slope at the South Field mine and in a short time the management expect to increase the output from this portion of their colliery property. A large fan has been erected at the No. 3 shaft, South Field, and is now in active operation. It was made and fitted at the machine shops of the company."

Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons are about to commence the sinking of a new shaft nearly midway between the present No. 4 or "Bluff" shaft and the dividing line between the Wellington and East Wellington properties. The shaft will open up a large and valuable area of coal land.

The steamer Empire is due from San Francisco with the machinery for the new shaft recently sunk by the East Wellington company.

A Ghostly Enemy.

The newly formed fire brigade in connection with "C" battery gave their apparatus a trial yesterday with results not altogether satisfactory to the participators. The equipment consists of a limited assortment of Babcock extinguishers and in order to give the firemen a thorough insight into the mysteries of those harmless looking machines a fire was supposed to have broken out to windward, and the order was given to "charge" with the extinguisher in full blast. If the order had been given to charge an enemy in line it would have met with instant execution, but to try the same feat on an imaginary foe with a snorting breeze blowing sulphuric acid and steam in their faces was more than human nature could stand, and a halt had to be sounded. Nothing daunted, however, by shifting to windward of the supposed conflagration, the firemen succeeded in "getting there all the same."

May "Woman."

The May issue of "Woman," a magazine that is constantly improving in merit, is probably the best number so far published. The magazine is devoted to all matters in woman's sphere, but there is also a mass of general reading of an instructive character. It is a serial that should be in the hands of every woman on the continent, whose aim it is to obtain more knowledge of woman's world, and desire to converse with their literary sisterhood. In the present number commences a series of remarkable articles, by Helen Campbell, on the wretched condition of the working classes of London. This series will be one of great interest, and will portray the miseries of the poverty-stricken workers of Berlin, Paris and Rome. The illustrations, by Hugh Eaton and Edgar J. Taylor, are of the highest class of pictorial art. Olive Thorne Miller begins in this number her articles on Representative Woman's Clubs, the Sorosis and Meridian Clubs of New York being the subjects of the first paper. Price $2.75 a year. Woman Publishing Co., N. Y.

Murderer Fuller.

The Port Townsend correspondent of the Seattle *P.-I.* held the following interview with the murderer of Archbishop Seghers: "My name is Frank Fuller; I am 37 years old; was born in Dublin, Ireland, and am a lay brother in the order of Jesuits; had no animosity against Archbishop Seghers, and shot that morning believing that the Indians sought my life, being incited by the archbishop. After firing I ran to the bishop, and did not see the wound in the head, as testified to by the Indians, and do not believe there was any such wound, nor was any *post mortem* held as I demanded, to show whether or not this evidence was true. Certain statements have been made that I said I had a communication from the Lord to kill Seghers. This is not true. I never said so. If I killed the archbishop it was in self-defense, as I thought. I am a good Catholic, and want to receive absolution, but priests have been kept from me through fear that I would kill them. As soon as I am settled on McNeil's Island I intend making a statement to the world, detailing all the circumstances in this unfortunate affair, and I am satisfied the world will justify my action."

Only One Fly on Her.

The steamers Cariboo Fly and Barbara Boscowitz left the harbor together at four o'clock on Sunday morning last, and the former arrived at Departure Bay two hours ahead of the Boscowitz.

Police Court.

Sam, a Fort Rupert Indian, charged with being drunk, was fined $5.

"Doctor" Martin Donovan, the "surgeon-chiropodist" vagrant, did not appear when called, and it is said he has gone to join the great majority in Uncle Sam's territory.

Ah Fook, charged with indecent assault on a boy, was again remanded.

Capt. Rudlin Ill.

We regret to announce that Capt. Rudlin, the popular commander of the steamer Yosemite, was taken ill on the trip from Vancouver Tuesday night. He was conveyed to his home and at last accounts was much better. Capt. John Irving took the steamer to Vancouver and return and will run her until Capt. Rudlin is able to be on deck again.

Another Improvement.

Welch, Rithet & Co., Wharf street, are having plans prepared for extensive improvements to their premises. An additional storey will be added on to the office portion, and an entire new front, with three large plate glass windows added. There will be a spacious central entrance between the office and ware-rooms. The two-storey portion will be altered, and, when completed, the building will present a handsome front.

From the Sealing Grounds.

The schooner Juanita, Capt. Clarke, arrived from the west coast last evening with a catch of 170 skins. Capt. Clarke states that the weather has been very changeable, with frequent fog, and the catch all round is light. One week ago the Sapphire had 318, the Theresa 340, the Wanderer 37, the Alfred Adams 47, and the Favorite 175. The Juanita brought up altogether 500 skins for Hall & Goepel. As soon as fresh supplies are taken aboard Capt. Clarke will take his schooner westward.

The Toad Mountain Mines.

Mr. G. B. Wright returned last night from an extended trip through the Toad Mountain district and afterwards the Cœur d'Alene mines. During his trip he visited the mines of Colville, Kootenay Lake and Wardner and Burke. He speaks very highly of the new discoveries and predicts an extensive emigration to the Kootenay district. Already several hundred people are there, and more are rapidly coming in. The action of the government in opening roads is none too early. It is quite impossible for people here to realize what a fever of excitement these mines have awakened upon the American side of the line. If Canada does not made to retain the trade in this province the mines themselves and the trade of the region will be monopolized by our southern neighbors.

A Mystery of the Sea.

Nanaimo *Free Press*: On Friday evening a bottle was seen on the beach at Cameron Island, in this harbor, and Mr. J. Meahan, who is engaged at work on the Nichol rock, noticed a card or paper in the bottle. He broke open the bottle and found inside a card on which appeared the following writing:

"April 27th, 1888.

To my Wife and Children.—My last farewell. I'm drowning to-day. Good-bye. F. H. VANNIER.

On the reverse side of the card, which was one of Whelan's hotel cards, of Winnipeg, appeared the following:

"F. H. VANNIER,
St. Isidore,
La Prarie, Co., P.Q.,
via Montreal."

Inquiries elicited the fact that a man named F. H. Vannier arrived from Westminster by the Dunsmuir on April 25th, and his name was found registered at both the Provincial and Royal hotels. He was with a number of loggers, who left for Mose Ireland's camp the next day, but it is not known positively whether Vannier went with them or not. The card is not a forgery as the signature on the card is a *fac simile* of those on the hotel registers. The affair is wrapped up in mystery and it is hard to explain how the bottle came to be on Cameron Island.

MINING NEWS.

The Bonanza Mine, Cayoosh Creek, Examined and Pronounced a True Lode and Rich Ore.

Mr. R. D. Atkins, accompanied by Mr. Creswick, a mining engineer from London, and Mr. J. McB. Smith, have returned from a visit to the Bonanza gold quartz mine at Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet. Mr. Atkins is a gentleman of large experience in mines, having been extensively engaged in mining pursuits for twenty-five years in different parts of the world—Australia, New Zealand, Montana, and for the last sixteen years in the gold and diamond fields of South Africa, where he has had large interests, which he managed most successfully. Having left the African mines some two years ago, he has since been travelling in different parts in the full enjoyment of his ample means. He disclaims the title of "expert," preferring the vast experience he has had in actual working and developing to be the best guide in forming an opinion of mining locations which he may visit in his travels with a view to investment. He is most favorably impressed with what he has seen of British Columbia and ventures the assertion that mining is yet comparatively in its infancy in this country, not only in quartz, but in the vast alluvial gravel beds which exist along portions of the Fraser River. Those numerous gravel beds and high benches have as yet only been tickled by the primitive hand-rocker and ground sluice, as they show no evidence of the modern appliances for removing large quantities of such deposits, now so successfully worked in other countries. The more advanced methods of this class of mining appear to have been neglected, and the natural conclusion of the too-oft repeated theory of old miners, who think that unless they can make money by individual effort unaided by capital, or the co-operative system, that the doomed phrase "worked out," often proves a barrier to the renewal of mining in what is termed abandoned ground, or poor diggings.

Mr. Atkins' visit was more especially to the Bonanza mine, which he and Mr. Creswick examined. They were highly pleased with the quartz and the encouraging prospects. In every instance, by testing with mortar and pan, the result showed conclusive evidence so far as developments to the depth of nearly fifty feet, that the company have a paying lode. The lode at that depth is well defined, the hanging wall being slate, and the foot wall diorite. Although the mine is only 68 miles from the railway depot at Ashcroft, a first-class wagon road traverse 60 miles to the entrance to Seaton Lake, yet the remaining eight miles is a great drawback to the development, as nothing but the old Indian trail, slightly improved in places, shows any indication that a great quartz lode exists that short distance from the termination of the old wagon road to Lillooet. It is Mr. Atkins' opinion that the quartz in sight in the shaft would, if worked with a fine stamp mill, produce sufficient gold to develop the mine. The shaft at present working is at an elevation of 1,450 feet above the creek up a steep mountain and could only be milled by being conveyed in buckets to the flat below by a wire cable, which cannot be done without a proper road to the mine for transport. Cayoosh Creek—or a more proper term Cayoosh river—is about seventy-five feet wide, and carries, at present, a depth of water of six feet, which rushes into the Fraser at an average fall of about 200 feet to the mile. It is a most valuable power to be utilized in working a quartz mill. The company have six locations on the main lode, and have every reason to be encouraged by the splendid prospects already obtained, but will require to expend a few thousand dollars in running a tunnel some 400 feet to tap the ledge about 400 feet from the shaft. Should the vein be found at that level and as rich as the shaft, the property no doubt will prove a valuable one as the ore is free milling and the gold of very fine quality.

Every encouragement should be given to the company by opening up the trail in order to make the Cayoosh mines more accessible for speedy and effectual development. The company will continue the sinking of the present shaft some ten feet more and cross-cut the ledge, after which it is the intention to commence work on the tunnel. Some rich spec