t meeting of the council to interview ssrs. Pendray and Weller Bros. re- ding the question of compensation in sequence of filling in the mud flats re- ted as follows:

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

entlemen:—Your special committee ap- nted to interview Messrs. Pendray & , with reference to their claims for in- ference with their rights as reparian ners on James Bay, beg to report as fol- s: Your committee met Messrs. Pen- y and Munro, representing the B. C. nt Works, and George Weller, repre- ting Weller Brothers, and had several erviews with them, and asked them to e what they regarded as the equivalent value for such interference, and they e submitted the following proposition: ssrs. Pendray & Co. will take that strip land fronting on a road proposed to be structed along it, plus the sum of $8,000 h. Messrs. Weller Brothers will take e of land, and do not require a pay- nt of any cash.

view of the fact that the depth of lots and 212, from Humboldt street, is men- ned in the title deeds to the property, r committee is of opinion that it would advisable, in the interests of the city, have the matter referred to the city ctor and barrister for their opinion as what rights (if any) Messrs. Pendray & and Weller Bros. have in the matter, further, your committee would recom- nd that the work of filling in the said s be postponed until such rights are ermined and (if they exist) settled for- ll of which is respectfully submitted.

ld. Yates, chairman of the commit- explained that the property owners been asked to lay their claim in ting. This they had decided not to but were preparing a plan showing area for which compensation would claimed. The report was adopted.

he finance committee recommended appropriation of $8,024.24 for pay- nt of accounts. Adopted.

he same committee recommended ap- priation of $10,000 for general work connection with James Bay mud flats amation work. Adopted.

he finance committee had still another ort. They recommended that section the revenue by-law, imposing a tax vehicles, be repealed. This was in re- nse to a petition from the Sylvester d Company and fifty others, asking t the section be repealed.

ld. Cameron said that the finance mittee felt that the tax was unfair was not paid by everybody owning icles. The council had no power to mpt anyone from payment, and if the was enforced every vehicle on the eets would be taxed. It was not th the trouble of collection.

ld. Beckwith concurred in the pre- ng speaker's remarks. The report was rred to the city solicitor.

nother report from the same commit- recommended that transient peddlers placed under the same restrictions in matter of licenses as trades people. ead of the five cent, per diem rate should be compelled to take out a months' license.

ld. Cameron explained that this was ed at that class of travelling peddlers o were here one day and away an- er, and who should be made to pay their privilege the same as perman- business men. The report was pted.

he election of a medical health officer then proceeded with, Dr. H. Robertson being elected on the fifth ballot, as tioned in the introduction.

fter passing the by-law to expropri- the lot required in the construction he James Bay causeway, the council urned.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION

sed at the Meeting of Navy League Last Evening Regarding Imperial Naval Defence.

he executive committee of the British umbia branch of the Navy League last evening. Hon. Mr. Justice Mar- one of the vice-presidents, presiding. re were present Messrs. C. Hayes, Peirson, S. A. Roberts, W. H. Lang- and G. T. Devereaux, honorary secre- . The president, Sir Henry Crease, unable to attend owing to an indis- tion.

mong the business transacted was the sideration of reports to the head e in London and from sub branches.

statement that Hon. Mr. Ross, pre- r of Ontario, was heartily in accord Canada substantially recognizing a er duty toward the navy evoked an ression of sincere appreciation, and secretary was authorized to tender premier the support of the provincial ch. The secretary was also instruct- o communicate with the board of ol trustees on the question of offer- prizes to schools for essays on appro- te naval subjects.

he following resolution was submitted the chairman and unanimously car- :

hereas, in the opinion of the British umbia Branch of the Navy League, the has come when Canada, the first of colonial dependencies of the Empire, ld realize her obligation to bear a just- ortion of the cost of the scheme of Im- al naval defence:

It therefore resolved, That a special mittee of this league be appointed to upon the Right Honorable the Prime ister of Canada, on his arrival in Vic- , and request him to lay the matter re the members of the government and ge, if possible, their favorable con- ration of the same; and that the same mittee wait upon the provincial govern- t, and, if deemed advisable, present a tion to the provincial legislature, pray- for their co-operation in this matter of great importance to a maritime prov- which already enjoys the immense fits of having a naval establishment in its boundaries; and be it further ved that a copy of this resolution be arded to the Premiers of all the prov- s of Canada.

he finance committee reported a small nce on hand, with liabilities incurred he organization of the branch.

specting a communication from the nto branch on the proposed memorial he Dominion government having in the amendment of the Militia Act, s to include a scheme of naval re- e in Canada, the matter was referred he committee upon naval reserve for rt.

he naval reserve committee reported receipt of information from the or of St. John, Newfoundland, re- ing the reserve. The committee will e a complete report later.

adjournment was then taken until ber 9th.

M'BRIDE'S REASONS FOR RESIGNATION

CONSIDERS PREMIER BETRAYS HIS PARTY

Did Not Object to Liberal Colleague—Views of Ralph Smith, McInnes and Smith Curtis.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The announcement in the columns of the Times last night that Mr. J. C. Brown had been formally sworn in as a member of the Dunsmuir cabinet, while received with general interest on the part of the public, occasioned little surprise, as days ago the announcement that Mr. Brown had been selected for cabinet honors, and would be sworn in early in the present week, was made in these columns. But to the government organ the news came with all the shock of a revelation so astounding that a dodger was issued from the office in the hope of giving information, at the eleventh hour, which had been common property to readers of the Times for days.

The resignation of Hon. Mr. McBride, however, was hardly expected, as many believed that he would still retain his office however distasteful Mr. Brown might be to him as a colleague. He was generally congratulated last night on the stand he had taken, and the independence he had manifested.

It is the belief of most of those who have studied the situation that the bye-elections will be brought on at once, and that there will be therefore little delay in giving the public a chance to pronounce upon the popularity of the selection of the premier.

It is generally believed that Hon. Mr. Brown will have little difficulty in being returned in the city of New Westminster, where the prestige of a cabinet minister, coupled with the esteem in which he is held, will give him a strong position. He will likely have to count on the active opposition of Hon. Richard McBride, who will undoubtedly put up a strong fight against him.

So far Hon. D. M. Eberts has given no public sign of what course he intends to follow. He is understood to have made wry faces over the arrangement, but his resentment did not rise to the point of parting company with his salary and portfolio.

While the selection of Mr. McInnes for cabinet honors was regarded as almost certain, the Premier stated this morning that he would not be admitted to the cabinet.

Mr. McBride's Position.

Yesterday afternoon, Hon. Richard McBride formally handed over his department, that of mines, to his deputy, Capt. Richardson, and vacated the office and portfolio which he assumed when the Dunsmuir government was formed.

In conversation to-day Mr. McBride gave a distinct and positive denial to the rumor which has been industriously circulated since his resignation, namely, that he resigned from the cabinet because his new colleague was a Liberal. "The fact that Mr. Brown was a Liberal," he said, "had nothing whatever to do in shaping my conduct. I resigned because Mr. Brown is a Martinite, and in including a Martinite in his cabinet I consider that Mr. Dunsmuir has betrayed his party."

Mr. McBride is anxious to see the anti-Martin elements which combined to inflict such a crushing defeat on Mr. Martin and his party at the last general election continue to co-operate to exclude a cabinet of his nomination from the control of affairs in this province.

Although he ran as a Conservative in the general elections, at the convention which followed the calling of Mr. Dunsmuir to the office of first minister he co-operated cordially with Ralph Smith and other prominent labor men and Liberals in the formation of a party, without political color, but basing its policy on opposition to the Martinite policy.

These are the lines on which he hopes to see the forthcoming bye-elections conducted.

Ralph Smith's Views.

Ralph Smith, M. P., and president of the Dominion Labor Congress, happened to be in the city attending the Labor Day celebration when the appointment was made, and did not hesitate to express his disapproval of it. He said last night that it was evidently a Martin-McInnes combination with Premier Dunsmuir, as presaged by the conduct of Mr. Martin and his friends during the last session of the legislature. As there was sure to be an election within a reasonable time, he said there would be an excellent opportunity for labor men to secure representation in the House.

"As labor men," he added, "we ought specially to fight the local elections brought about by the resignation of Mr. Turner, the bye-election in Mr. Brown's constituency, and there are evidences of shifting in Mr. McInnes's constituency as a result of changes contemplated in the cabinet.

"I think we should be active to fight the whole combination. In the opinion of Smith Curtis, who has been a most consistent friend of ours, Mr. Martin has abandoned every principle for which he stood.

"While some things have been passed by the present government friendly to labor, the Journals of the House will show that the government as a whole has been antagonistic to us, and a number of those supporting the Dunsmuir government have been parties to this hostile attitude. The Journals of the House will show on the other hand that in every case Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the representative of labor men, and Mr. Curtis, sent by the conjoined action of the Liberal and Labor people of Rossland, have worked in the interests of the labor people, and in addition, these gentlemen have brought forward and supported measures especially in the interests of Victoria and Vancouver Island, which, I am sorry to say, did not receive the support of a number of Island people.

"The new minister, Mr. Brown, showed himself hostile, not only to competitive railway facilities so badly needed from the Coast to Kootenay, but he also went out of his way to oppose the contemplated aid to the Nanaimo-Alberni railway, as did all the members of the government."

Mr. Smith then went on to indicate a number of important matters which came up last session in which both Messrs. Brown and McInnes had voted with the government on matters of the most vital concern to the labor party, and in which the government opposed the wishes of the laboring classes.

Mr. Smith left this morning for his home in Nanaimo, and will start East in a few days to attend the annual meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, to be held at Brantford, Ont., shortly. He was among the labor men of the city yesterday and expressed himself as highly pleased with the unanimity he found existing among them.

Mr. Curtis's Views.

Smith Curtis, M. P. P. for Rossland, seen this morning said:

"Speaking as a Liberal-Labor member of the House, I have no confidence in the new Dunsmuir combination. The political conduct of Mr. Martin since his last session deserted his principles and of Mr. Dunsmuir since he assumed office, less and less commend themselves to me.

"Mr. Dunsmuir is suddenly being put forward as a Liberal, otherwise I would not refer to his treacheous conduct, but to his policy only.

"It will be remembered that a few days after he had the honor of the Premiership tendered him by Governor McInnis, he in a most unseemly manner signed a memorial to Ottawa for the beheading of the Governor. He paid this disgraceful price for the allegiance of some twenty-five members of the House, mostly Conservatives who gave him a loyal and some of them almost a truculent support. He broke his word to them to reconstruct his government last year. He placed his private contracts with the C. P. R. above the public good and the fealty of his followers, whom he now betrays by openly avowing his political confessor and guide to be their hated opponent. Is not this treachery of the blackest dye, and what self-respecting Liberal will care for him as an associate, much less provincial leader of the party?

"But look at his record in the House. He has from the start voted day in and out against all the principles most dear to Liberals and the labor people, and has opposed government ownership of railways, competition in railways, all railway charters that the C. P. R. opposed, and to-day he is refusing right of way over government land to the Great Northern branch from Grand Forks to Phoenix, he has voted for minimizing every bill or motion proposing to exclude Chinese and Japanese, he has proposed to revive huge grants of public land to railway corporations; his government has aided the cannerymen, the C. P. R. and the mining companies to prosecute and persecute strikers and has refused to aid workmen in prosecuting employers for their notorious wholesale violations of law enabling employers to overcome workmen. The votes and proceedings of the House will show how he has violated every leading principle dear to Liberals. He a Liberal! Why then does he pose as such now? What is his motive? Is it good or bad? For public good or private weal? Why should he throw down a large and rather obsequious Conservative following?

"Does he hope by posing as a Liberal thereby to get that coveted $2,000,000 bonus—clear cash gift—from the Ottawa government for his Island railway extension? Can anyone suggest any other motive? And if not, will such ignoble flop-over commend him to any honest Liberal or man? Will the Liberals and Labor people lend their aid to a man of such a record because he says he is a sudden convert to Liberalism?

"Turning to the new minister, Mr. Brown, and his former leader, Mr. Martin, I must say that I think they were equally treacherous to as loyal a following as a leader ever had, and truly so because their loyalty was based upon high principle. The settled policy of the opposition was, without a word of warning to the rank and file, suddenly reversed in important particulars, and this reversal, too, saved the political scalp of Mr. Dunsmuir, whose overthrow it was the function of the opposition to effect.

"Our railway policy was government ownership, especially of the Coast-Kootenay line. Martin, Brown and McInnes voted against it. Our policy on the debates and votes on the Lake Bennett railway and the Grand Forks and Kettle River bills in 1900 was for competition and against C. P. R. monopoly. This was reversed last session, and for the sole benefit of the C. P. R., and the result is the greatest possible harm to the province. In a word the interests of the province are to be made subservient to the private interests of members of the government. By members of the opposition being seduced from their allegiance to their principles, some of them obtain power and places of profit at least. Will Liberals submit to that because these men call themselves Liberals and try to make that grand old name a cloak for their loathsome nakedness of upright principle?

"Mr. Brown voted consistently for anti-Oriental legislation until this portfolio hove in sight, when he reversed and voted with the premier and a few others (without effect, however), to prevent a clause going in the railway charters whereby they and other foreign refuse labor would be under the name of 'aliens' excluded from employment in construction and operation."

"Not now to prolong proof of the falling away from grace of these men, let me mention that in 1900, led by Mr. Martin, we protested strongly against the revival by the government of the land grand to the Columbia and Westminster railway (C. P. R.), which, if the company ever had any title to it, was forfeited. This is the line that President Shaughnessy promised that his company would build without bonus if the Ottawa government would refuse Corbin a charter, and such charter was then refused. The Dunsmuir government, however, passed the revival bill in spite of our protest. It appears, after all, that the title has lapsed, nevertheless, and the day of the prorogation last session a bill was ready printed to be read three times and passed before the Lieut.-Governor dismissed the House if all the members present consented. I refused to consent, and so it was brought forward, but I found to my surprise that Mr. Martin and Company were prepared to support its passage.

"Why this change of front to give away land worth half a million or more without even the slightest concession in return?

"I contend, too, that Mr. Martin, or any of his followers should never have made any arrangement to go back on their principles or to go into the government without the concurrence of every one of us. We should have all been true and loyal to ourselves and principles, and then we could not, except by error of judgment, be disloyal to the province.

"On the one side of this combination it is pelf and power, on the other power and place. The interests, the development of our magnificent province, seems to be even a bad second, and so I intend to give no support to it.

"There is a small but real opposition to the Dunsmuir government in the House. It will still stand for the principles it has espoused and consistently voted for in the House from start to finish. I am of it. It will have, I believe, a representative in the Victoria bye-election, and he will appeal for support on the record so made rather than on antipathy to the men who are, I believe, betraying the province. But the political record and reliability of these men cannot be overlooked, as by their past we can alone judge what their future conduct will be."

"In my opinion the combination cannot last more than a few months, for I cannot understand how men of the divergent views of Messrs. Brown and Eberts can work together in the same cabinet."

W. W. B. McInnes on Deck.

The young member for North Nanaimo, whose name is frequently heard in connection with other changes in the cabinet, arrived over from the Sound this morning, and his presence and movements have increased the political rumors which are in circulation.

Mr McInnes thoroughly approves of the selection of Mr. Brown, who, in his opinion, is one of the strongest and straightest politicians in the province at the present time. If the policy enunciated by the amended administration meets with his approval he will not hesitate to support it.

Mr. McInnes is an old Sunday school pupil of Mr. Brown, and would not likely object to becoming a colleague of his religious tutor. In fact it is not unlikely that to-day or to-morrow he will enter the cabinet as successor to Hon. Mr. McBride.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The political situation has undergone no change to-day, the only new feature in connection with it being the advent of the one-time leader of the opposition, who finds himself, through the peculiar changes that have been made, relieved of his duties. In an interview to-day with the Times Mr. Martin frankly admitted that like another historic personage his occupation was gone, and that he will abdicate his anomalous position as leader of the opposition.

Hugh Gilmour, M. P. P. for Vancouver, came over with Mr. Martin last night, and is understood to share the views of his chief in regard to the new arrangement. The names of Messrs. Gilmour and Hall are frequently heard in connection with the filling of the vacancy in the cabinet, but no active steps seem to have been taken to instal a successor to Mr. McBride. In the meantime Hon. Mr. Eberts is acting Minister of Mines.

Joseph Martin's Position.

The quondam leader of the opposition was seen to-day and asked if the reports appearing in the Vancouver press accurately represented his attitude to the rehabilitated administration. He replied that they did, and that he was fully in accord with the government as at present constituted.

"Then you will resign your post as leader of the opposition," was suggested.

"Yes, certainly," he replied, "there is no opposition that I am aware of with the exception of perhaps Smith Curtis and E. C. Smith."

He was asked if his views were sufficiently in accord with the policy of the government to admit of his accepting a portfolio, provided one was offered him, and it suited his convenience to do so. He at once replied that they were, but added that at the present time he certainly would not accept a portfolio. He wished to be distinctly understood on that point.

Mr. Martin complained that in the interview given the Times that Smith Curtis had misrepresented his (Mr. Martin's) position last session. He denied that he had changed front in regard to the Columbia & Western railway, and said that the statement of Mr. Curtis that he was going to support a measure restoring the grant brought in on the last day of the session was without foundation. He never heard of such a measure. He had taxed Mr. Curtis with it, and that gentleman had stated that he so understood him.

Neither was there any truth in the statement that he had decided on a line of policy without consulting his supporters. As a matter of fact the matter was brought up in caucus, and at the bare mention of supporting the government the member for Rossland had left the room saying that he would not be bound by the caucus in such an arrangement.

When Mr. Brown's accession to the cabinet was suggested he had agreed to support him and the administration, and he intended to do so. He considered that last session it was a fortunate thing for the country that the Dunsmuir government was in power, and that a much worse state of affairs would have obtained had they been defeated.

Being asked to what contingency he referred, he said that the bolting portion of the government supporters wanted the opposition to join them to overthrow the government. Had they done so he believed the upshot would have been that the Liberal members of the administration would have been dropped and a Conservative cabinet organized.

He added that he could not understand how a man like Curtis could work in harmony with a man like McPhillips.

It was suggested to Mr. Martin that what the public could not understand was how he could work with a life-long antagonist such as Mr. Eberts.

Mr. Martin replied that Mr. Eberts had pursued a reasonable course at the last session, and that he could see no obstacle to working with him in consequence.

A Correction.

Mr. Curtis says his interview yesterday should be corrected as to Hon. Mr. Brown's voting on the insertion of the "Alien" clause in the railway bills, as he voted for it, but that he voted to exclude provisions in the Railway Aid bill for the proper protection of workmen's wages; also that Mr. Ralph Smith's interview attributing to Mr. Curtis the assertion that "Mr. Martin has abandoned every principle for which he stood" should be that the events of last session led him (Mr. Curtis) to believe Mr. Martin was prepared to subordinate his principles to Mr. Dunsmuir's exigencies and interests.

More Rumors.

Parties in the confidence of the Attorney-General assert that his resignation will be in the hands of the Premier in a day or two; that all that is keeping him in harness is the desire to wind up a few matters departmentally before he follows Mr. McBride's example and vacates his portfolio.

Hon. Mr. Eberts was asked to-day if the rumor was correct, and replied somewhat enigmatically, to the effect that he had not heard it, and subsequently that he had not said so. If his resignation is not in the hands of the Premier before the end of the week, however, there will be some false prophets among astute politicians.

It is also rumored that Denis Murphy has been sent for and will be offered the vacant portfolio of mines.

J. F. Garden's Views.

James F. Garden, M.P.P., Vancouver, in an interview with a representative of the Province, said:

"The action of Mr. McBride in resigning from the Dunsmuir cabinet is manly and straightforward—it is the only thing he could possibly do under the circumstances.

"It is my belief that the course adopted by the Premier is without a precedent in the political history of Canada. A little over a year ago the present government was formed with an idea of keeping out certain discordant elements. We agreed on a certain course, and have loyally stood by the Premier. He promised us an early reconstruction, but broke that promise in the first place. Now, when he does reconstruct his cabinet, he does so from the ranks of the enemy, calling in as one of his lieutenants a leading representative of the very forces we were elected to combat. The betrayal of the government party by the Premier himself is, to my mind, nothing short of an outrage.

"I wish to make my position perfectly clear in this matter. I firmly believe that it is Mr. Joseph Martin's influence which has led Mr. Dunsmuir to take this unheard of step. He thus, while nominally leader of the opposition, has become the power behind the throne, and practically obtains the position of power which he would have occupied had not the people so emphatically rejected him at the last provincial election. Some members of the House may stand for this, but I will not."

"Then what do you propose to do?" Mr. Garden was asked.

"That of course cannot be decided until we see how the land lies," he replied, "but in the meantime I will give my heartiest support to Mr. McBride in the action that he has taken, and I withdraw any allegiance that I gave Mr. Dunsmuir's government."

"Then you are now a member of the opposition, Mr. Garden?"

"Well, I am certainly in direct opposition to the government as at present constituted," he replied.

R. G. Tatlow.

"The Premier's outrageous proceeding in taking Mr. Brown into the cabinet fully justifies my action in leaving a caucus of the government party last April," said R. G. Tatlow, M.P.P., also of Vancouver, to a Province reporter. "On that occasion Mr. Dunsmuir stated positively that if we did not endorse certain views of his he was assured of support from the other side of the House. This convinced us that there was some sort of a deal on then, and I would not stand such tactics for a moment.

"Mr. Dunsmuir admitted, too, on the floor of the House when questioned by Mr. McPhillips, that the principal legislation introduced during the session had been submitted for the approval of Mr. Martin, the leader of the opposition.

"This conspiracy has been going on for some time, and I think the present situation is without a parallel in constitutional history. I heartily approve of Mr. McBride's action in refusing to be made a tool of, and I shall support him to the best of my ability.

"At a time like this we must remember that party politics is only a means to an end. We should stand shoulder to shoulder to resent the insult that has been offered to the people of this province by the Premier himself.

"The ascendancy which Mr. Joseph Martin has gained over Mr. Dunsmuir is no surprise to me. Mr. Dunsmuir is a weak man, a very weak man indeed. As a sample of his weakness I might quote his action at the convention in June, 1900. At that convention we insisted on sending a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking for the dismissal of Lieut.-Governor McInnes. Mr. Dunsmuir did not want to sign it, but Mr. McBride locked the door and then Mr. Dunsmuir gave in. He came up as mild as you please and signed. The ink was then hardly dry on the commission calling him in as adviser to the very man whom he thus turned down. Then, again, he promised us reconstruction, but he utterly repudiated his promises. I have no further use for either him as Premier or for his government."

Mr. Tatlow stated his belief that the Premier could not command a majority in the House now, and that the government was doomed at its first meeting with the House.

CROW'S NEST PLANS HAVE BEEN FILED

J. M. Stark is Here on Business With Government in Connection With Construction Work.

J. M. Stark, wife and daughter, arrived from the Sound this morning on the steamer Rosalie. They are registered at the Dominion hotel, and have come from the interior of the province by way of Spokane, where Mr. Stark has been for some time attending to important business.

Mr. Stark is a representative of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, and when approached by a member of the Times staff this morning he made a statement which goes to show that the Crow's Nest people have up till the present been exceedingly active in preparing for the building of the proposed railway. He said he was here on the important mission of laying before the government the plans for the construction of the railway.

Continuing, he said that if all went well, which he had every hope would be the case, the contractors were prepared for immediate work, and if necessary the construction of the line could be commenced next week. He has already seen one of the cabinet ministers and his conversation with him was of a very satisfactory nature. In fact he had every confidence that the government would accept the plans and that the railway will in a very short space of time be under construction.

The route of the railway is well known. It is proposed to make Jennings, a place near the boundary, the starting point. Thence the line will go up the Kootenay river to Crow's Nest Landing, and from the latter place across the country to Fernie. At Fernie the railway will proceed back again to the boundary, where it is intended to make connection with the Great Northern railway.

This will open up one of the richest coal lands in the province, and will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the district through which it runs.

Fernie, perhaps, will derive the greatest benefit, it being practically the terminus. Those who have made a study of the scheme, predict that that city will at least treble her population in a few years if the railway is successfully built.

There can be no doubt, according to Mr. Stark, that the building of this road will be of lasting benefit to the trade and population of British Columbia. It will open up an entirely new avenue of trade.

Mr. Stark will remain in the city until he receives some word from the government in regard to his business. In the meantime he and his family are taking in the many points of interest in the city and express themselves as much pleased with what they have seen.

MORE BODIES ARRIVED.

Remains of Four Victims of Wreck of Islander Brought on Hating—Purser Bishop Returns.

Four more bodies from the wreck of the steamer Islander arrived from the North on the steamer Hating yesterday morning. They were those of A. Kendall, who had been night watchman on the lost steamer; Ah Yet, one of the Chinese cooks; Patrick Burke, oiler, and Miss Kate Barnes, of Seattle. All had been interred at Juneau, but on request of friends were exhumed and brought south for burial. The funeral of the late Patrick Burke will take place to-morrow, leaving the family residence, at the corner of Rupert and Humboldt streets, at 9.30, and the R. C. cathedral half an hour later. The funeral will be attended by the members of the Y. M. I.

Purser Bishop, who has had charge of the bodies, came south on the Danube and reports that there are still bodies at Juneau, that of J. Dehl being embalmed and waiting the advices from friends before its final disposition. Mr. Bishop declines to make any statement on the wreck until after he has given his evidence before the court of inquiry. He speaks in the highest terms of praise of the kindnesses shown the survivors of the wreck by the people of Juneau and of Treadwell.

The court of inquiry to thoroughly investigate the Islander disaster will commence its session in the Assize court room, court house, to-morrow morning at 10.30 o'clock. The court will consist of Capt. Gaudin, chairman, and Capts. Thompson and J. G. Cox, marine assessors. The morning sitting will last until noon, when an adjournment will be taken until 2 o'clock. The proceedings will then be resumed until between 4 and 5 o'clock. The court have deemed it inadvisable to prolong the daily sitting any further than this hour in order to give the stenographer plenty of opportunity to keep abreast of the evidence. Among the witnesses to-morrow will probably be the pilot and first officer, while a number of the crew will also give evidence.

Negroes and Indians rarely, if ever, become bald.

ONE OF WORLD'S GREAT PREACHERS

SCOTTISH SPURGEON SPEAKS IN VICTORIA

Rev. John McNeill Charms Congregation By His Sermon in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Wherein lies the wonderful power of John McNeill? That question was uppermost in the minds of many who last night thronged St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to listen to the great Scotch preacher—the man who in the opinion of a great number is the foremost exponent of the Gospel in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. A broad shouldered, sturdy man of about fifty years, without any symptom of the cleric about him, excepting the "sign of an apostle," to which he jocularly refers, namely, the round collar and high buttoned vest, he impresses his auditors rather as a burly, brusque business man than as a parson. And it is business that he talks. He applies the test of common sense to the application of the Gospel to men's lives. He is innocent of any pulpit airs or gallery play. His deep resonant voice, with its unmistakable Doric "burr," is sometimes raised in inflection until it seems to fill the building, but there is nothing stagey about it. The tones are those of a strong, earnest, simple man, profoundly impressed with and possessed of the truths that he enunciates.

It is this very simplicity that largely answers the query which has been propounded. John McNeill points a moral with parables as simple as those with which his Master held his hearers in Palestine. A man running, "bursting" himself to catch the Vancouver boat, five minutes after it has sailed, homely as the illustration may appear, furnishes him with an exact picture of the man who neglects the supreme questions of life until his day of grace has expired.

All through his sermon, he drops epigrams with delightful regularity. A few of those uttered last night will give an idea of their nature: "God's will is going to be done on earth, if not through you, in spite of you—remember that.

"Jesus Christ takes a deal of knowing."

"The church is full of stagnation and ditch water dullness—move on and don't obstruct the ecclesiastical thoroughfare."

"Its a mercy that many people were born in a Christian civilization. It costs to be an idolater."

"We are not bad people—just good people gone wrong."

"Be easier to get on with, it will help mend the weather."

"To eat four meals a day and not work—God never made such an animal."

"We are dinning the life out to keep it in."

"Half of what we call prayer is whining and whimpering, and playing the injured innocent when you are neither injured nor innocent."

But his sermons are not all philosophy. Once in a while he drops into a strain which discloses the deep tenderness and the poetic instincts of the man. During his comments on the lesson he referred to his visit to the Crystal Palace in London, when Handel's "Messiah" was rendered by the choir of five thousand trained singers, but, he added, "may I be there when the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands."

Again, when picturing the repose of the Saviour in the boat on the lake, he pointed out that his deep sleep was attributable not to weariness only, but because although outwardly tossed in a storm-swept lake, underneath and around him were the Everlasting Arms. And as he pictured the Son, cradled in the arms of the Father, his strong face was swept with emotion, and the congregation hung on his words.

His subject last night was based on Mark 4th, and was entitled "Christ Stilling the Tempest." The speaker said that the lesson written large on this graphic story was that Christ's presence with us is our salvation in the large-orbed meaning of that word. Some Anglican and Roman Catholic commentators of a certain school, he said, made a great fuss and spread themselves over what they termed the bark of St. Peter, which was after all only a miserable cockle-shell. They argued that men must be in this bark, namely, the church, to be saved. But it was not the boat, but Christ, which saved. The church saved no man, it needed saving itself. It was Christ's clear sheer brilliance which was safety salvation and deliverance to those disciples.

After the storm had subsided the narrative stated, the disciples trembled and were afraid, and asked, "What manner of man is this that even the winds and the seas obey Him?" They even forgot His name. Not even a soul said "Hallelujah, praise the Lord," "You see," said the preacher, "they were all Presbyterians, and Presbyterians don't say 'Hallelujah.' In that case it was no wonder the Lord sent the Methodists."

What was it made them shiver and shake? It was the Godhead so close to them—the Godhead breaking out too close for the comfort of the flesh.

These disciples thought they had known Jesus, but, speaking reverently, Christ needed a deal of knowing. It was not in a year that the believer would learn all that God gave him in His latest gift—His dear Son. Many members of churches did not walk about Zion, and mark the towers thereof. They did not walk about Jesus. They were obstructing the ecclesiastical thoroughfare. Our churches are full of stagnation and ditch water dullness. Such an attitude was blasphemy.

The disciples thought they knew Him, but in that moment he towered up into Godhead, Infinity, Eternity, and as he towered they cowered. God be praised for some great judgment, if it needs a judgment to do it, but God be praised more for some great staggering mercy that shocks us out of our fancied knowledge and makes us rub our eyes. They had seen the Godhead flash out, and had seen the terrible lighting down of His arm. No wonder they were terrified.

"Fancy a heathen in a joss house worshipping his ebony image and bringing his offering of chickens and rice, and suddenly that image reaches forth and touches him. And remember, by the way, that you can't get many chickens or much rice for five cents," and the speaker looked significantly at the offering on the plate.

Religion lives. When it touches a man he tingles to his finger tips with life. The idolator in Christian churches could be told by the vacant, empty look on his face. Words that were pregnant with praise on the lips of David were simply idolatory falling from their bloodless lips.

The speaker drew a picture of the conditions amid which the Saviour worked in the East, with the sick from loathsome diseases around him. At night, exhausted with His philanthropic work, He was not invited to any of the big homes on the sea front, and could find accommodation only in Peter's cockle-shell boat, with the prospect of a dirty night ahead. He was shabbily treated, but said nothing.

One reason for this treatment was that there was nothing professional about Him. People who went by conventional standards marked that He had no signs of an apostle, and kept their spare rooms for another. And that would happen again if Christ came, not to Chicago, but to Victoria. And we are not bad people, only good people gone a little wrong, like the goods at the fire sale—slightly damaged. This Jesus still goes by the road sides of time and gives us an opportunity to be right where we were wrong, and to secure honorable mention at the last roll call. Don't look at people—especially poor people—through society's eyes—you may miss the King.

We can't all copy Christ in his miracles, but we can copy Him in other respects. We can go home and be a bit easier to get on with. That will help to mend the weather, and will bring the great calm with which the story closes.

Is this Christ aboard your boat? If not what a devil-deluded fool you must be.

Christ slept so soundly because He was genuinely tired with a hard day's work. Perhaps he was speaking to the unemployed in a week end sense. To such he would say be busy. It would bring immediate returns in a good night's rest.

He slept, too, because he had a good conscience, and was at peace with all. He wondered how some spitfires slept while others lay sleepless with a corded feeling round their hearts and scalding tears on their pillows because of the cruel things these spitfires had said.

His very laying down was a prayer. Outwardly He lay on a plank bed with a seething mass of wave and water about Him, but really He slept in the Father's arms and in His approbation. What a terrible thing unbelief is. It blots out God and leaves only wind and wave.

Jesus Christ is not only the great object of faith, but He is the great example of belief. He is God. He slept in that wildness. We, if we think there is a wild night coming, sit up to watch it. Let us cultivate the habit of referring everything to that Central Peace in the heart of endless agitation.

The story would have been far more wonderful without the miracle, if the disciples had simply trusted Him. Christ was always parsimonious of miracles. He did not want to be degraded to the level of a mere wonder-worker. He could have brought them through without a miracle had they permitted it, for He was imperishable and they, with him, were safe.

The disciples, too, had too much Martha spirit; although it was hard for him to condemn Martha, who sewed on buttons, while Mary mooned at conventions. But if Mary had been in the boat because she did not know one end of the boat from the other, she would have been at the Master's feet. What a sight He must have been with the storm light on his face and the spray in his hair! It is time to sleep when he sleeps.

Men die suddenly from what juries call sudden failure of the heart, when really they burst their hearts trying to carry a burden which God never intended them to carry. They die as the fool dieth—the end of doing things themselves. It is from this that faith delivers.

Jesus means peace by the blood of His cross, by the power of His arm, by many a word of peace on which has caused us to hope which even death cannot kill.

Prior to the service last night G. J. Burnett gave an organ selection, and at to-night's and to-morrow night's meetings in the same church it is expected that the choir of the church, assisted by singers from any of the other churches of the city, will lead the service of song. Rev. Leslie W. Clay, pastor of the church, assisted Mr. McNeill last night.

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WHOLESALE MARKET.

The following quotations are Victoria wholesale prices paid for farm produce this week:

Potatoes (Island), per ton	$ 22.50
Onions, per lb.	1½
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.25
Parsnips, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.25
Butter (creamery), per lb.	22½
Butter (dairy), per lb.	18
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	27
Chickens, per doz.	5.00@ 7.00
Ducks, per doz.	6.00@ 8.00
Apples, per box	1.25
Hay, per ton	10.00
Oats, per ton	32.00
Barley, per ton	26.00
Beef, per lb.	8@ 9
Mutton, per lb.	8@ 9
Pork, per lb.	9
Veal, per lb.	10

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