THE ARBITRATION.

Continuation of the Argument of American Counsel Carter—Analogous Cases.

If the United States Does Not Own the Seals It Is Their Duty to Protect Them.

PARIS, April 19.—Yesterday Mr. Carter complained to the Baron de Courcelles, president of the tribunal of arbitration, of misrepresentation of his remarks in the report of last Friday's proceedings as published in the London Times. In this report Mr. Carter was represented as referring to the American judge, Dawson, as a twopenny judge. Mr. Carter explained that what he had really said was that the United States could not be held responsible for reasons which the judges assigned for their decisions; if it were so the United States Government might be held answerable for the decisions of any twopenny justice of the peace. He (Carter) never said that the judgment given by Judge Dawson condemning British schooners seized in Behring Sea was incorrect. On the contrary, he believed that judgment to be sound, and should endeavor to defend it.

The judgment spoken of by Carter was that delivered by Judge Dawson in the United States District court of Alaska, in the cases of the schooners Dolphin, Anna Beck, Grace and Ada, which opinion widely reviewed the claims and directed that judgment of forfeiture be issued against the vessels.

In resuming his argument before the tribunal, Mr. Carter claimed that seals were not *feræ naturæ*, but private property when nourished and tended by man, and he quoted cases supporting this contention, notably the case of Morgan v. the Earl of Abergavenny, which resulted in a decision that deer were private property similar to deer and swans being wild until cultured. Seals frequenting Pribyloff Islands were, Mr. Carter contended, guarded and cherished by the United States and therefore a species of husbandry was formed giving property right to seals.

Great Britain claimed the right to prey upon animals whose very existence to-day was due to the efforts of the United States. The extermination of seal life in Behring Sea had been prevented by the United States. This action of the United States was worthy of the recognition of humanity who still benefited from the sealing industry. Mr. Carter diverged from the main line of his argument to discuss the abstract question of property.

Baron De Courcelles asked whether he wished to enter into the consideration of the socialistic theory. After replying affirmatively, Mr. Carter quoted Proudhon's maxim, "property is robbery," and cited cases in which the rights of humanity had been enforced against private and national rights. For instance, he said, in 1840 Great Britain, with the approval of the world, had made war against China to compel the opening of the Chinese ports. If the countries growing Peruvian bark should declare their intention to destroy the plant the other countries of the world would be justified in interfering in the name of humanity's right to prevent such destruction. The right of power might include in most cases the right to destroy, but thousands of laws existed to preserve to humanity the use of the products of certain kinds of property. Why did Great Britain occupy Egypt to-day? What grounds had she for holding dominion over those poor Egyptians? Was it merely because they were impoverished and undefended? No, it was because Egypt was in the pathway to Great Britain's mighty commerce with the East. If the Egyptian Government was not able to assure to Great Britain the safety of this pathway, Great Britain was justified in her interference.

Baron de Courcelles—"You seem to take a very high view of the subject. You anticipate the verdict of history."

Senator Morgan (to Mr. Carter)—"If this tribunal decide that the United States do not own the seals, ought the United States to repeal laws concerning seal life in Behring Sea?"

Mr. Carter—"I think not; but the question is unimportant as in the event of such a decision there would soon be no seals. Permission for pelagic sealing means the extermination of seal life."

AMERICANS IN HONOLULU.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 19.—The officers of the revenue cutter Richard Rush which has arrived at this port, thirteen days from Honolulu, are confident that no disturbances will take place there so long as negotiations are in progress. Lieut. McConnell says: "The Americans who have interests there will never submit peacefully to the re-establishment of a monarchy under any conditions. There will surely be bloodshed if any attempt is made to reinstate the Queen. Springfield rifles are kept loaded to resist any such attempt and Commissioner Blount is fully aware of this fact. The sentiment against annexation is fomented almost entirely by British residents, but they are few and have not much power. The natives as a great body do not seem to know or care how the thing goes." Being asked if there was any probability that the British would attempt to raise their flag, McConnell said: "No, there is no probability of that, though the British were anxiously awaiting Her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, which was expected to arrive, and they may have something in view. But they are in the minority and are not expected to interfere." The Rush will remain in port for several days, and orders are expected to proceed to Behring Sea.

LUCY LARCOM.

BOSTON, April 19.—Miss Lucy Larcom, the poetess, died yesterday after a protracted illness. Lucy Larcom was born in Beverly, Mass., in 1826. As a child of seven years she wrote stories and poems for her own amusement. When she was ten years old her father died, and her mother established a factory boarding house at Lowell, where, after spending two or three years in school, Lucy entered the mills. While working as a cotton operative she contributed largely to the "Lowell Offering," writing for the first volumes a series of parables that attracted attention. John G. Whittier, who then conducted a free soil paper in Lowell, encouraged her literary efforts. When about 20 years of age she went to Illinois with a married sister, taught there for some time, and was for three years a pupil in Monticello female seminary. On her return to Massachusetts she was employed for six years in a seminary at Norton, but desisted on the failure of her health, only taking classes occasionally in Boston schools. About this time the first of her many published works appeared. It was issued in 1859 at Boston, under the title of "Ships in the Mist and Other Stories." During the civil war she wrote many patriotic poems. When Our Young Folks was established in Boston, in 1865, she became an assistant and in the following year chief editor. In 1868 she published "Poems," her first volume of poetry. In 1874 she retired from the chief editorship of Our Young Folks, removing to Beverly, Mass., and devoted herself to writing stories and poems, which were published successfully as follows: "An Idyl of Work, a Story in Verse," in 1875; "Childhood Song," in 1877, and "Wild Roses of Cape Ann and Other Poems," in 1880. A complete collection of her "Poetical Works" appeared in 1884. She had also edited several collections of poetry, including "Breathings of a Better Life," "Hillside and Seaside in Poetry," and "Roadside Poems for Summer Travelers." Miss Larcom was a medium complexioned, pleasant featured lady, and was an agreeable conversationalist.

THE SHIP LABORERS.

LONDON, April 19.—The executive committee of the Shipping Federation met at York to-day, instead of London, to consider the terms of compromise proposed by the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, president of the Board of Trade, and his associates. The executive committee, after discussion, agreed upon the following terms as finally amended: The members of the unions were to work together with the free laborers, employers to be at liberty to engage any suitable person, whether a union man or free laborer. Foremen and shipping clerks are to sever their connection with the Dockers' Union, on condition of being allowed freedom to join their own unions; the Laborers' Exchange at Hull to remain open, absolute freedom of contract being maintained there.

CABLE NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 19.—A noted Mexican criminal named Amaria recently arrived from the United States in the district of Querrera, state of Chihuahua. There he organized a band to waylay parties carrying silver from the mines. He and his party were surprised by a detachment of 243 troops and a fierce fight ensued. The bandits finally took refuge in a building, where at last accounts they were still being besieged by the troops, who had been reinforced by miners. Amaria has with him 82 men. He is wanted in the United States for several crimes.

LONDON, April 19.—The Argentine government has made through the Barings, an offer to the Rothschilds committee to pay £1,500,000 annually with resumption of payments after five years, as a settlement of the foreign debt, the bondholders to arrange among themselves how the amount shall be apportioned. This last provision will render futile the whole offer, as it is likely to cause endless discussion among the claimants.

BERLIN, April.—It is officially stated that the German Emperor will visit the Pope on April 23.

LONDON, April 19.—The American bark C. Southard Hurlbert from New York, November 15, for San Pedro and Redondo, which has arrived at Montevideo, reports the loss of four of her crew on the voyage.

FIORENCE, April 19.—The wedding of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and Princess Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the Duke of Parma, will take place to-morrow at Via Reggio. Among the guests who have already arrived to attend the ceremony are Prince Augusta Louise of Saxe-Cobourg; Arch Duchess Clothilde of Austria; Princess Amelia of Bavaria, and the brothers and sisters of Prince Ferdinand.

PARIS, April 18.—Several newspapers protest against the selection of Capt. Henry D. Borup to assist in the reception of the French military delegates at the World's Fair. The ground on which the protest is made concern charges brought last year by the French government against Capt. Borup while he was a military attache of the United States legation in this city, that he communicated to European powers the secret plans for the military defense of France.

LONDON, April 18.—In a leader concerning the decision of Judge Rix in the case of the Ann Arbor boycott in America, the Daily Chronicle says: "The Toledo decision gives a great stimulus to railway organizations. The American railway monopolists, anxious to escape the Scylla of workingmen's dictation, have fallen into the Charybdis of public contest, for the decision can be defeated only on the principle that railways are practically public property."

PARIS, April 19.—M. Donon, of the Societe des Depots, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment for four years, M. Ganthier to two years and M. Poisson for three months, for fraudulent acts in connection with the failure of that institution, which, according to the report of the Government accountant Flory, was used by Charles de Lessepa and other Panama directors to aid them in obtaining enormous profits from operations on the Panama canal. The Societe des Depots subsequently collapsed and criminal prosecutions began against Poisson and others connected with it.

ROME, April 19.—Archduke Rainer, of Austria, arrived here this afternoon and dined at the Quirinal this evening. As rumors of a plot to assassinate him, or King Humbert, or the German Emperor, are circulated persistently, many Austrian and Italian detectives are watching the palace and the Austrian embassy and the route between them. More than 350 Socialists and Anarchists have been arrested since Sunday. All will be detained until the close of the fetes. The Radical and Socialistic newspapers are protesting strongly against the summary measures adopted by the police.

PARIS, April 19.—It is reported that the Belgian deputies are moved to accept the Nyssen proposals by King Leopold's threat to dissolve the chamber. Both the Pope and Mr. Gladstone urged the King to take this position.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—Advices from Bomba state that Commander d'Hanis won another important victory over the Arab slave traders in the Congo state on January 9. Chief Maharra was among the killed.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Russian czar, now at the Livadia Palace in the Crimea, is said to have found an exquisitely painted egg on his table on Easter morning. It contained a small ivory dagger, two ivory death heads and a slip of paper bearing the words "Christ has risen, we also shall rise again." The egg must have been placed on the table by one of the Czar's household, as nobody else had access to the room in which it was found.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Heavy Demands on the Experimental Farm—Additional Public Buildings.

Administration of Justice on the Mainland—Duty on Paving Blocks.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 19.—The demand for samples of seed grain received at the Experimental Farm is unprecedented this spring. The supply is now exhausted, and Director Saunders is obliged reluctantly to decline to fill further applications. Over thirteen thousand samples have been sent out to date. Three thousand seven hundred applications were received at the farm during the present month.

The Government contemplates asking a Parliamentary appropriation to erect new departmental buildings to enable branches of the public service now scattered through different sections of the city in rented buildings to be located on Government property. The site suggested is immediately in front of the present post office and immediately over the Rideau canal. A grand arch will have to be built over the canal to sustain the building.

To avoid misconception and ensure uniformity in the collection of duty, collectors of customs have been instructed that paving blocks of stone not further advanced than chipped or rough hammered are dutiable at 20 per cent.

The university extension lectures here last winter did not pay expenses.

The Free Press comments editorially on the refusal of the British Columbia judges to hold court on the Mainland, and says the situation is a deplorable one. Judges are supposed to have respect for the law and the public interest, and when they choose to defy the law and authority, can they be trusted to act strictly within the limits of law and justice when dealing with the rights of others?

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, April 19.—J. Perrault has a series of articles in La Patrie advocating the claims of Cardinal Gibbons as successor to Pope Leo XIII, and promising that the American eagle would protect him from any humiliation attempted by King Humbert of Italy.

ST. JOHN, April 19.—One of the most severe snow storms of the season prevailed here all day. Sleighing is fairly good.

FATHER POINT, April 19.—The steamship Cherrington from Mediterranean ports with a fruit cargo, passed inward at 7 a.m. She reports having met the first ice sixty miles southeast of Cape Ray. From Cape Ray to thirty miles up the gulf was clear of ice, then she passed fifty miles of field ice.

ORILLIA, April 19.—When Jake Gaudaur took sick about a month ago it was said he had only a cold, but some hing more serious seems to be troubling the oarsman because he is yet ill. He has been confined to bed for about three weeks, and even now is not much better. Many think that this illness will cause the postponement or cancellation of his race with Hanlan.

WINDSOR, April 19.—Alfred Wood, architect and civil engineer, a patient at the hospital here, received word to-day that his father had died in England, leaving an estate valued at two million pounds.

HALIFAX, April 19.—That yesterday's north-east gale caused considerable havoc to shipping is evident from the casualties already reported. The schooner Amanda, from New York, coal laden for Halifax, is ashore on Spectacle Island, one of the Truskett group off Yarmouth. The Lillian, of Bridgewater, is ashore at Mosher's Island. The schooner Isabella, from Yarmouth, bound to Cow Bay, is also reported stranded at Mosher's island. The steamer Portia, which arrived this morning from New York, encountered the gale in the Bay of Fundy. Her deck was swept repeatedly and a number of barrels of oil were carried overboard. Last night the wind changed and blew in heavy squalls. The steamer St. Pierre also had a rough passage, but got through all right.

THE BELGIAN FRANCHISE.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—The scheme of plural or cumulative voting, provided for in the Nyssen bill, confers a vote on every male citizen aged twenty-five years who has resided at least one year in the same commune, and has never been convicted for an infraction of the law. The bill confers an additional vote on those who possess the following qualifications:

1st. Every male citizen aged 30 years and either married or a widower, paying a government tax of at least five francs a month, unless exempted from the tax account by his profession.

2nd—Every male citizen aged 25 years, who is an owner of real estate of the value of at least two thousand francs or who has been inscribed for at least two hours on the ledger of the public debt or in the stockbook of a bank for savings as the possessor of at least a hundred francs in Belgian rentes.

3rd.—Every male citizen aged 25 years who is the bearer of a diploma of superior education or a similar certificate showing that he has attended a complete course of higher instruction in a public or private seminary, or that is filling or has filled a public office, or is holding or has held a post or is exercising or has exercised a profession implying superior education. The question as to what positions and professions are to be regarded as qualifying under this clause to be decided by law.

No person is to be entitled to more than three votes, and voting is made obligatory.

PRIMROSE DAY.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the death of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, was duly observed in this city, the admirers of that statesman symbolizing their respect for his memory by wearing a primrose in their button hole or some kindred symbol of their high estimation of the man who so long held a prominent place in the counsels of the Conservative party of Great Britain.

LONDON, April 19.—The statue in Westminster Palace yard of Lord Beaconsfield, better known to fame as Benjamin Disraeli, is half hidden from view this morning by great bunches and wreaths of primroses, tributes from rich and poor, aristocrats and costermongers. It is the 12th anniversary of the death of the famous statesman, and in accordance with the custom inaugurated in 1883 by the Primrose League, the organization brought into existence in memoriam of the dead Premier, whose favorite flower was the primrose, the day is being universally observed by the knights, dames and associates of the League, each of whom is pledged under its constitution to wear a bunch of the flowers throughout the day. The membership of the League now numbers a million and a half, and the Marquis of Salisbury is its grand master.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN INDIANS.

(Chicago Paper).

Prof. F. Putnam, head of the World's Fair ethnological department, sat before his desk in the administration building a few days since, wondering what had become of his Quocqueth Indians. Two weeks ago they left Vancouver's Island in British Columbia, and took the train for Chicago. They were due last Friday, and the professor was anxious. In the midst of his agonizing, the soft patter-patter of light feet fell on his ears, and he raised his eyes to find his Indians before him.

"Waugh," cried the professor, who can speak Cherokee to a Brule Sioux so fluently that an Ojalalla can understand the conversation. "My red-face brother is welcome. Take a chair," and he beamed on the seventeen salmon fishers from the Pacific Slope. "We are very glad to meet you," replied George Hunt, one of the Indians, in irreproachable English. "We had a fatiguing trip and arrived over the Chicago & Northwestern last evening. We await your pleasure," and he shook hands with Prof. Putnam and introduced him to his companions.

The red men are the World's Fair representatives of the Nimpkish, Koskemo, Newitte and Guetella tribes of British Columbia. These are sub-tribes of the once-powerful Quocqueth tribe which ranged the upper Pacific slope.

Constant contact with white men, beginning many years ago when the Hudson Bay Company first opened a trading post on Vancouver's Island, has civilized them more or less. The opening of the salmon-canning industry gave employment to a great many Indians, the men in fishing and the women in canning. Agriculture is pursued to a limited extend, and the industrial arts are making rapid headway with the islanders.

In the party that came yesterday are ten men, four women and a little girl and a baby boy. The younger men and women understand English and some of them write it with ease. When they speak, it is with the English accent, and one round-faced brave sported a neatly blocked-out pair of mutton chop whiskers.

James Deans, of Victoria, B.C., a Scotchman who has lived among the Coast Indians for forty years, brought the Quocqueths to Chicago. The leading man is George Hunt, whose father was a Scotchman and whose mother was an Alaskan Indian. Klow-Coot-Lass, the eldest brave among them, sported a jaunty straw stiff brimmed hat with light blue ribbon, emphasizing the sign of spring. His trisyllabic name, which means "Every-body-got-their-coppers-from-him," serves the double purpose of a cognomen and an advertisement. A "copper," Mr. Deans explained, is supposed to be the heritage left by the Phœnicians, whom, it is believed, back in the remote ages sailed the Pacific coast. It is a piece of pure copper mined in Alaska, shaped like a double wedge, with a T shaped cross cut into it. The cross is called a "tau" by the Indians and is identical in name and design with those found on ancient Asiatic coins. Among the Pacific Coast Indians the man who owns the most coppers is the richest man, and Klow-Coot-Lass is a dealer in coppers.

Johnnie Wah-Muck, Johnnie Hakelass, La David, Na-Mo-Tlass, Johnnie Drabble, are the names of others of Prof. Putnam's charges. Ah-Wah-Lass-Kidd, Ness, which is Indian for "So-big-chief-that-no-one-can-come-near-him," is chief of the Guetellas. His name does not apply to his physique, for he is one of the shortest of the Indians. The little boy totters around carrying the non de plume "Koh-Ste-Sah-Lass." Placed in succinct shape it means "Everybody-that-is-from-another-tribe-go-straight-to-his-house-for-food." The women are intelligent and, like the general run of squaws that reach Chicago, are inclined to wear gaudy colors and heavy bracelets of quaint design.

Within a week the Indians will begin work on their village which will stand just east of the south lake. The centre dwelling will be forty-five feet square, with carved pillars and Indian adornments. It will be called "Qua-Qua-Kyum-Le-Las," or "The-house-so-large-that you-cannot-see-the-people-on-the-other-side." Here will be shown their mask dances, games and pantomimic charades, illustrating the legends and traditions which abound around Fort Rupert. Indian curiosities and bric-a-brac will be sold and the home life of the islanders will be shown. Until the village is built the Quocquethe will live in barracks in the park.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

April 19, 1893.

Dupont v. Clearihue—To dismiss action for want of prosecution. Adjourned one week by consent. P. Æ Irving for plaintiff; Belyea & Gregory for defendant.

Carmody v. Glover *et al* and Carmody v. Glover *et al*—To consolidate. Consolidation ordered. One of two statements of claim to be struck out and the other to stand as the statement of claim in the consolidated motion, costs payable by plaintiff in any event. D. M. Eberts, Q.C., for plaintiff; E. V. Bodwell for defendants.

Bole v. New Westminster Southern Railway Co.—To fix date date of trial. Fixed at Thursday, May 11. Costs to be costs in cause except as to costs of adjournment of the summons, which are to the plaintiff in any event.

THE SIMILKAMEEN RESOLUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR:—I read in this morning's COLONIST the resolutions said to have been passed at a largely attended meeting of residents of Similkameen, opposing the expenditure of $600,000 for public buildings. I have just arrived down from Kermeos, and can state most emphatically that no such feeling exists as the resolution would indicate. Moreover, the "largely attended meeting" is probably the gathering together of a half-dozen disgruntled oppositionists who in no sense represent the sentiment of the district. As is well known, my interests are the largest in the Similkameen division, and so far as I am concerned (and a large majority of Similkameen residents also), I quite approve of the new buildings, which anyone acquainted with the present structures must acknowledge are absolutely necessary.

The Government has generously met the requirements of the Similkameen and Okanagan districts at all times. Roads and trails have been built wherever necessary, and there is no complaint about district requirements being neglected on account of expenditures elsewhere.

I write this letter in simple justice to the Government, who deserve praise and not censure for their wise treatment of the interior districts.

R. L. CAWSTON.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Fire at Nanaimo—Cattle Losses at Sumas Prairie—Coolachans Running Poorly.

New Denver and Nelson Real Estate Rising—Another Silver Lead Struck.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 19.—Lady Macdonald and party left yesterday for Ottawa.

R. Kerr, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., and daughters left for Winnipeg yesterday.

Chilian Consul M. P. Morris held court yesterday on board the Chilian ship Atacama, when a deserter was dealt with.

Smith Bros. have the contract for upholstering and furnishing the C. P. R. steamer Aberdeen, to run on Lake Okanagan.

Bishop Sillitoe is in communication with several clergymen with a view to getting a rector for Christ church here. At the vestry meeting on Monday night, H. J. Cambie was appointed bishop's warden, and A. H. Yates, people's warden.

Mrs. E. S. Scouller has been made a creditor of E. S. Scouller & Co. (assigned), by the Supreme court.

Action has been commenced against the contributaries to the Telegram Printing and Publishing Co., now in liquidation, to make them pay up the balance on their stock.

Sub-committees have been appointed to lay out the different departments of work for the opening of the new Y. M. C. A. building on May 18. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney is expected to be present.

The Empress line, from this date, resume the three-weeks' service. The Empress of Japan leaves on Monday.

Capt. J. L. Anderson and John Fader left by the Mermaid for the north end of Vancouver Island to catch halibut for the local market. They took up a large quantity of tackle and supplies. Mr. Goodman, of the COLONIST, was a passenger.

Previous to leaving for the Northwest, D. S. McGregor, of the New Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company, was presented with an address, a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles and a toilet set by his fellow employes.

The Police committee has placed $100 to the credit of the mayor for a secret service fund.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 19.—A band of fifteen pedigree horses, the finest ever brought into the country, have arrived from the stock farm of Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont. They will be offered for sale.

The Coolachan run is a failure so far.

Dr. Powell has planted 20,000 fruit trees on his Hall's Prairie farm this spring.

Government Auditor Pearson has finished auditing the Surrey municipality books. He will report to a public meeting on Monday.

The Port & Winch Co. shipped 16,000 pounds of fresh salmon to New York to-day.

The old steamer Reliance, known to all old timers, is being broken up. She has carried lots of gold dust from Yale to this city.

Many cattle are reported to be dying on Sumas prairie, the result of starvation during the winter owing to insufficient hay having been put up. This left the cattle in a very weak condition and they quickly succumbed after getting on the new grass, which is now about six inches high on the prairie. As many as three hundred head are reported to have died already and their carcases are on the prairies. Amos Bowman is said to be one of the heaviest losers, having lost sixty head already.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

Secretary Bigelow, of the South Kootenay Board of Trade, has received the board's certificate of incorporation. It was decided to elect the officers and the minimum number of councillors, with the understanding that they tender their resignation so as to ensure a fair representation of the membership throughout the district. The following officers were elected: R. E. Lemon, president; J. Fred Hume, vice-president; G. A. Bigelow, secretary-treasurer; A. H. Buchanan, Charles VanNess, W. F. Teetzel, G. V. Holt, T. E. B. Turner, G. C. Hunt, F. J. Squires and J. A. Gilker, members of the council.

Contractor Larson's engineer and a carload of tools and other appliances for carrying on the work of construction of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway are reported to be at Northport on their way to this city. It is said 2,500 men will be put to work inside of two weeks.

The addition to the New Denver townsite held by George A. Bigelow was sold late this afternoon to W. D. Middough, on behalf of his syndicate, for $10,000.

There was a flurry in real estate circles in Nelson this week, caused by the purchase of the townsite of Four Mile City en bloc to W. D. Middough, in the interests of Eastern Minnesota and Illinois capitalists. The purchase price has been given out as $18,000, from which has to be deducted payments already made by individual holders of lots in the townsite.

There is reason for believing that the C.P.R. will speedily commence building operations with a view to getting into the Slocan country. The basis for the belief is in the report that the Dominion Government by order-in-council has given the company a charter to build the road, which carries with it the customary bonus of $3,200 per mile, and the accompanying report that the Provincial Legislature has been asked to assist the road in the form of guaranteeing the railway company's bonds at four per cent. for a period of 25 years. The road is to run from Revelstoke to the lower end of the Upper Arrow lake, and from Nakusp to the head of Slocan lake.

Luckily British Columbia has some men of the right stamp in the right place. One of these is D. H. Hume, conductor of the dining car Claremont on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Whilst at breakfast attention was directed to a little group of travellers standing around a glass case in the car and handling specimens of ore. On his own responsibility Mr. Hume has collected specimens from Kootenay and put them where they could be best seen by the passengers who are constantly passing through his car.

Mr. Hume's example is worth copying.

A few days ago T. J. Davies went groping around with a pick at the head of the lake and found a small seam where galena and antimonial silver was mixed up with the rock. He immediately staked a claim along the lakeshore. On Sunday Harold Selous staked off a claim up the hill, and in the afternoon of the same day G. B. Nagle and others struck a streak of solid ore about six inches in width, which was only about ten feet away from the original find. The ore is not unlike much of the Slocan ore. The formation is very similar to that above Ainsworth.

The Rip Van Winkle mine, near Lytton, will probably be one of the next great excitements. The mine is equipped and in working order. Mr. Hobson, a placer miner of thirty years' experience in California, is in charge. Public opinion says that the mine is a sure thing already, and shares that were bought last summer at $1,000 are sought eagerly but vainly at $4,500 to-day.

Joshua Davies is expected to arrive in town this evening. Those who have seen Mr. Davies in town affirm that he has undergone a change of spirit, and that he is now anxious that all should make a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether for Nelson. There are many events in recent history which have doubtless had this effect upon the premier real estate boomer of the Province. The Official Gazette of April 6 contains notice of the incorporation of the West Kootenay Land company, the trustees of which are none other than Joshua Davies and W. P. Sayward, of the Davies-Sayward syndicate: D. C. Corbin, of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway; and E. Crowe Baker and Thornton Fell, of Victoria. This company, by its certificate of incorporation is authorized to conduct a general real estate and financial agency business, acquire and dispose of mineral properties, and in fact transact any business in which there is any chance of a profit, from the maintaining of a school-house to the running of a wayside inn. It looks almost as if there would be a consolidation of the land interests of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company and that of the several townsites held by the Davies-Sayward syndicate. This is not improbable as those interested in the railway construction and the land speculation have somewhat identified their several interests during the past few months. A company possessing the properties that the West Kootenay Land Company is likely to possess will be one of great strength, and if the promoters are as much in earnest as they profess to be concerning that strong pull for Nelson they can do the city an almost incalculable amount of good.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, April 19.—As a result of the recent amateur performances of "Rumplestiltskins," given under the management of Mrs. Dr. L. T. Davis, checks of $200 have been presented to St. Paul's church and to the Fire department.

Local tetotallers hold a mass meeting in the Y.M.C.A. rooms Thursday evening, April 25, with the object of working up greater interest in the temperance cause.

The conversazione in the opera house to-morrow evening, in aid of the hospital, will be a great success. A very large number of tickets have been sold, and a really first-class entertainment will be provided.

The proposed organization of a district Horticultural Society has been well received. At a recent meeting preliminary steps were taken towards the desired end. Next Monday a second meeting will be held, when representatives from the various sub-districts included in Nanaimo district, will be present and the election of officers and the drawing up of rules will be proceeded with.

At 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the cellar underneath W. S Lanto's grocery store, Bastion street. For a time it looked as if not only Lanto's store, but the adjoining buildings, occupied by ex-Mayor Hilbert, would be consumed by the flames. Fortunately the firemen responded with alacrity to the ringing of the fire bell, and several streams of water were soon playing on the fire. After half an hour's work the conflagration was subdued, but not before considerable damage had been done. The cellar was filled with goods of every description, principally feed, which was entirely spoiled by the water. The contents of the store were also somewhat damaged, but to no great extent. It is supposed that the fire broke out in a pile of paper bags in one corner of the cellar, but its origin is not exactly known. Mr. W. S Lanto has $5,000 insurance on his stock in the London and Canadian Fire Insurance C., for which W. R. Leighton is the local agent.

Two seamen were nearly drowned in the harbor this morning. Both were intoxicated. They left Shaw's boat house for a vessel lying in the stream in an open boat, but had not proceeded far before they capsized. Their cries attracted the attention of Sergeant Gibbs and Jim Galliard, who immediately put off to the rescue and succeeded in saving the men who were both nearly exhausted.

By the falling of an oil lamp, the Royal hotel narrowly escaped being burned down this morning. A lighted lamp had been left in the parlor of the hotel. A small dog locked up in the room pulled at the table cloth, upsetting the lamp on the floor, the carpet ignited and the blaze was caused. Fortunately guests passed the room at the time, saw the fire and called the proprietor. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Dominion lodge, A.F. & A.M., was visited this evening by Grand Master Downie. After the meeting in the lodge room an adjournment was made to the Wilson hotel, where an excellent supper was served, given jointly by Ashlar and Dominion lodges.

Y.M.C.A. LADY FRIENDS.

The reception given last evening by the members of the Young Men's Christian Association to the ladies was a grand success—in attendance, in the beauty of the the decorations, in the rendition of the programme, and the excellence of the refreshments and service. The reception was entirely by the boys, and was in appreciation of the many kindnesses shown them by the ladies.

The decorations consisted of arches of evergreens running from floor to ceiling, two square pillars at the main entrance, with English ivy trained over the parlor wall, and flags draped over the doors and arches, and Japanese lanterns, snowshoes, rifles and bayonets set so as to give the most artistic appearance to the scene. Mr. Loemans very kindly gave the association the use of his fine paintings, and these furnished a very special attraction. As a whole, the decorations could not have been nicer, and great credit is due to those who spent time and work in arranging them.

There were about 300 persons present, the ladies predominating. The Brown-Richardson's orchestra supplied delightful music, and a solo each from Mr. Kent and Mr. Collister, a recitation from Mr. Morwick, and instrumental music from J. G. Burnett, made a good programme. Mr. J. Boyd gave a short address of welcome to the ladies, concluding by inviting them to the gymnasium room, where the refreshments were served.

Mr. Jones photographed the rooms by a flash light, early in the evening.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Edwin Booth, the tragedian, is lying at the Players' club suffering from paralysis. It is feared this, the second paralytic stroke which the famous actor has been stricken with, will prove fatal.

CHINESE ARRIVALS.

Few of the Mogul's Celestial Passengers Are Allowed to Land at Tacoma.

A Well-Organized and Powerful Gang of Opium and Chinese Smugglers.

TACOMA, April 19.—The wharf where the Oriental steamer Mogul, of the N.P.R. line, lies, was the scene of much excitement all to-day. The close examination of each Chinaman resulted in the entry of but very few. A few who had been well coached passed examinations, although it was evident that they had never before set foot in the United States, were allowed to land. Others who had either forgotten their instructions or had not been thoroughly posted did not pass examination, and were rejected. Col. Effinger, counsel for the Chinese, says he will have convincing proof from Chicago that the alleged actors are bona-fide ones and have a right to land and it will be ordered he thinks. The Mogul sails to-morrow at 4 a.m., but it is believed that but few will return to China, as it is thought they will land in British Columbia at $50 per head, and from thence be smuggled over the border into the United States. The majority of those landed went to Portland on to-day's train, but one started for Chicago. None were allowed to remain in Tacoma. The only Chinese here at present are four who keep a large importing house, and no attempt has been make thus far to increase their numbers.

The Evening News alleges that it is in possession of information showing that the rumor of a well organized gang of smugglers on this Coast is too true, that there are among them many prominent men and it is thought that some Government officials are in the ring. Disclosures are intimated at, but those who are able to make them say the combination is too strong to cope with and they would not be able to substantiate their charges. A certain customs inspector said he could throw light upon the smuggling business, but he feared to lose his official head if he did so, and that a gigantic smuggling system both in opium and Chinese goes on unmolested, because of the high standing and official rank of many of the members of the gang.

One of the fastest and most notorious smuggling vessels on the Northwest coast is out of the way in the Minne-ha-ha, lost off Discovery Island. Inspector Coblentz today said: She was one of the fastest little steamers I ever saw, and many times escaped with a load of Chinamen and opium when chased by the cutters by showing them a clean pair of heels. The Sound is a fair field for the work. A steamer can leave Victoria during the darkness, run down the Sound even so far as Olympia, land her illicit cargo along the shore in the pinery forests, and be back in Victoria at her berth before daylight." A special and favorite spot for smugglers of late is the shore between Seattle and Everett and the shores of Whidby Island. Inspector Coblentz said that the wholesale smuggling could not be stopped until inspectors and faster revenue cutters are put upon the Sound.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Collector Phelps has not changed his mind about the Chinese on the steamship China, who are in transit to Portland. It is not very likely that he will, and unless the applicants secure writs of habeas corpus they will have to return on the vessel. As yet the Chinese have not secured counsel, but it is more than likely that an attorney will be retained to secure their freedom after the writs are obtained. The number on board the China going to Portland excited the suspicion of Collector Phelps. The papers the Chinese have are worthless, and Collector Phelps maintains that he cannot accept them as proof sufficient on landing. As already noted, the Belgic is now on her way in, and has a large number who have selected Portland as their destination. They are also likely to meet with reverses.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

The cheerless state of affairs in the local markets has not been enlivened this week to any great extent, although it is expected with the advance of spring that there will be more activity. The California importations so far have not amounted to a great deal. There are, however, some fresh table delicacies in the shape of asparagus, rhubarb, bananas and celery. Potatoes are gradually rising in price, the poorest quality offered going at about $2. The ruling quotations for the week are as follows:

FLOUR—Portland roller per brl	$ 5.75
Salem	5.75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6.00
Premier	6.00
Three Star	5.75
Victoria	5.75
Lion	5.75
Royal	6.00
Wheat, per ton	30.00@40.00
Oats, per ton	28.00@30.00
Barley, per ton	30.00@35.00
Middlings, per ton	32.00@37.00
Bran, per ton	27.00@ 30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	30.00@35.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	2.75@3.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per bag	2.00@2.50
Cabbage, per lb	2@4
Cauliflowers, per doz	1.50@2.00
Asparagus	12½@15
Hay, baled, per ton	18@20.00
Straw, per bale	1.00
Onions, new, per lb	05
" Silver, per lb	2@3
Eggs, Island, per dozen	35
" Portland	35
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	50 or 65
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	25
Hams, American "	25
" Canadian "	20
Bacon, American, per lb	25
" Rolled "	18
" " Long clear "	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard "	18@25
Meats—Beef "	10@18
Sides "	9@11
Mutton, per lb	12@20
Pork, fresh "	10@18
Chickens, per pair	1.75@2.00
Turkey per lb	30
Geese per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	12@18
" (Smoked), "	8@10
Halibut	12½
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld.), per lb	12½
Small fish	5@8
Sturgeon	2@4
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
(smoked) "	50
Fruits—Apples per lb	5@8
Oranges (Navel), per doz	50@75
" (Riverside) "	25@30
Lemons, per doz	40@50

Steamer Barbara Boscowitz returned from an uneventful trip to Northern ports last evening with a small freight and passenger list. Her cargo was made up principally of 400 kets of coolachans and a few bundles of furs. On the way down the steamer stopped at Nanaimo and landed Mrs. Hopkins and family who, together with Capt. Warren, six Japs and eleven Indians, were all the passengers the vessel carried.