The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1893.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

We have received a handsome pamphlet containing the Directors' Reports of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, incorporated 1890, together with lists of subscriptions, grants, donations, Dr. J. S. Helmcken's address on the opening of the Training School for nurses, as well as other information respecting the working of the institution and the results obtained.

The pamphlet contains the skeleton of the history of the Hospital from its inception to the 31st of May, 1892. There is much that has been said and done in connection with the institution that cannot be included in a dry official report, for which facts and figures are all that are required. Nothing, for instance, is said of the disinterested exections of the men and women who took the first steps in the execution of the project, the difficulties and discouragements which they had to face, or the way in which those difficulties and discouragements were met and overcome. The Reports, too, are modestly silent respecting the work which the directors had to do and the sacrifices which they so cheerfully made. The undertaking was an arduous one, and it can easily be understood that it was not brought to its present condition—a model hospital in almost every respect—without much hard work and a great deal of worry and anxiety. But there is nothing said in the Reports about the labors and the trials of the men who took an active part in establishing the Hospital, in putting it in operation and in keeping it in working order. All this will be read between the lines of the book by a few. But the difficulty of the work which these large-hearted and disinterested men undertook and carried through to a most creditable and happy completion will, to the great majority of its readers, remain a profound secret. The men who established the Hospital must be content with the consciousness of having done well, of having conferred a benefit of inestimable value on the sufferers of present and future generations. Many of them may have done good by stealth, but it is now pretty certain that they will never have to blush to find it fame.

It is perhaps to be regretted that the reader will not find in the Reports any direct hint as to the excellence of the finished work of the directors. A little egotism—if it can be called egotism—on this subject would have been excusable, or rather commendable. It is for the good of the people of British Columbia that they should know the provision that is made for the sick and the suffering in the Provincial Jubilee Hospital. It would be but justice to the managers of the hospital and to the hospital itself that it should be generally known that its doors are open to all who need careful nursing and skillful medical and surgical treatment, no matter to what nation they may belong or in what part of the Province they may reside. We see by the list that the patients treated in the hospital came not only from all parts of the Province but from the Northwest Territories from Ontario, from Nova Scotia, from California, from other states of the Union and from various other parts of the world, that they were of many religions and of divers occupations. The diseases for which they were treated would almost exhaust the list of ills to which flesh is heir.

Although there is no hint of it in the Reports, all these suffering men and women received the most careful attendance. Comforts and appliances were within the reach of the poorest of them which cannot be found in the homes even of the richest people. They all, whether they could pay for it or not, had the advantage of the attention of physicians and surgeons of known skill and high repute. Their surroundings were as pleasant as it is possible for the surroundings of the sick to be. They breathed pure air and the cheering light of Heaven was liberally distributed through their apartments. Their food was he best of its various kinds and was skillfully and carefully prepared. In short, everything was done that could be done to alleviate suffering and to ensure the recovery of the patients. One has only to go through the hospital and to examine the arrangements that are made for the care and care of the patients to be convinced that the cenasch of recovery must be greater than they can be almost anywhere else. But the Reports do not say this. The Report for 1891-92, for instance, tells us that there were 30 patients in the institution on the first of June; that 442 were admitted during the year and 396 discharged; that 37 died, and that at the end of the year there were 39 patients in the Hospital. We also read that, besides the 472 patients who were treated in the Hospital, 180 out-patients received medical attendance. This makes a total of 672 persons who benefited by the Hospital during the year ending 31st May, 1892. These figures do not tell the whole story or anything like it. Those who want to realize the good done to the poor and the stranger when they are overtaken by sickness in this City or this Province must visit the Hospital themselves and see with their own eyes what is being done for them by the institution.

There is, however, one table in the Report which speaks volumes in favor of the Hospital and the skill of its surgeons. This is a list of 219 surgical operations. The word that is written after all but five names on this long list is "Recovered." This is, we should say, something very remarkable We see by a note at the foot of this list that "from the establishment of the Hospital until the present date over one thousand patients have been anesthetised by Dr. Richardson, the Resident Medical Officer, without one accident." This is also very remarkable.

We have not left ourselves room to say anything about how the Jubilee has been supported in the past and how it ought to be supported in the future. The finances of the institution have been carefully and economically administered. Individuals have contributed nobly to its support, but many who ought to have cheerfully done something to keep up this beneficent institution have done nothing or next to nothing. It is to be hoped that as the Hospital becomes better known, and as information as to the good that it is doing and that it is capable of doing, is more widely disseminated, a far greater number than hitherto will see it to be their duty to give something every year to maintain it and to increase its efficiency.

It should be remembered that every patient who is treated in the Hospital must be paid for by some one. The Hospital has no revenue of its own. It must depend for the means of existence on the humanity and the liberality of the people. It is to be hoped that the Corporation of the City of Victoria will see that it is both its interest and its duty to contribute handsomely towards the support of an institution which does the citizens such valuable service, and which reflects such credit upon the city.

Dr. Helmcken's address, which is embodied in the Report, is characteristic of its author. No intelligent person can read it without being convinced that it is the production of a clear-headed and large-hearted and tender-hearted man.

A PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE.

The levity with which the Times speaks of resistance to persons who may be entrusted with the work of enforcing the rules and regulations of the Board of Health is not creditable to either its intelligence or its public spirit. If it does not mean what it says, and does not wish to be taken at its word, it places itself in the disgraceful position of those who do mischief for mere sport. There are no doubt persons in the community who are simple enough to believe that it is in earnest, and who, following its teachings, may consider that they are justified in resisting the laws made for the preservation of the public health and in doing violence to the men whose duty it will be to enforce those laws. If the Times believes what it says, it must be set down as an ignorant and a mischievous stirrer-up of strife.

In this matter of the preservation of the public health the Government should be able to depend with confidence upon the zealous support of every man of intelligence in the Province and every one whose duty it is to advise the public. The measures which boards of health are sometimes obliged to take appear to unreflecting and ignorant people inquisitorial and arbitrary—infringements on the rights of the subject. They therefore feel inclined to resist them and, if they get encouragement from those whom they respect, their indignation may find expression in strong language followed by acts of violence. On the other hand, if those to whom they generally look for advice tell them that the regulations, stringent as they are, are necessary for their own good and for the good of the rest of the community, they would be led to see the folly and the wickedness of the course they proposed to take.

We are sorry to see that the Times takes upon itself the responsibility of countenancing and encouraging acts that may lead to harm, and of systematically belittling the means and the regulations which any government must take to ward off disease and to prevent its spreading if unfortunately it should gain a foothold in the country. We are the more surprised at its taking this course, as last summer when the danger was imminent, when it appeared certain that if something were not done promptly and energetically to stay the course of the plague, this city would be a great sufferer, it approved the adoption of the very means which it now derides and condemns. It is a good deal worse than foolish in our contemporary attributing to personal motives the precautions which the Premier is wisely taking to preserve the public health in view of a visitation of either cholera or smallpox—in, it may be, a few weeks. We wonder that it does not see the pettiness and the shallowness as well as the evil tendency of the personal politics to which it has been so long addicted. If it could only forget for a while its personal antipathies and could lay aside its vindictiveness, its usefulness would be much increased and it would, in the estimation of thinking men, become greatly more respectable.

A BLIND GUIDE.

Mr. Brown, from New Westminster, has developed into a full-blown demagogue with a decided leaning towards socialism. His notable scheme for placing the owners of property in the municipalities at the mercy of the men who have the least interest in their welfare was very properly thrown out of the Legislative Assembly. Instead of trying to maintain by argument the position he took, he, like all the rest of his class, scolded those who opposed him and his scheme, and flattered in the most fulsome way those whose support he was endeavoring to obtain. He pretended to believe that there are dozens of men at the plough-tail and at the bench who could give the members who opposed his levelling scheme, among whom was included the leader of the Opposition, lessons for all time to come in political economy and economic science. The sensible men at the plough-tail and at the bench will be the first to laugh at Mr. Brown's compliment. Many of them are trying to get a knowledge of economic science, and almost the first lesson they will have to learn is to distrust shallow demagogues like Mr. Brown and impudent quacks who declare that they have found in Henry George's or some one else's theories a panacea for all the evils that afflict society. These charlatans and their chattering dupes are, the very worst enemies that the honest searchers after knowledge have in this and every other country. And this is the more to be regretted, as the men at the plough-tail and the bench are now required to give effect to their opinions of social and economic questions of great moment by their votes.

Questions of the greatest importance must now be deliberated upon by all those who have votes. Many of the men whom Mr. Brown tries to blarney, feeling their own inability to form an opinion satisfactory to themselves, look to those whom they respect for advice and instruction. But it often happens that the self-constituted oracle is a mere blatherskite who has obtained a reputation for possessing knowledge because he has the gift of the gab and no end of impudence. It takes the honest, sincere men who look to him for guidance some time before they discover what an empty-headed pretender he is, but not before they have made some mistakes and learned a great deal which when they get a little experience they find it necessary to unlearn. The men at the plough-tail and the bench have not been befriended by the praters of the Brown class, who, for the sake of their votes, are ready to make them believe that they are the wisest, the best and the most ill-used men in the country. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these blind guides get those who place confidence in them into difficulties and then leave them to get out in the best way they can.

AN IMPORTANT UTTERANCE.

As there has been a good deal said of late in this Dominion about preferential trade with Great Britain, it is well to see what men of influence in the Mother Country think about the new theory. Lord Salisbury alluded to it in a very significant way a few weeks ago at Liverpool. In a speech which he made at the opening of the Overhead Electrical Railway he, alluding to some remarks made by the Chairman, said:

I was also grateful that some words that I said before did not lead me in the thorny paths of fiscal restriction. I am very nervous to allude to it because I have found when I have uttered the most innocent and tentative observations that I am always accused of reimposing a duty on corn, and you will therefore forgive me if I say *that I look upon the duty on corn as outside the dreams of any politician*, and I am perfectly convinced that if a duty on corn be reimposed it would be so precarious a hold that no sane man would invest a farthing on its continuance.

This, coming from the leader of the great Conservative party of Great Britain, is peculiarly significant. If the leader of the British Conservatives looks upon the imposition of a duty on breadstuffs as visionary and wholly outside the sphere of practical politics, it may be regarded as certain that there is at present no hope whatever for the preferential duties on colonial products, which are advocated by a few influential men, being imposed. If Conservatives will not venture to advocate such a policy, it is quite certain it will not be adopted by the Liberals. The Liberal party prides itself on the consistency with which it holds to the policy of extreme free trade. Its members will not admit that it is either right or expedient under any conceivable circumstances to depart from the practice of the most rigid free trade. They treat with the utmost contempt the proposals of the Fair-Traders. They regard the principle of retaliation, on which Fair Trade is based, as vicious, and believe that it will be certain in the end to injure those who resort to it. Lord Salisbury, however, is not of this opinion, for in his Liverpool speech he said:

The great question which I think really divides us on the question of fiscal legislation is whether it is lawful, and if lawful whether it is expedient to use your tariff as a fighting weapon. I have always been of the opinion that the doctrine held by distinguished free traders on this subject is somewhat too absolute, and when people say that reciprocity means protection, I am tempted to doubt whether they have taken the trouble to clear their thoughts, which is necessary in dealing with fiscal science. But the matter, I hope, will be one which need not be settled in controversy.

France and Italy, France and Switzerland, may be said in a tariff sense to be at open war. One thing is quite certain—that that war does infinite harm to both the parties concerned. How it will end it is impossible for us to guess, but we must watch the issue of the campaign with the very deepest attention, for it is full of lessons for ourselves. Everyone will agree that such a war is usually injurious to both the parties concerned, and that we ought to keep out of it as long as we can. But my impression is that with tariff wars, as with other wars, it may happen in spite of the terrible injury which the making of war inflicts on all who take part in it that it may be necessary to avert greater dangers.

It is, therefore, just possible that although preferential trade may never be acceptable to the British people, the time may come when they may regard retaliation in trade as a necessity. The protective policy of other nations may force the people of Great Britain in self-defence to treat those nations in matters of trade as they treat her. There are indeed indications that many in Great Britain have come to the conclusion that the time has already come for their Government to adopt a policy of this kind.

If the party which has come to this conclusion should ever increase sufficiently to get the control of affairs it will depend on the colonies themselves whether their trade relations with the Mother Country shall be favorable or unfavorable, for it is not to be expected that she will make an exception in their favor. It may be gathered, then, from the latest utterance of Lord Salisbury, that although it is not at all probable that preferential trade will be established in Great Britain that country may so change her policy that those colonies which treat her liberally will be able to trade with her on the most favorable terms.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The inauguration of President Cleveland takes place to-day. He commences his second term under the happiest auspices. He was selected as a candidate of the Democratic party in spite of the opposition, open and concealed, of the most influential organizations of his own party. The bosses, and those whom the bosses could influence, were almost to a man against him. He was emphatically the choice of the people and of the best of the people.

Since his election in November his popularity has gone on increasing. His own party, with the exception of a few ambitious and designing men, are enthusiastically in his favor and he has extorted the reluctant respect of all but the most prejudiced and most bigoted of the Republican party.

Abroad, President Cleveland has won golden opinions from all sorts and conditions of men. He is believed in England and on the continent of Europe to be an able, a courageous, a discreet and an upright man. Canadians look upon him as a liberal and an honest politician who is bound to do what he believes to be right. They expect that their country will get fair treatment from the Cleveland Administration. They believe that he is too broad-minded a man to continue the nagging policy with respect to Canada which Mr. Harrison pursued. It cannot be doubted that the whole civilized world has formed a high opinion of President Cleveland, and believes that under his administration the people of the United States will be well governed, and that the relations of the Great Republic with foreign countries will be pleasant and friendly.

We, for our part, believe that the hopes that have been formed of President Cleveland will be fully realized. His former administration was vigorous, enlightened and pure. No President committed fewer mistakes, and none that we know of left the White House more generally or more highly esteemed.

During the four years of the Harrison Administration he, though living in modest retirement, has retained his place in the nation's esteem. He has spoken and acted in such a way as to convince the great majority of his countrymen and the world in general that if he should be again placed at the head of the Government of the United States he would pursue a course quite as beneficial to the Republic and quite as creditable to himself as he did during the four years in which he occupied the Presidential chair. President Cleveland has proved that he is a man of solid rather than of showy abilities, that he is deeply though not ostentatiously patriotic, and that he is steadfast to an uncommon degree. Such a man, if circumstances are at all favorable, must be a successful ruler, and as far as the eye of mortal man can see, the circumstances of the United States will, during the next four years, be favorable. The country is in a flourishing condition. The people are contented. There is no indication of disquiet or disturbance in any direction. The Government has important work to do, but it is all such that men of ability with a single eye to the good of the country can do it easily and thoroughly. The relations of the United States with foreign countries are peaceful and even cordial. There is not a single cloud above its horizon. What is to hinder a country, so situated, with an honest and an able man at the head of its affairs, continuing for the next four years happy and prosperous. No one, of course, knows what a day may bring forth, but ordinarily coming national disturbances and misfortunes cast their shadows before. But at this moment there is not the sign of a shadow on the path of the United States.

APPARENT WONDERS.

The French hypnotists and their subjects do many things that are to all appearance very wonderful. When one reads about the power of the hypnotist over those he can subject to his influence, he may almost be pardoned for saying and believing that witchcraft has revived. If, for instance, the hypnotist can really transfer the sensitiveness of the person he mesmerizes to a waxen image—say a doll, or if he can so change a tumbler of water that when it is disturbed in any way the hypnotized person feels the effects of the agitation in his or her person, he should not be considered foolishly superstitious if he concluded that the operator exercised supernatural powers, and that he was in communication with agencies that are better or worse than mortal.

But these things Dr. Luys and others profess to do. He will take a waxen image, and after allowing it to remain in contact, for a certain time, with a person whom he has hypnotised, the feeling of the subject will in some mysterious way be transferred to the image. If, unknown to the person operated upon, the image is pinched, he cries out with pain, and if it is petted and caressed he exhibits signs of pleasure. In the same way with the tumbler of water: if it is stirred behind the back of the subject, and without his knowledge, he exhibits signs of painful agitation and utters doleful complaints as if he were seriously hurt. This sounds like great nonsense, but the experiments are tried by men of position, intelligence and character, and in the name of science. There is no apparent deception, everything seems to be done in perfect good faith both on the part of the operator and the person operated upon.

Mr. Ernest Hart, a shrewd and very intelligent Englishman, went to Paris for the express purpose of investigating these phenomena. He was received in the most friendly manner by Dr. Luys and other eminent hypnotists and all the different phenomena were produced at the *seances* for his edification. Mr. Hart does not appear to have been very deeply impressed with what he saw. He evidently had his doubts as to the good faith of the subjects. He seems to think that they practised deception, both conscious and unconscious. He, though not a hypnotist, undertook to test the reality of the phenomena and the honesty of the subjects at the same time. His experiments were very interesting and very ingenious. When, for instance, he went to try the image experiment he provided himself with two dolls dressed exactly alike. He, at the proper time, substituted the one that had not been in contact with the subject for the one that had, and she, none the wiser, went through the performance with the unmagnetized doll, while the one to which she had pretended to have transferred her sensitiveness was lying undisturbed in his coat pocket. He changed the water in a similar way. He also produced wonderful effects with materials altogether different from those that the subject thought she was using. He fooled these subjects to the top of their bent, and derived both amusement and instruction from the process. It seems pretty clear that some, at least, of these subjects who perform such apparent wonders make a trade of their supposed susceptibility to hypnotic influences. Mr. Hart, indeed, reproduces some of their circulars, which show very clearly that their trade is no more supernatural than that of the juggler or the ballet dancer.

THE FALL OF A COMBINE.

Some months ago there was a great deal of talk about a formidable coal combination that had been established in the United States. This combination was wonderfully strong, it was said, and under the most skilful management. It could control the coal trade for an indefinite time to come. The coal magnates could fix prices and could regulate consumption. The whole country, as far as coal was concerned, was completely at their mercy.

This combination was not, properly speaking, a coal combination at all. It was an alliance of railroad speculators who aimed to secure the command of the means of the transportation of coal and in that way get the whip hand both of the miners and the consumers of coal.

The combine went to work on a large scale and endeavored to get control of all the railways that were connected either directly or indirectly with the Pennsylvania coal mines. The Pennsylvania & Reading railroad undertook this stupendous enterprise. A very large amount of capital, great skill and any amount of pluck were required to carry it out successfully.

The combine went to work as if it had at its back the treasury of the United States. It encroached on the territory of other railroads and set at defiance the railroad princes of the East—Messrs. Vanderbilt, Drexel & Co., Morgan & Co., and allied banking interests. But the Reading combination disregarded all opposition, and the volume of its speculations in shares and bonds is described as "stupendous and unprecedented."

But it was not long before the influence of the powerful enemies it had raised up for itself began to be felt. The combination, notwithstanding the greatness of its transactions, was never financially strong, and after a time the soundness of the securities which it had given for loans began to be questioned, and the nervous capitalists and bankers who had advanced it money commenced to call upon it to take up its securities and return the cash. The price of Reading stock began to go down and the combine was sore put to to keep up its credit. Of course, the strong concerns which the Reading combine had antagonized kept on increasing the pressure by ways well known to railroad men and dealers in stocks. When once the work of deterioration commenced it went on with constantly increasing speed until, about the last week in February, the combine had to succumb and to take refuge behind the protection of a United States court. The affairs of the combine were put in liquidation and a receiver was appointed, and thus the great Reading combination, of which so much was expected and hoped and which so many hated and feared, came to an inglorious end. The history of this combine is edifying, as it shows that, after all, syndicates and rings and combines are not so sure to succeed as was once supposed.

AN AUDACIOUS SCEPTIC.

The Rock of Gibraltar has become proverbial in the English language as expressive of strength, stability and impregnability. It goes without saying that anything which is as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar cannot be moved by any power or cannot be taken by any force. It is a possession, too, of which the British nation is proud and on which it sets a very high value. What, then, are we to think of a man who sends a paper to one of the great reviews headed "The Uselessness of Gibraltar"? Gibraltar useless! The man who affirms that it is useless to Great Britain must be a candidate for a lunatic asylum, and the periodical which gives publicity to such an unpatriotic statement must surely be an enemy to the British Empire! Well, the man who declares that Gibraltar is useless and undertakes to prove its uselessness is W. Laird Clowes, and the publication in which his singular article appears is The Fortnightly Review.

Mr. Clowes holds that Gibraltar is useless because the whole of its harbor is exposed to the fire of the Spanish batteries which can be made to line the shores of the Bay. In old times British vessels could lie in the harbor of Gibraltar with perfect safety because it was out of the range of the Spanish guns. But now there is not a square yard of the surface of the Bay that is not commanded by the Spanish batteries. Mr. Clowes says:

A range of 3,000 yards was an extreme one for the guns and mortars of the last century; a range of 12,000 yards is comparatively little for the heavier guns of today. In the jubilee year a 9.2 inch wire gun fired at Shoeburyness at an angle of 40 degrees elevation, threw a 380 pound projectile to a distance of 21,000 yards, or nearly twelve statute miles; and were a similar experiment to be made today with a modern powder, an even more startling result would probably be secured. Now there is no part of the Spanish coast line of that Bay which is 12,000 yards, not merely from the anchorage, but from the heart of the rock itself; and that coast line is upwards of twelve miles long. In the event of hostilities with Great Britain, it might be, and doubtless would be, lined with batteries. There are already a number of guns in position along it. Recollecting that behind these batteries would be all the resources of Spain, and that behind Gibraltar would be only such resources as Gibraltar itself, or our fleet could furnish, we have to consider the question: Would Gibraltar so attacked be of the slightest use as a naval base?

The writer holds that it would not. Ships could not refit there. It could not be made a coaling station. The garrison itself could not be victualled if the Spanish opposed the entrance of the relieving ships. "With these guns duly protected or concealed, and with the assistance of position finders," the reviewer says, "the Spanish artillerists ought to be able, in ten minutes, to sink anything that is visible on Gibraltar Bay; and if they used smokeless powder they would not be obliged to betray their whereabouts to the people of the Rock."

Under such circumstances as these it is indeed difficult to see what use Gibraltar is to Great Britain. If it cannot be made a port of rendezvous for its ships, if neither merchant ships nor war ships are safe under the shelter of the guns of the Rock, it is hard to see what benefit Great Britain could derive from it in a war in which Spain took the side of the enemy.

Mr. Clowes believes that it would be to Great Britain's advantage to exchange Gibraltar with Spain for land and a harbor on the opposite side of the Strait. Ceuta, upon the coast of Morocco, he believes would make what Gibraltar can never become again to Great Britain—a first-class naval base. It has many advantages which Gibraltar does not possess, and its situation as a naval station is quite as favorable as that of Gibraltar. It will soon be known if Mr. Clowes is right in contending that the usefulness of Gibraltar has departed—that it is for the purposes for which it was used in former wars, obsolete. If the reviewer is wrong, there are authorities, both naval and military, who will hasten to show where and how he is mistaken.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WHATCOM, March 4.—The Reveille publishes a letter this morning, signed by W. F. Smith, written at Baker Island, Alaska, December 3, 1891, and mailed at Alert Bay, B. C., which states that the schooner Una, of this place, was wrecked thirty miles out at sea from Baker Island, and that undoubtedly all hands were lost, as her small boat drifted into Sea Otter Sound with other pieces of wreck.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The last meeting of Harrison's Cabinet was held yesterday. At its conclusion the President arose, and in a few words bade them good-by. He thanked them for the loyal support they had always given him; attributing much of the success of the administration to their wise counsels, faithful service and devotion to the country's good; thanked them for their personal good will and wished each one happiness and success, then shook hands with each and bade them "good-by."

SACRAMENTO, March 4.—In the Senate this afternoon after the Railroad Re-assessment bill had been passed, and the Senate had adjourned, there was an exciting scene. "You're a smart young man," said Carpenter, as he passed Burke on the way out. "Well, I am not the hired attorney of the Southern Pacific company," retorted Burke, "You're not the State and we will show you." Carpenter became angry, when Burke said "I apologize to you on account of your gray hairs." Carpenter snapped out, "You go to hell," and went out, when Ostrom said in a loud tone, "Every line of your conduct is mapped out at Fourth and Townsend streets."

VISALIA, March 4.—This morning the officers got a clue to the Armona Railroad robbers. Detective Smith and Deputy Sheriff Willy attempted to arrest them in the country seven miles west of here. The robbers opened a running fire, which the officers returned, and soon captured them. They proved to be two young men living near Goshen, named Frank Gibson and Elter Stokes. Stokes was shot through the shoulder. Both are now in jail here. On Thursday night last two masked men entered the S. P. R. station at Armona, near Hanford, in this county, and robbed the agent of about $200. The same tactics were employed as at the Goshen robbery which took place about a month ago.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 3.—An order has been filed with the Puget Mill Company, at Port Gamble, duplicating the cargo of the bark Cowlitz, which was probably lost off Cape Flattery six weeks ago. The owners have given the vessel up for lost. It is stated on good authority that when she arrived in San Francisco on the previous voyage she had six feet of water in her hold. Mr. E. G. Ames, the local agent at Port Gamble, says that the fact that she leaked is news to him, and that he considered the Cowlitz one of the staunchest vessels of their fleet. Her master, William Hanson, is a well-known Pacific Coast shipmaster, and has been in the employ of Pope & Talbot for many years. The Puget Mill company has no list of the other officers or crew of the ill-fated bark.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

IN northern climates people are very subject to colds, but the natural remedy is also produced in the same climate. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Large Run of Sea Trout—Unlawful Sale of Cigarettes—Funds for National League.

Steamship Owners to Visit This Province—The Silver Question—Y. M. C. A. Officers.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 3.—Judge Bole disposed of sixty cases in the County court yesterday.

Capt. Webster, manager of the Union Steamship Co., returned from England yesterday. Capt. Webster says that several of the company's most influential stockholders intend visiting British Columbia in the summer, with a view to extending their business operations.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A. for the present year are: President, J. Rogers; Vice-Presidents, E. B. Morgan and Dr. Brydon-Jack; Treasurer, Dr. Spencer; Recording Secretary, J. H. Kerr.

All the boat builders have built from twenty to thirty small craft in anticipation of the great demand this summer.

Mr. O. J. Evan-Thomas leaves Vancouver for England on Sunday. Mr. Evan-Thomas will be an almost irreparable loss to musical circles here.

American silver is being taken everywhere at par, with the exception of the banks and post office. The 20 per cent. discount scheme is hardly likely to be the means of seriously affecting the circulation of American silver. There is just enough anxiety in the situation to cause people to hoard up or deposit Canadian silver and throw the American on the Canadian market. There is scarcely any Canadian silver in circulation.

Madame Edwards-Moore gave a very enjoyable party to the pupils of her dancing class at Hotel Vancouver last evening. Madame Edwards-Moore came to Vancouver highly recommended, and after a successful term here, will visit Victoria.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 3.—The run of sea trout in the river was never larger than at present. The boats are averaging over twenty per day. The price is 75 cents each. No spring salmon have made their appearance yet.

The first case under Mr. Brown's tobacco act, passed two years ago, comes up tomorrow in the Police court. A Chinaman sold cigarettes to a boy under fifteen years of age, and will get the full benefit of the act.

Funds are to be collected here in aid of the National League, in response to Hon. Edward Blake's appeal.

Workingmen and leaders in labor circles will meet to-morrow night to form a social club.

In anticipation of the Health Act, the sanitary inspector is enforcing a thorough cleaning up of Chinatown.

There is talk of holding an inquest to ascertain the cause of the fire in Herring's drug store on Tuesday night

The survey for the Mud Bay canal will commence on Monday.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 3.—The miners' meeting which is to be held to-morrow in the opera house will result either in the strengthening or complete collapse of the miners' union. A secret ballot will be taken at the morning session for or against the continuance of this organization.

D. C. McKenzie, at present carrying on business as a furniture dealer on Commercial street, has leased two lots on Bastion street, adjoining Craig's carriage works, and will immediately commence the erection of a large store, 40x70, which he will occupy when completed.

The Texada Island Gold & Silver Mining Co., of which W. Stirtan is president, intend carrying on extensive operations on their property this spring. An American syndicate bonded this company's claim last year, but apparently the bond is to be allowed to lapse, as by the conditions work was to have been commenced on the 1st of the month, and as yet nothing has been heard of the parties who hold the bond.

Last year's conversazione given in the opera house in aid of the hospital proved such an entire success that arrangements are now being made by a ladies' committee to give a similar entertainment next month.

The funeral of Michael Bradley, killed in the No. 6 shaft, Wellington, on Wednesday, took place this morning under the auspices of Court Robert Dunsmuir, A. O. F. The mines were closed during the morning, and a large body of miners attended the funeral.

Since Mr. J. Hunter, M.P.P., purchased the electric light works in this city the plant has been much improved, and both the incandescent and arc light systems have been greatly extended.

At present there are only three vessels in the harbor loading N. V. C. Co.'s coal, the sailing ships and the steamer Romulus which arrived last night. The bark General Fairchild is due early next week, and several other vessels are on the way.

A masquerade ball is to be given in the Co-operative hall on March 23 by the members of the Diamond Dancing Club.

The Good Templars' convention closed last night, considerable business having been transacted. It was decided to engage a lecturer for the year to promote the temperance cause, also to hold a grand demonstration during the summer comprising all the lodges in Districts 1 and 2. The next convention will be held at Cowichan lodge, Duncan's, on the first Saturday in June.

James Cody died this afternoon of cancer, at the city hospital. Cody was one of the men arrested for complicity in the Bawnmore kidnapping case. He was committed for trial at the preliminary hearing; but at the Assizes was too sick to appear in Court. The deceased was about 54 years old and leaves a widow and several children in Yonkers, New York.

The steamer Empire arrived this morning from San Francisco with 82 tons of freight.

Map of British Columbia.

The Dominion Publishing Co., Vancouver, have issued a very fine map of the Province of British Columbia, drawn by L. Cass Woodman, C. E., Seattle. It is compiled from the latest Government surveys. Not alone does the map give a complete and distinct outline of the Province, but the various parliamentary districts are defined, and differently colored. There is, besides, some valuable and reliable statistical information provided. The map is convenient, as it is folded into a neat pocket-book.

Mrs. D.: "Just think, Mary, how terrible. The poor man was torn limb from limb." Mary: "Lor' bless us, marm, and men so scarce."