Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

THE VICTORY.

The announcement of the return of Sir John Macdonald's government to power was received in this city with every demonstration of delight. Faces brightened and handshakes were exchanged when friend met friend and congratulated each other upon the accession of the liberal-conservative administration to the reins of government. During the day the liberals, in order to boom their evening meeting, published telegrams announcing a grit majority of five, but an extra issue of THE COLONIST, containing authentic news from Ottawa of the success of the government, took the ground from under their feet and sent everybody home happy. As will be seen by our latest dispatch in another column the government have a majority of thirty, the Toronto *Globe*, the ultra-Grit organ, conceding Sir John a good working majority. So the question may be considered settled as to whether Sir John A. Macdonald is to rule over the destinies of the Dominion for the next five years or Edward Blake. The duty of this city is now to return two good men and true who can be faithfully relied upon to lend Sir John an undivided support. One does not need to go very far to make a choice. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare have from the first announced themselves as out and out supporters of Sir John and have had the courage of their convictions. They have not hedged, they have not trimmed, like some of the candidates, but have placed themselves before the electors on the square issue of liberal-conservatism or reform. Electors of Victoria, stand firm, close in the ranks and send to Ottawa the two representatives who are in the confidence of Sir John Macdonald and worthy of your suffrages. Every elector who believes in Sir John Macdonald and good government should take an especial pride in lending all the weight of his influence in favor of Victoria's old, tried and true representatives.

THE GRIT MEETING.

The Victoria was well filled last night to hear the Grit-Radical speakers. The admirers of the "Serene Edward" were in a large minority, the audience apparently being almost a unit for Sir John Macdonald. Most of those present went to see the circus, and were entertained by a first-class company of comic artists. Capt. McCallum, the candidate, led off, and in his own peculiar style told what he knew about "boodlers." His speech was a rehash of the *Globe's* articles for the last few months, and had been well rehearsed, but as a display of logic it was a miserable failure. Knowing the true inwardness of his organ's telegrams he probably felt sad—he looked so. Mr. Nab Stuart made a name for himself during the local campaign—an inglorious one—and succeeded in his usual cleverway in doing irreparable injury by his coarse and vituperative language to the Lost Cause. Mr. MacLagan of the *Times* essayed to speak and told what he knew about "boodle." He hardly went far enough. The term is not familar here; it is said, however, to be the pass word of the Ontario grits. He undoubtedly knows all about it. After delivering a long dissertation on eastern politics in which a mass of matter was mixed up in inextricable confusion he took his seat amid repeated calls of "time." Several of the other speakers acquitted themselves very nicely. Mr. E. Bodwell in particular made an excellent impression. Mr. McClymont's advanced radical views are just a little too extreme for a Victoria audience to swallow, while Mr. Stenhouse, following in the wake of Sir Charles Dilke, was a study. The meeting was good fun and nobody would have begrudged the usual grit fee of "two bits" for admittance. But the question naturally arises, what was it all about? It is conceded that Captain McCallum does not stand the ghost of a show of election. The solution to the question may be that the expounders of Liberal-Radicalism, as Tom Humphreys would say, wanted to hear themselves spout. Having succeeded in attaining the height of their ambition, we presume they will retire into their shells and cease to inflict themselves in future upon a patient and long-suffering public.

OUR NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The announcement of the nomination of Senator Nelson to the lieutenant-governorship of the province was made public in this city yesterday. The government is to be congratulated on the appointment. Senator Nelson's is an honored name in this province and his friends are legion. He richly deserves the honors cast upon him. Hon. Hugh Nelson was born on the 25th May, 1830, in the town of Lurne, County Antrim, Ireland, and was educated there. On the 12th of December, 1879, he was made a senator and has since that time adorned the Upper House by his fine social and personal qualities. An unflinching liberal-conservative, the weight of his influence has always been found on the side of the government of Sir John A. Macdonald and he is now reaping the reward of a consistent career. In common with his many friends throughout the province we tender him our sincerest congratulations on this latest mark of favor, and trust that his incumbency of Carey Castle will be pleasant and profitable. He is fortunate in having as the dispenser of the hospitalities of Government house a lady who adds to her fine qualities of head and heart, social characteristics of a high nature. Under the pleasant rule of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Nelson we may confidently look for much of the old time geniality which was always characteristic of the gubernatorial residence. While the senate will lose a justly popular member the province will gain a genial and wise administrator.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A Washington dispatch says that the fishery question still continues to trouble American politicians, and the solution of the problem is anxiously awaited. In the face of all the bluster and buncombe about a war with Canada or with England, one man in the American congress has had the courage of his convictions, and to-day introduced a measure in the house which will command the serious attention of congress. When the roll of states was called for the introduction of bills, Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, rose and presented the following measure. The text is given in full:

A bill to provide for reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

"*Whereas* controversies have arisen and are now existing between the government of the United States and the government of the Dominion of Canada, growing out of the construction of treaties affecting the fishing interests: and whereas by reason of the contiguity of the two countries and the similarity of the interests and the occupations of the people thereof, it is desired by the United States to remove all existing controversies and all cause of controversies in the future, and to promote and encourage business and commercial intercourse between the people of both countries, and to promote harmony between the two governments, and to enable the citizens of each to trade with the citizens of the other without restriction and irrespective of boundaries, as fully and freely as if there was no boundary line between the two countries.

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:—

"Section 1. That, whenever and as soon as the government of the said Dominion of Canada shall by act of her parliament permit all articles of trade and commerce of whatever name or nature, whether products of the soil or of the waters of the United States, or manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds and its products, or minerals and coal and products of the mines of the United States to enter the ports of the said Dominion of Canada free of duty, then all articles manufactured in Canada and all products of the soil and waters and all minerals and coal products of the mines of said Dominion of Canada, and all other articles of every name and description produced in the said Dominion of Canada, shall be permitted to enter the ports of the United States free of duty; it being the intention of this act to provide for absolute reciprocity of trade between the two countries as to all articles of whatsoever name or nature grown or produced in the said countries.

"Section 2. That when it shall be certified to the president of the United States by the proper officials of the government of the said Dominion of Canada, that the said last named government by act of parliament has authorized the admission into the ports of said government of all articles of trade and commerce produced in the United States free of duty, the president shall make proclammation thereof, and shall likewise proclaim that all articles produced in the said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into all ports of the United States free of duty, and such articles shall be so admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty so long as the said Dominion of Canada shall admit the products of the United States, as herein provided for, into her ports free of duty.

"Section 3. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized with the approval of the president of the United States, in connection with the proper officials of the government of said Dominion of Canada, to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and to protect the said respective governments against the importation of foreign goods through either into the other; and the secretary of the treasury of the United States shall furnish to the customs officers of the United States such rules and regulations for the purpose of guiding them in the discharge of their duties in respect to the protection of each of said governments against improper importations of foreign goods as herein contemplated."

The bill was referred to the ways and means committee. Mr. Butterworth, who is one of the leaders of the republican party, and counted amongst the ablest of their men, has given great attention to this subject, and has prepared an exhaustive speech which he will deliver at the first opportunity. He is an influential member of the committee on appropriations, and was formerly commissioner of patents during the administration of President Arthur.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The assuring news that Edward Blake and his party are doomed to languish in the cold shades of opposition for the next five years, as in the past four, is indeed cheering news. Sir John's majority is not large but as Mercutio said, "'Tis enough." He is assured of twenty-nine, allowing all the ten nationalists to the opposition. Many of these—most of them—will lend Sir John a cordial support on his general policy. Mr. Coursol, whose nomination speech we have read with a great deal of pleasure, declares that he is favorable to the government on every issue but the Riel question. That is a dead issue now, and we may expect to see Mr. Coursol, like many other Nationalists, throwing in his influence with Sir John. Then the Independents who are counted to a man by the grit press as favorable to Blake may safely be considered supporters of the National Policy and the government. To-day we lay before our readers the latest and most reliable dispatches showing a good majority for the government. In no spirit of boasting, since we know whereof we speak, we can reassure our readers that the fortunes of Canada are still safe in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald. The silly telegrams in the local grit organ can easily be accounted for. The eastern grits have been howling for the last two months that "Macdonald Must Go" and have been prophesying majorities of from fifty to sixty, and are now endeavoring to let themselves down easy by circulating palpably untrue statements. Blake may now be considered dead so far as Canadian political life is concerned. He had his chance and threw it away. We incline to the belief that our own correspondent's estimate comes nearest the mark and have no hesitation in announcing our belief that, when the smoke of the battle has finally cleared away Sir, John will be found in a majority in the first commons division of from thirty to forty votes. British Columbia has now a duty to perform, and that is to send the Chieftain, the greatest of Canadian statesmen, a solid and undivided contingent of six members. We want no "trimmers," no disguised grits, such as are many in the field, but clear out-and-out followers of the standard of Liberal-Conservatism. The only two candidates in the field in this city who have from the first, through evil and good report, stood fast by Sir John Macdonald and his party are the two who are endorsed by the bulk of the electors—Baker and Shakespeare. Have no dealings with the enemy, electors of Victoria. Send to Ottawa representatives whom you can trust, who have proved by their past record that they are worthy of your suffrages, and you will be doing your whole duty by British Columbia, which owes all it is to Sir John A. Macdonald and the Liberal-Conservative party.

AN UNTRUTH EXPOSED.

Capt. McCallum like his campaign "spouters" made "boodle" the subject of his speech on Wednesday night. It is rather a delicate question for the grit candidate to handle but he probably does not know that. If he did he would not have trespassed on such forbidden ground. Memories of the good old "boodle" days when Mackenzie was in power and fat printing contracts were the order of the day, and jobs perpetrated which compelled members to resign their seats for the infringment of the Independence of Parliament act, would have occurred to him and sealed his lips on a question which "smelt to heaven" in the notable but distressful years of 1873-8. In order, however, to prove that not a single atom of faith can be placed in Mr. McCallum's inaccuracies we single out one case to which he made especial reference and show the true inwardness of the matter. We refer to the charge made against Mr. Kennedy F. Burns, the member for Gloucester, N. B. Capt. McCallum only parrot-like reiterates Mr. Blake's clumsy utterances on the question. There could not well be anything meaner than the manner of that gentleman's attack on the member for Gloucester in connection with the subsidy voted to the Caraquet railway. The railway extends from a point on the Intercolonial railway near Bathurst to Shippegan, a distance of seventy miles, and has received a subsidy of $3,200 a mile from the Dominion parliament and $3,000 a mile from the New Brunswick legislature. Mr. Blake made the insinuation that the aid to the road was given to influence the parliamentary action of Mr. Burns, because he was a large shareholder in the company subsidized, and he added that "out of every $1,200 of public money $1,100 goes to Mr. Burns. Over $200,000 of the public money out of $224,000 went to encourage member Burns." As a matter of fact, not a single sixpence of the subsidy went into Mr. Burns' pocket. Every dollar of it was placed in the road, and not one cent was paid out by the government except for the purpose of constructing the work. Why did not Mr. Blake oppose the subsidy from his place in parliament? He says he could not convince the $200,000 in Mr. Burns' pocket. He failed to convince his own friends that the general opposition he offered to the policy of aiding local railways from the federal treasury to the extent of $3,200 a mile was neither prudent, proper or in the interests of the country. When the first grant to the Caraquet railway was made, in common with several others, Mr. Blake succeeded in convincing only thirty-four members of the house that his views were worthy of support, and of those who voted against him and in favor of the grant to the Caraquet railway, among others, were the following members of the opposition. Allison, Auger, McIsaac, Bernier, De St. Georges, Geoffrion, Bourassa, Gillmor, Rinfret, Bechard, Fisher, Weldon, Laurier, Roy, Casgrain, Catudal, Forbes, Vail. What is to be complained of in Mr. Blake's attack upon Mr. Burns is its suppression of the truth and insinuation of an untruth. Mr. Burns is a large holder of the stock of the company simply because he put his own money into the enterprise. He is one of the leading Irish Catholics of New Brunswick, a gentleman of wealth, of large business connections, and of energy and enterprise. He was entitled to ask assistance for a railway acting as a feeder to the Intercolonial and serving a large population and important section of country. He sought a subsidy on the merits of the work, and every dollar voted by parliament goes into the enterprise together with the money Mr. Burns had invested in it out of his own pocket. The federal and provincial grants together amount to only $6,200; the railway will cost much more than double that amount, and the balance has to be made up by Mr. Burns and his associates and by capitalists whom he induced to embark in the enterprise, yet to read Mr. Blake's attack one would suppose that the whole federal grant found its way into Mr. Burns' pocket and was paid as the price of his support of the government. His would-be henchman here repeats the untruth, and so the slander goes around. We defy Mr. McCallum or his organ to prove the truth of his assertion that Mr. Burns, who is as honorable man as the gallant captain, has been guilty of anything inconsistent with his record as a gentleman, or has done anything more than would have been expected of any enterprising representative for his county. So we nail one campaign lie and would suggest that the grit candidate and his followers stick a pin in it. His other "boodle" stories may fairly be placed in the same category and could be dissected as easily and to the confusion of the true "boodle" party—the grits, as the one we have just taken the trouble to show up in its proper light. Electors, what faith can you place in future or theft abroad and calumnious stories?

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Dunsmuir parried the thrust at the island railway by offering to sell the land grant at 50 cents and $1 an acre. The leader of the opposition was observed to figure on a cheque-book, and it is believed that he will accept the offer of the member for Nanaimo.

Mr. T. Davie sat upon the leader with proofs that when he was premier he failed to insert an anti-Chinese clause in the Clement's Island railway bill, and that he was a member of the Foster M. and M. Co., who had first imported a Chinaman.

A general hubbub hereupon arose, which was finally quelled by the senior member for Nanaimo offering to buy the leader of the opposition out of the Foster Co. at par. The offer was declined. Mr. Bole rapped his leader over the knuckles for his wasteful style and argument.

That is so! A conservative orator lately said:—"The *Globe* is a foul-mouthed paper, edited by foul-mouthed men, and should be driven like a mad dog out of every household." One or two of the "foul-mouthed men" occupied the stand at the grit meeting on Wednesday.

Mr. Thompson brought in his resolution for a northern Pacific railway and backed it up with a short and sensible speech. It was seconded, at some length, by Mr. Higgins and warmly endorsed by the provincial secretary and several other honorable members. Mr. Beaven did not oppose the resolution, but "damn'd it with faint praise." He could not resist the temptation for one of his habitual snarls at the Esquimalt-Nanaimo railway, his *bête noir*. The heathen Chinee also received the usual attention from the hon. gentleman. As "John" has no friends in the house, Mr. Beaven's war-dance over his prostrate body resembled Quilp's attack with a red-hot poker on the old figure-head. Mr. Beaven's constant reference to Chinese, like too much quail, sickens and palls the appetite.

Somebody ought to have asked McNab Stuart as Mr. McLagan was asked by a gentleman in the audience:—"Who are you? Half of the fellows here don't know what your name is." If he is comparatively obscure, he, at least, makes up for it in assurance. Remarks were general that Mr. Stuart transgressed the bounds of propriety in his Wednesday night's speech. He foams and rages in a characteristic letter to the *Times* last evening, which showed that we had touched the soft spot in his composition—his excessive vanity. Nobody wants to see the San Francisco "sand lot" style of oratory introduced into Victoria. Mr. Stuart would assist the cause which he has at heart materially by maintaining a discreet silence during the last few days of the campaign. Even Mr. Stuart's friend, Mr. Duval, was compelled to take the platform against him when he made the low allusion to which we referred yesterday. To say the least, the reference was particularly needless, but then, as the French say "*Cha cun a son gout.*"

Capt. McCallum made a nice exhibition of himself last night. He does not seem to have taken advantage of the time at his disposal since he last spoke in order to learn something of Canadian politics. His speech, it may be termed a "speech" we suppose, bristled with inaccuracies and stale nonsense. Before the gallant captain deals with "Boodlers" he ought to read the history of Mr. Mackenzie's *regime* with which he is probably entirely unfamiliar. Some cold facts would in that event stare him in the face and give him good cause for reflection. He would then know what "Boodle" meant.

Last night's meeting was three-fourths conservative. The applause, such as it was, came from a few young men whose faces were unfamiliar and who have no votes. They evidently had studied their parts well. The major portion of the audience was in a good humored vein, and cheered Willie Bond to the echo when he refuted some of Stuart's silly commonplaces. Mr. McCallum is unfortunate in the company he keeps. Even "a stone man" would be preferable, since he would at least keep a silent tongue.

Mr. McNab Stuart evidently forgot last night that he was speaking to an intelligent audience. So accustomed has he been to "barn-storming" in the east that he seems unable to get out of the old ruts. Some of his remarks were coarse in the extreme and savored strongly of that Radicalism of which he professes to be a disciple. Such utterances may take excellently in the backwoods but are just a little too rough to be uttered in a civilized community. Even the *Times* will not soil its pages with some of his minstrel "chestnuts." He deserved the hisses his disgusting story received.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

TO THE EDITOR:—Last night Mr. McN. Stuart endeavored to convince the audience in The Victoria that the grit party were the bosom friends of the workingmen, and they were so anxious for their success that the grit candidates gave way for the working men, forgetting to tell the audience that Toronto, being overwhelmingly conservative in Dominion politics that they made no sacrifice, while in the provincial elections, both in Ontario and Quebec, where the working men had an opportunity, the grit party were the most bitter foes the working men had to meet. The cause of the working man will not be strengthened by such one-sided party statements. ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

James Bay Bridge.

Residents of James Bay complain that the bridge is in such a condition that it is about impassable. Ladies have to climb a fence in order to get on to the bridge, and several have had their dresses injured in doing so. If the bridge is to be kept open for foot passengers, and it certainly should be, the city authorities ought to insist on its being placed in a safe and passable condition.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the city council was held in the city hall last evening.

Present—His Worship Mayor Fell, and Couns. Grant, Styles, Harris, Braden, Pearse, Higgins, Vigelius, Coughlan and Barnard.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. Pickering asking permission to place before the council enamelled letters to be used for naming the streets. Approved.

From five residents asking that a fire hydrant be placed at the corner of Government and Chatham streets. Approved.

From —Hursey proposing to place a filter at Elk Lake. Referred to water works committee.

From Drake, Jackson and Helmcken asking if the council intended paying Cohen the printer's account of $160. Referred to printing committee.

Coun. Vigelius said that Cohen's bill was an overcharge and that $125 was what should have been paid.

Coun. Coughlan wanted to know who did the work last year and who made arrangements for the work.

His Worship said that he told the officers that they were to get the work done at the same price as it was done last year.

Coun. Braden thought that it was a very loose way of doing business.

Councillor Pearse said that occurrences of that character would not happen again as arrangements had already been made.

From Chief Phillips, recommending that an investigation be held in order that the names of all persons absent from fires be ascertained, that a horse and hose-cart be purchased, and that a permanent driver be appointed.

From H. L. Salmon, asking for an investigation into the cause of his suspension from the fire department.

Report received, and recommendation and letter referred to fire wardens.

MOTIONS.

Councillor Braden moved that day work be discontinued on the reservoirs.

The mover said that the reason he had introduced such a resolution into the council was to stop the leak in the city revenue. He thought plans and specifications should be prepared. The work could not be done by the day as cheaply as by contract.

The resolution was seconded by Councillor Coughlan.

Councillor Pearse was of the opinion that the motion looked like a want of confidence in the committee in charge. He thought that Mr. Hendry should be kept on and the amount of rock and earth measured by him. He saw no objection, however, to calling for tenders.

Councillor Braden asked if Councillor Pearse knew that the work was costing $1.20 per yard. He did not want to say too much, but if he would go and find out for himself the amount of money already expended on that work, and what work had been done, that Councillor would not say much then.

Councillor Higgins wanted to know what amount of money had already been paid out.

Coun. Grant said he thought the amount did not exceed $6,000.

Coun. Barnard moved in amendment that the matter be deferred for one week. Seconded by Coun. Vigelius.

Coun. Styles always was in favor of plans and specifications being prepared. For some reason, best known to Mayor Fell, the gentleman (Mr. Hargraves) who was appointed by the former council, had never been notified of his appointment.

The amendment was then put and lost.

The original resolution was then put and carried: five voting for and four against.

AUDITORS.

The motion of Coun. Pearse that a permanent auditor be appointed was laid over.

Coun. Braden then moved that two auditors be appointed for auditing the public accounts. He said that there had not been an audit since 1879.

The resolution was seconded by Coun. Pearse and carried.

Coun. Grant wanted to know what the employment of the auditors was going to cost.

Coun. Barnard failed to see the object of appointing two auditors. Couns. Braden and Pearse did not know what they were driving at.

Coun. Higgins said the remarks of the two previous gentlemen left him with the impression that they did not want an audit. He did not think that merely asking for an audit was casting an imputation on the honesty of the accountant. He thought as there had been no general audit since 1879 there should be one as soon as possible.

Coun. Coughlan was of the same opinion.

Coun. Vigelius said it seemed to him that some of the councillors had doubts about the persons who had been councillors since 1879 and thought the council had a perfect right to spend money on regattas, etc.

Coun. Grant wanted to know what it was going to cost. He was not going to be a party to spend the public money without knowing what it was being spent for.

Coun. Higgins asked the chairman of the finance committee whether it was not decided to have two auditors appointed by that committee. He would like to hear the resolution read.

Coun. Braden said that the appointing of two auditors would be better, as the work would be sooner completed.

Coun. Higgins would like to hear, before he voted on the resolution, if the mover wanted the council or finance committee to appoint the auditors.

Coun. Braden—The council, your worship.

The resolution was carried on the following division:

Yeas—Couns. Harris, Braden, Pearse, Higgins and Coughlan.

Nays—Couns. Grant, Styles, Vigelius and Barnard.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

A letter from P. J. McDonald was then read, in which he asked for an extension of time for completing James Bay bridge. Deferred.

STREET COMMITTEE REPORT.

The street committee recommended with reference to the application of H. McDonald, contractor for the new bridge, for extension of time, that the application be granted on the condition that the said contractor furnish good sureties for the completion of the said contract within the date specified in his communication, and that he agreed to keep the present bridge open for passengers, pending the completion of the new structure.

Coun. Barnard thought that the council should be careful in dealing with this matter, and not lay themselves open to any blame in case of accidents.

Coun. Higgins said that the committee had no objection to allowing the contractor an extension of time. The bridge was to have been completed on the 1st March, and he would like to draw the attention of the council to the fact that the contractor was not under bonds, legal authority having decided so. As the contractor was not under bonds he should pay the $250 for keeping the bridge open.

Coun. Braden favored the idea of closing the bridge for a few weeks rather than run any risks.

Coun. Pearse thought Coun. Higgins was a little out with regard to the bonds, as the city barrister had decided that the bondsmen are legally bound.

Coun. Higgins said he had seen writte authority from a leading barrister tha the bondsmen were not liable.

Coun. Coughlan moved in amendment that the resolution be referred back to the committee with power to act. The amendment was carried.

STREETS.

Coun. Styles then read a list of the amount of money spent on the streets during the past year.

WATER WORKS REPORT.

Your water works committee beg most respectfully to report that they have had several interviews with Mr. Turner, of Turner, Beeton & Co. with reference to their tenders for the supply of 600 tons of water pipes. Mr. Turner refused to carry out the contract at the figures named in tender of 24th Nov. last; but submitted an offer based upon a new specification of weights, which offer is much higher than the original tender. Welch, Rithet & Co. being the next lowest tender, your committee offered the contract to them provided they would take it at the figures named in their original tender, viz., $31.15 per ton. They have agreed to supply the pipes at those figures, but the weights of pipes to be as follows: 6-inch, 266 pounds; 5-inch, 210 pounds.

Report adopted. W. R. & Co., to be notified that the tender was accepted.

SANITARY REPORT.

The committee reported that the charges against the sanitary officer were fully sustained, and recommended that the bribers be prosecuted. Report adopted.

Coun. Braden moved, seconded by Coun. Barnard, that Mr. Hargreaves be notified of his appointment as superintendent of construction of the reservoirs.

The Mayor was decidedly unfavorable to any such motion being made.

A very ludicrous discussion occurred between his Worship and Coun. Braden, the former saying that he washed his hands of the whole matter.

The motion was put and carried, and the council adjourned at 10.30.

DONALD NOTES.

A Budget of News from the Mountain Town

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

DONALD, 18th Feb.

On the 9th inst. the weather was very cold, the thermometer reaching 47° below zero, which lasted for some little time. The snow on the level is about three feet deep. At present the weather is delightful, about 6 or 7 degrees of frost during the day, which is bright and sunshiny, and about zero at night. The atmosphere is clear and the view presented by the surrounding mountains, especially at sunrise and sunset, is in its loveliness more akin to dreamland than to real life. Business, notwithstanding the cold weather, has been briak and all the traders have done well and are doing so.

Large quantities of ice are being put up by the C. P. R. company and others, taken from the Columbia river in blocks 20 inches square of as fine ice as it is possible to see—clear, pure and solid. What with hauling ice and cordwood, a great deal of the latter being consumed to keep up the circulation, etc., the place looks quite lively, several teams being constantly at work, passing to and fro to the music of tinkling bells, cracking whips and the hearty "gee whoas" of the drivers.

The health of all the people in this vicinity has been remarkably good, the only sufferers, few in number, being the victims of accidents.

A masonic lodge has been duly established and put in working order during the winter, and is now "running" to the satisfaction of the local fraternity.

Active steps are being taken by the Rev. Mr. Horlock, vicar of Kamloops, and the Rev. Mr. Irving, for the purpose of building a church here, subscriptions sufficient to meet the expense having already been received. Mr. Irving officiates every Sunday in the court house to a very respectable congregation, but as Donald is increasing in importance, and in the summer the population will have been very much added to, it is felt that a church is in every way desirable.

The many children here—for their parents—are still crying out for a school. One is to be opened here, I understand, by the government some time during the spring or early summer.

The trains still continue to be delayed east of the Rockies, but so far no delays to speak of have occurred in the much dreaded Selkirks. A slide did come down some time ago and covered up two engines and some men in a work train. In a few hours, however, all were dug out uninjured, save as far as being badly scared went in the case of the men who were embraced and nearly smothered in the arms of the "beautiful." They were under a bank removing the snow from a slide when another came down and covered up the engines. Everything that could be done by the employes of the C. P. R. to keep the road open and safe has been done during the winter. Supt. H. Abbott is now located at Rogers Pass station for a few days admiring the scenery and looking out for snow avalanches. Vice-President Van Horne is expected in about a week, and will inspect the road as far as the coast.

There have been a great many dances and social gatherings amongst the inhabitants, and it is generally conceded that the winter at Donald was not so bad after all. Two balls have been given during the past week.

There was no trouble during the frozen period to amount to anything. Some little irregularities occurred but they were straightened out by our worthy local J. P's.

Mr. Vowell, gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate, arrived on the 9th inst., just in time to dispose of a few cases, police and civil, and though officially his presence was not particularly needed during the winter, yet it is a comfort to many to know that he is again in their midst, as they feel safer when he is present.

A man named Fred Booth broke his arm on the 17th inst. while squaring out at a friend in fun. He sustained a simple fracture.

A quartz mine east of Donold has been bonded for a large sum to an English syndicate, and it is confidently expectad that next summer will see several of the rich mines in this neighborhood taken hold of and developed by capitalists.

THE CHINESE.

TO THE EDITOR:—It may not be inopportune in view of the unjustifiable and still unpunished outrages perpetrated in violation of law and order on a white man and his workmen at Vancouver, to contrast such proceedings with what the unchristian government of China is now doing for the protection of foreigners in that country.

Recently the governors in nearly all the provinces of China have issued proclamations, of which that issued by Kung, the governor of the district in which Shanghai is situated is a fair sample. It begins by setting forth the imperial decree ordering that missionaries and chapels were to be sedulously protected, and everything in the shape of disturbances prevented. The remainder of the document will be best understood from its precise words; the language bears the stamp of sincerity, and the earnest warnings given to the people cannot fail to exercise a profound effect on their minds:

"I have accordingly ordered all officials in every jurisdiction to act in strict accordance with the Imperial will, and it is now my duty to issue this urgent proclamation for the information of all persons in the circuit for which I am intendent. Bear in mind that when missionaries live in the midst of your villages and they are mutually in the relationship of host and guest. Under ordinary circumstances it is your foremost duty to act towards them with courtesy and forbearance. Should there arise any misunderstanding requiring to be set right, let each submit his side to the local authorities for equitable arbitration and decision; your officials have the necessary power and influence. You must be careful on no account to give rain to ill-considered resentment, and fall, owing to the impulse of a moment, into the net of the law. I have over twenty years experience of the coast as an official, and am thoroughly conversant with international business, with which I have long been specially occupied. I am not one afraid to do my duty though it may be troublesome, and what I say to you in this proclamation is uttered in all earnestness. More is involved than the mere protecting of missionary chapels, the weal and woe of yourselves, your homes, and your livelihood are assuredly concerned. Let such of you as are fathers and brothers do your utmost towards turning away wrath and putting an end to strife. Cast your eyes ever on the warning example which has preceded, and avoid a day of repentance in the future. This is my earnest wish. Do not disobey this urgent and special proclamation."

The sentiments expressed in the foregoing extract are not unworthy of imitation by other governments and other people. W. J. McD.

Chisholm's Election Sure.

The *Guardian* says: The canvass by Messrs. Chisholm and Trapp continues with unabated determination. Mr. Chisholm is everywhere received with enthusiasm and it is now well understood that he will carry the district by at least three to one over his opponent.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Snow.

Six inches of snow fell at Seattle yesterday morning.

For the North.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Maude will leave for points in the north to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 7 o'clock.

Change of Business.

Mr. Jno. Parker has bought the London market from C. Beak & Co., and the business will hereafter be carried on under the management of his sons.

Objects of Canadian Reformers.

Power,
Race prejudices,
Repeal of the Union.

Which can have but the results as follows:—

National disintegration,
National degradation,
National death.

Suggestive of the Times.

The Montreal *Gazette* declines to describe the Montreal *Herald* as a "phosphorescent lobster, though the latter demands that the name be applied to it; but the *Gazette* thinks its contemporary is a "cophalopodic, devoid of bony structure and firmness, at the same time voracious." The *Herald* has just been rewarded with a share in the Quebec government printing.

A Bad Memory.

British Columbian: The Victoria *Times* published an article recently, "From Cradle to Grave." Strange to relate, it forgot to give credit to an eastern journal for the production. In Saturday's editorial column there appeared another paragraph, "Louise and Lorne," and stranger still it omitted to give credit for this to the Toronto *Telegram*. The *Times* must have a bad memory.

Great Works of Canadian Conservatives.

Confederation.
A National Policy.
A Canadian Pacific railway.

These, translated into the language which properly describe their results, have given us

National unity,
National prosperity,
National development.

Royal City Progress.

Mr. John Teague, of this city, is the architect for a splendid new Masonic building, which will be built at New Westminster this spring. It will be of brick, three stories in height and 136x66. The ground floor will be made into stores or warerooms, and the second storey into offices, while the third floor will be used as a large lodge room. The total cost of the building is estimated at $15,000.

Mayor Fell's Opposition.

At the time and since the appointment of Mr. Hargreves, as engineer of the water reservoirs, was made, Mayor Fell has not failed to show his decided opposition, and on Wednesday night entered a protest against the action of the council in appointing an engineer at the expense of $150 per month. He contends that Mr. Hendry is the man for the position, and thinks the council are animated by personal feeling in the matter.

Marriage.

Oregonian: Mr. Edward N. Deady, of this city, and Miss Kate A. Hanover, of Almonte, province of Ontario, were married yesterday morning at the residence of Judge John Catlin, and left by the noon train for a trip to Victoria. Mr. Deady is the eldest son of Judge Matthew P. Deady, and the bride is the sister of Mr. J. Hanover, of this city, and Dr. Hanover, of Ontario. The wedding ceremony of the Catholic church was pronounced by Archbishop Gross.

CARIBOO QUARTZ.

Developments on the Island Mountain and "Bonanza" Ledges.

Assured Richness of these and Numerous Other Cariboo Gold Bearing Ores.

Mr. W. Craib, who has been superintending the work on the Island Mountain and B. C. M. & M. Co.'s ledges near Barkerville during the past several months, arrived down yesterday morning and is at the Oriental. To a representative of THE COLONIST Mr. Craib said that quartz interests were looking very promising in Cariboo, and there could be no question that the old mining ground would soon again be the scene of wonderful activity and prosperity. Referring to the ledges which are being opened under his direction Mr. Craib said that

ISLAND MOUNTAIN LEDGE

had been tunneled 155 feet in the Johns' tunnel, and in the upper tunnel they had run a cross-cut and along the vein 30 feet, showing a well defined ledge, averaging eight feet in width in sulphuretic ore that will average $50 to the ton. Work was stopped in the upper tunnel, as the fact had been ascertained that the ledge was a true and continuous one, and the intention is to work the upper tunnel through the lower. The mill and engines will not be removed from their present position in Williams meadows until spring. A still lower tunnel may be run so as to save all hauling of ore by tramway or team, and dump it right at the mill. There is now enough ore in sight to warrant a 20-stamp mill being erected. One great advantage this ledge possesses is the economical system under which it can be worked. The tunnels are graded so as to drain without machinery, and air shafts will allow the mine to be worked from one end to the other without inconvenience. Milling samples of this ore have been forwarded to San Francisco for test and to Denver for the purpose of determining the best and most economical way of treating it.

THE BONANZA LEDGE,

owned by the B. C. M. & M. Co., is still being worked. The company are sinking on their working shaft through solid ore, and expect to get down to where the original tunnel crosscuts the 24-foot ledge in April. From this point they will sink another 100 feet and then run levels along the vein on both sides of the shaft. In sixty days after reaching this depth, it is calculated that ore enough can be taken out daily to keep forty stamps going. The ore can be mined and delivered at the mill at a cost of $1.50 per ton, which cost will be lessened when the ledge is further opened up. The ore in the ledge will all pay to run through the mill. It is the intention of the company to put their machinery in motion in the spring, though they have only ten stamps. The ledge is of sufficient extent to warrant the erection of fully eighty stamps, and it is only a matter of time when the owners will realize the necessity of doing so. The company's saw mill is all in readiness to commence work.

OTHER LEDGES.

The above are the only two mines that are ready to be worked, and the outlook for both, Mr. Craib states, is very bright. However the Steadman ledge near Richfield is to be developed in the spring, and this gives promise of being a very rich gold producing property. The ledges owned by Jack Pinkerton on Lowhee Creek also looks promising though little work has yet been done on them.

But the above are not the only ledges in the country, for to the north, east and south are known ledges of great richness, and many others will no doubt be discovered, as soon as the first few have commenced to turn out bullion. So soon as the latter is a fact, Mr. Craib is confident that it will not need much encouragement to induce a company to bring a railway to the mines. In the meantime, however, the government should take such steps as will encourage a rapid development. A bonus for a quartz mill and other requisites of certain capacity, to the first company who are in a position to work a given quantity of rock daily, would go a great way toward hastening a renewal of the old prosperity of Cariboo, whose streams and hills have done so much to make the province what it is to-day.

SHIPWRECKED AND LOST.

An Unknown Bark Wrecked on the West Coast.

Indians Bring the News—Out of a Crew of Twenty, Twelve are Drowned—The Remainder Among the Indians—Why is Assistance not at Once Sent?

Some Indians who arrived from the West Coast bring the intelligence that a large bark in ballast has been wrecked near Clayoquot Sound and out of the crew of twenty men,

TWELVE ARE DROWNED.

The remaining eight were taken care of by the Indians, and are now among them. The Indians were yesterday interviewed by Capt. Lewis of the marine department, and the above is all the information elicited. It is understood that Hesquiat Indians are now on the way in canoes with advices from the priest at that point, and some of the men may probably accompany the party. The name of the wrecked vessel is not learned.

Capt. Lewis telegraphed last night to Ottawa to know if he should forward the revenue steamer Sir James Douglas to the scene to relieve the eight shipwrecked sailors.

While this latter action on Capt. Lewis' part may be rendered necessary by red tape, yet in a case of emergency where sailors have been shipwrecked and cast on a sparsely inhabited coast without food or clothing, it is nothing but right that the agent should exercise discretionary powers. On receipt of reliable news of a disaster such as the present there should be no question about the steamer being forwarded. Common humanity dictates that it should be done at once, and the agent would have the support of everyone in his action.

THE "CHESTNUT" COMBINATION

Give Their Second Performance Before a Large Audience.

Capt. McCallum, the Liberal candidate, and his combination drew well at The Victoria last night. The exceedingly interesting performance given by them a short time ago did not fail to have its effect upon the public and has assured them good houses during the season.

Dr. Milne having been voted into the chair called the meeting to order. After shaking a few preliminary remarks he read a telegram from W. R. Preston, secretary of the reform association, Toronto, stating that the vote stood 105 for the opposition against 99 for the government. (Cheers.) He then introduced Capt. McCallum the liberal candidate.

Mr. McCallum on coming forward was received with loud cheers. He said he would appeal to patriotism rather than to party. The question was not so much which party shall rule, but who will give us good and righteous government. (Cheers.) When sitting on this platform at the last meeting and hearing the speeches of his very much esteemed friends Messrs. Fell, Humphries and Robertson, he had concluded that even if these gentlemen were elected on the conservative platform it would not be very long before we should find them joining the liberal party by the back stairs. (Laughter.) As for himself he preferred to go by the front way or not go at all. (Cheers.) Referring to the Canadian Pacific Railway he claimed that the people had paid for it three times over and did not own it after