# Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.


## WANTED—A NEW GOLD FIELD.

Now that Cassiar has incontinently collapsed as a mining field, with no hope of resurrection, according to the Standard of Saturday, it is not advisable to waste time or space in discussing its merits or demerits. A mining district needs something more than a name or reputation of better days to keep it bolstered up successfully before the public—especially a public quick to judge reliability and extent of every new gold discovery. The country stands in need of a new placer gold field, or "poor man's diggings," which can be worked with a small sum of money and a large investment of energy, perseverance and labor. We need the mines in which individual miners may be richly rewarded, and not those where the expenditure of large capital is required even to develop the fact whether the mine will pay or not. If a mining district has ceased to pay, we see no fault in making that fact known. Cariboo had its day; Cassiar has followed suit. No one is more cognizant of this fact than the residents of the latter district, who must admit that about all the miners have deserted the camp and are now prospecting for new fields. Is it not better to have the public know the exact state of affairs than to entice men blindfolded into a field where no gold exists? New discoveries are being reported from several sections of the mainland, and it is quite possible that one or more of many prospective gold fields may yield enough of the precious metal to warrant the establishment of a good camp. It would not be reasonable to expect the camp to remain a permanent fixture after the ground had been thoroughly worked, as is the case at Cassiar. The Standard says that even the Chinamen have deserted Cassiar, because "there was not gold enough to pay their moderate expenses, and if a Chinaman cannot make a living there, why mislead white men in the belief that gold exists in paying quantities? The city is crowded with miners and prospectors, now from Cassiar, Cariboo and other mining camps, waiting to rush for the next gold field, which must surely exist where gold is found in such a large area of territory. Recent dispatches from Fort Hope are very encouraging, the indications are good, and as parties have gone to the locality to thoroughly determine the extent of the field, we may expect some news in a few days that possibly might bring the new gold field close to our doors.

## THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Our esteemed morning contemporary is still mourning over the recent appointment of a talented and experienced young lady from Canada and will not be comforted. He asserts (in his anxiety to connect the provincial secretary with the appointment) that the appointee is a resident of New Westminster district; while all his correspondents maintain that she is "a stranger," "a foreigner," and "an interloper." Query—Is a Canadian a foreigner? We commend the letter of "Many Canadians" in yesterday's *Colonist* to the perusal of our illiberal, illogical and untruthful contemporary and his correspondents. If a lady or gentleman be to be shut out from public employment merely because he or she is a Canadian, it is time that those who have come among us from east of the mountains and brought their money and their railway with them were apprised of the fact. They will then know how to act. We believe, superiority knows no geographical bounds, is bounded in by no political lines, and the men who aim to confine school appointments to natives of the province—simply because they are natives—will shortly find that the better sense of the country will repel them, and their sectional and narrow-minded doctrine.

## THE CONSPIRACY SCENTED.

There was a new hand at the bellows in the Times office last night, and he blew a mighty blast through the nozzle of the windy instrument which our evening friend so often calls into action against his opponents. The new hand's flatulent effort is directed at the school trustees, and like all blowhards he is inaccurate. The entire article is based upon false premises. There is strong reason to believe it is not unadvisable. He starts by saying that none will "assert that the fact of her (Miss Armstrong) being a comparative stranger should be a bar to her selection." What have certain correspondents of the Times been raving about for the past few days? Have they not repeatedly asserted that British Columbians only are entitled to the positions in the schools? Was it not that absurd position that called out the admirable letter of "Many Canadians" which no one has successfully answered yet? Instead of the Times announcing that "none will assert," etc., it ought to have written that all have asserted that their only objection to Miss Armstrong is that she is one of those dreadful Canadians who have lately managed by some means to climb over the Chinese wall which the Times and its writers had erected (in their imaginations) around the province with the object of corraling all the good things and fat offices for themselves and their relatives. The bellows-man next says that the trustees advertised "that all applicants must possess a certain pre-requisite termed in Ottawa the *legal* requirement." This is another inaccuracy. The advertisement laid down no such stipulation. Here is a copy of the advertisement:

VICTORIA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Written applications for the position of Principal of the Girls' Department Victoria City Public School, will be received by the undersigned until 6 p m. of Thursday, the 23rd instant.

CHAS HAYWARD,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

Further on the writer "lets the cat out of the bag" by ingenuously acknowledging, "the appointment beyond question is the most unpopular one that has ever been made in this city, not against Miss Armstrong personally, but in hostility to the trustees!" Precisely, then, we conclude that will hold good can be urged against Miss Armstrong. The floodgs of abuse which have been leveled at her through the Times and kindred organs were meant to react boomerang-like upon the trustees. Miss Armstrong is suffering vicariously, so that certain scribblers who dare not write over their own petty names may take a shy at the trustees. Would it not be a more manly course if the writer should attack the trustees (who are well able to protect themselves), and cease to discuss the fitness and her affairs? As a rule, we are averse to dragging the names of ladies into a newspaper controversy. We have referred to Miss Armstrong with reluctance, and as the Times has referred to Mrs Reid in a pointed manner, we have no alternative but to state the facts in connection with that lady's candidature. The Times asserts that four members were in favor of that lady—that she "became the favorite." As four constitute a majority, how did it happen that Mrs. Reid is not today principal of the girls' school? The truth, however, is that Mrs. Reid did not at any time command a sufficient vote to create a tie; only once did she receive a third of the votes, and after that *only* a sixth. The next statement, that Mrs Reid ranks as first-class grade "A" is another untruth. The certificate, as published by the superintendent of education, shows that Mrs. Reid holds a first-class grade "B." After having asserted that there is no opposition to Miss Armstrong, we are surprised to come across a sentence which arraigns Miss Armstrong as "a complete stranger, entered as a teacher." Miss Armstrong is a stranger, and, as we have already stated, that is the only reason her appointment is being so bitterly opposed. All the rest is claptrap; and as for the statement that she is "entered as a teacher," that is another Times falsehood. Miss Armstrong's certificates show that she taught for three years in Ontario, after which she entered the Port Hope model school as a student and graduated from that institution with honors. The concluding remarks of the Times about political influence having been exerted to secure the appointment is an unwarrantable and publication. This last slander is like the top, middle, side and foot of the superstructure which our evening contemporary has reared—untrue; and here we leave the subject with the consciousness that results will soon demonstrate that the board have made a selection which will be advantageous to the schools and creditable to the trustees.

## CANADIAN HORSES.

A point well worthy the attention of the imperial authorities was referred to by Lord Melgund at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution which was held recently. A lecture had been given on the occasion by Colonel F. S. Russell upon the subject of remounts for the cavalry and artillery, and in the discussion which ensued Lord Melgund spoke of the value of Canadian horses for light cavalry purposes, showing that they were both plentiful and cheap. He thought it would be advantageous, in fact, if the imperial government were to establish a depot in Canada for the purpose of purchasing and training horses for military purposes. Colonel Kingscote and Rear-Admiral Arthur endorsed this view, which will be fully confirmed by all who have any acquaintance with the Canadian horse trade. A similar suggestion has, indeed, been thrown out in one or two quarters before now, but hitherto it does not seem to have obtained the careful consideration to which it is entitled.

## Reply.

To THE EDITOR:—A correspondent of the Times in the early part of June, signing himself "Northwest," took it into his head to write a mild criticism on my letter which appeared in the columns of *The Colonist* a short time before.

When I notice how careful "Northwest" has been not to notice certain portions of my letter, I am led to believe that he assents to their truth; but tries by statements irrelevant to the question at issue to divert the public mind.

He said nothing about the learning respectability or truthfulness of the men who testified before the commission at Metlakahtla, or who had written to the Times. We simply quoted Mr. Clifford's own words as reported by the commissioners; and if his own words condemn him so much the worse for Mr. Clifford.

We did speak of men hostile to religion. When men can stand up in the presence of a bishop and before H. M. commission and denominate a passage of God's word dear to every true Christian's heart "bosh," I think I was not far wrong when I said "men hostile to religion."

It is really difficult to understand what "Northwest" means by his string of epithets, falsehood, uncharitableness, inhospitality, and cupidity. Until we find the contrary we must suppose "Northwest" a truthful man. He boasts of his knowledge of Northwest affairs and, of course, he must have an intimate acquaintance with the leading men of this section. "Northwest" dares not, even in his own name, state one instance, wherein either Messrs. Crosby or Green has exhibited the character described by either of his terms. I have no doubt at all that "Northwest" has already enjoyed the hospitality of Messrs. Green and Crosby and expressed himself as delighted with the progress the Indians have made in christianity and civilization, as certain gentlemen did two years ago when seeking the influence of the Methodist missionaries to secure for themselves lucrative offices. I may add that "Northwest," whether knows or not Dowan, though he now opposes these missionaries, will receive from Messrs. Crosby and Green a hearty welcome to their table should he visit their missions; but they will feel assured that they are not entertaining an angel in disguise.

It is an easy matter for men to write letters abusing the missionary, to make all sorts of wild charges; but it is another thing to substantiate them. I should regret if "Northwest's" career terminated as another defamer of missionaries up this coast, who, after doing his worst to slander the missionary had to leave on questionable grounds.

It is quite uncalled for on the part of "Northwest" to cast discredit on the ability of the officers sent to arrest the murderer of Youmans. The way in which these gentlemen acquitted themselves in connection with that sad affair commends itself to all impartial minds. But the fact stands, nevertheless, and no discredit to these gentlemen, that they could not have proceeded by way of the Naas, had not Mr. Green induced his Indians to take the course they did.

Messrs. Green and Crosby desire no thanks from the government for their action in this matter, and we would never have mentioned it again had not such men as Northwest charged them with disloyalty, a charge without one tittle of proof.

To my denial that the Methodist Indians disturbed the claimants to the timber lands, Northwest says, "There is largely preponderating evidence to the contrary. To this I say Mr. Northwest, bring forward your evidence at once or stand condemned as a false witness.

What local officials have been ignored? Very likely Northwest wants to have more of such justice dealt out to the Indians as was dispensed to them on the Naas in connection with Gravyard Point. "Why should not previous be taken to Victoria? Are high-salaried officials at the capital to sit in their offices undisturbed by the legitimate business it is their's to transact? The taxpayers of the Dominion say no.

Says Northwest, "The Northwest Indians had not a grievance until the Methodist missionaries so instructed them." Will Northwest, from the unfathomable depths of his knowledge, explain how it is in the history of Methodism on this coast, law and order have so triumphed at all our missions, that not a single warship has had to come to quell a disturbance or to arbitrate on differences between our people?

Northwest speaks of an "impudent and unwarrantable intrusion of Mr. Green and his few followers into the house of a chief." He pretends to understand this case. But he has either ignorantly or wilfully misrepresented it. The house referred to in Kitwancool with the consent of the chief, at whose earnest solicitation Mr. Green entered it for the purpose stated in my letter. Further, this house had been used for church and school purposes for nearly two years previous by William Henry Pierce.

What is the value of Northwest's statement? He says this case was taken to the attorney-general. To no one else. Does Northwest wish to shift the responsibility from its appropriate resting place? Northwest says, he does not go so far as to say that Christian Indians shall worship God when they please. What? Are Indians to be deprived of the privilege the laws of our land confer on every man who steps on our shore? Freedom to worship God. Northwest must have spent much of his time in Alaska, when that country was under the rule of the Czar; for his ideas of freedom seem foreign from British soil.

The closing sentences of his letter answer themselves. As Canadians, we boast of our freedom and the purity of the subject. As loyal citizens, we ask the officials of this country with whom we are necessarily brought into contact impartially to measure out to our missions that justice and fairness that every religious denomination in this country has a right to claim, and if this be not done, we shall appeal to the bar of public opinion.

D. JENNINGS.

THE most deadly foe to all malarial diseases is Ayer's Ague Cure, a combination of vegetable ingredients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparation. This remedy is as absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure is warranted. 4w

THE *Weekly Colonist*, now enlarged to 64 columns; reduced to $2 50 per year. Send for sample copy. 2t

## A TERRIFIC CYCLONE

### Sweeps Over Philadelphia—Hundreds of People Homeless.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—A terrific cyclone, sweeping up the Delaware river this afternoon, struck this city near Greenwich Point, demolishing a portion of the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing company and injuring several employes. It took a course across the river, wrecked the river steamer Major Reybold and the ferryboat Peerless. The storm blew Pilot Emory Townsend and Capt. Eugene Reybold, of the steamer Reybold, drowning the former and painfully injuring the captain. The Peerless was swept clean almost to the water's edge. When the Major Reybold was struck, it was seen that the cyclone's immense power came from its rotary motion. Several people were thrown through a hole to the lower deck, and all the upper works were swept away like chaff. The confusion among the passengers was indescribable, and some jumped into the river, but it is believed that all were rescued.

While the cyclone was upon the vessel everything was black as the blackest night. Sofas were broken to splinters and carpets torn to shreds in the cabin, as if they had been paper. The cyclone lasted about a minute, and after it passed the vessel rolled and pitched fearfully in the great waves and came near swamping.

THE STORM'S PATH.

The storm then passed over to the shipyards below Kensington, demolishing the buildings of the establishment. Then it took a course along the New Jersey river, demolishing all the buildings in its path up to the bridge at Camden. At this point the cyclone took an easterly course to Fifth street, Camden, embracing in its path all that section between Second and Fifth streets to the Delaware river, which washes the northern portion of the city.

Passing over the river and skirting Petty's Island the storm passed over to that part of the 25th ward of Philadelphia known as Richmond. In its ravages in Camden scores of dwelling houses were unroofed and many of them blown down, and the damage to business property along the river front is enormous. Hundreds of families are rendered homeless, and one victim, Charles Dainey, was killed outright.

Part of the American dredging company's wharf another, Harry Stevens, had a leg cut off by a flying piece of timber and will probably die.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

The track of the storm through Richmond, marked with death and destruction was almost due north from the PortRichmond coal wharves. About 150 dwelling houses were wrecked, or so badly damaged as to be rendered unfit for habitation, and 200 families were driven from their homes to be cared for by neighbors.

A number of persons were seriously, and some fatally, injured. A girl of 10 years, Lizzie McVeigh, was killed in her home, 172 Melvale street, in sight of her mother, who was herself pinioned to the floor by falling rafters a few feet from the dying child.

The cyclone is described by those who witnessed its progress in the river, as an immense, black, cone-shaped cloud, with the apex resting upon the water and the base mingling with rain clouds which hung in dense masses from the sky. It is impossible yet to estimate the amount of damage done.

AN OBSERVER'S STATEMENT.

John Dialogue, of Camden, whose works were destroyed, says: "Looking out of the door upon the river I saw the tornado's approach. It could see the buildings of the Philadelphia salt works on the Philadelphia side, going off like chaff. Then the storm struck the Major Reybold, which was partially abreast of my place. Portions of her upper works were hurled fully 400 feet into the air, a tremendous roar preceded it. The moving fury resembled a dense mass of rolling black smoke, and it traveled within ten feet of the surface of the river. A singular phenomenon was noticed, not only by myself but by all the men in the yards. This was a perfect ball of fire, fully ten feet in diameter, which swiftly accompanied the storm cloud. After playing havoc with my establishment, I saw this ball of fire explode, about 250 yards north of me, with a report so terrific as to shake the very foundations of buildings in my yard. Following this came a number of explosions, but with less force. All the sky to the eastward was unusually bright, and had a sort of rainbow appearance. In fact, this was one of the most remarkable sights of the kind that I had ever seen. The ball of fire which exploded, I am satisfied, played the mischief at the American dredging company's place."

MORE PARTICULARS.

Short & Harb's three story mill on Salmon street, Richmond, this city, was completely wrecked and scattered in all directions. There were about eighty people employed in the mill, most of them young girls, and the effect was to throw them into a panic. A large number jumped from the second story window, and were only slightly injured, while others were hurled to the ground by the falling walls and were struck by flying timbers and bricks.

Before the storm the air was filled with flying debris, and people seeing the awful sight, fled in terror by hundreds to their cellars. The cyclone lasted between four and five minutes, and was marked with terrific puffs and roars. It is a singular fact that flat-roofed houses suffered most. The wind, with the greatest ease, catching them under the cornice, lifted them as though they were sheets of paper. There is hardly an instance of where a mansard roof building was wrecked.

So great was the violence of the wind that fronts and sides of houses were mashed as if they were eggshells. Roofs were carried hundreds of yards away, shade trees were mowed down like platoons of soldiery on a battle field, and great monster trees that had stood the storms of years were uprooted or broken off like pipestems. The eccentricities of the wind could be seen on every side. Buildings which it would seem an ordinary storm would demolish and which were in the direct path of the storm, were spared, while their neighbors' modern structures of brick would be gutted or wrecked outright.

IN DELAWARE.

SMYRNA, Del., Aug. 3.—A terrible cyclone visited this section this afternoon, totally destroying property for miles. In a swath 300 feet wide stock was killed and orchards, cornfields, etc., destroyed. No lives are known to be lost.

## Present Teaching Staff of the Victoria City Public Schools.

HIGH SCHOOL.

| | Salary Per Month. |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. N. Muir, B. A. Principal | $110 |
| Mr. E. Offerhaus, 2d Master | 100 |

BOYS' SCHOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. A. Halliday, Principal | 100 |
| Mr. J. Thain, 1st Assistant | 80 |
| Mr. A. Dodds, 2d " | 70 |
| Miss Annie Gowen, 3d " | 60 |
| Miss Emily J. Gardiner, 4th Ass't | 60 |
| Miss Christina Forrest, 5th " | 50 |
| Miss Elinor M. Carmichael, 6th Ass't | 50 |

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss F. Ella Armstrong, Principal | 80 |
| Mrs. L. M. Caldwell, 1st Assistant | 70 |
| Mrs. Reid, 2nd Assistant | 70 |
| Miss Agnes Cameron, 3d Assistant | 60 |
| Miss L. A. Barron, 4th Assistant | 55 |
| Miss Lucretia Horton, 5th " | 50 |

JAMES BAY WARD SCHOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss M. V. Storey, Teacher | 70 |

JOHNSON STREET WARD SCHOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Harriet Jackson, Teacher | 70 |
| Total salaries per month | $1,205 |

SUPREME COURT.—The case of Vedder vs. Lumsden was continued during the whole of yesterday before Judge Gray and the hearing will be resumed to-day.

## Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

QUEBEC, July 27.—News of a terrible tragedy which occurred on an east bound I. C. R. express train shortly after it left Levis this morning has just been learned. A young man named Robert Kerr, a passenger on his way to New Richmond, Que., it appears was closely followed and watched by a man named Kehoe, representing himself as a Chicago detective on some special charge of which Kerr was accused. Kerr was interviewed by the latter in a second-class car shortly after the train left Levis station. Kehoe says that after the interview Kerr asked him to go into a first-class car to talk the matter over. To go into a first-class car it was necessary to pass through the passage of the postal car. Kehoe says he was in advance, and just as he reached the middle of the car two shots from a revolver were fired which he thought were aimed at him. He immediately ran into the adjoining car with a revolver in his hand and exclaimed that there was a man shooting at him. Upon investigation Kerr was found dead in the passage of the postal car with two bullet wounds in his head. Detective Skiffington, who was on board the train, at once arrested Kehoe and brought him and the corpse back to Quebec, arriving here between 2 and 3 p. m. An inquest will be held. Kerr is a fugitive from Minnesota.

TORONTO, July 27.—The Picton Times announces the death of Dr. R. J. Chapman, son of Dr. Joseph Chapman, of Cornish, N. H. The deceased was born in the State of New Hampshire on the 1st of December, 1803.

BELLEVILLE, July 24.—A Mrs. Lloyd, living near Hinton, having some difference with her husband, took a dose of paris green with the intention of frightening him. Unfortunately she took too much, and the dose proved fatal. A man named Wood, in the same neighborhood, is also seriously ill with symptoms of paris green poisoning, but is slowly recovering. Matrimonial differences are also the cause of this case.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 24.—Rev Father Du Gast has just returned from a clerical visit to Riel and the other prisoners now in custody of the authorities of Regina. Riel showed some willingness to conform to the rites of the church, and make confession, but upon the priest telling him that as he should make public an apostacy from the Church of Rome, he would now have to give him a written renunciation of such apostacy before granting absolution, he declined stating that he had a mission to fulfil and his conscience would not allow him to do so. All the other prisoners, who were duped into following Riel, are penitent, and express profound sorrow for their conduct.

ELORA, July 27.—At a barn raising near Kenilworth on Saturday the fall of a bent resulted in the death of one man, John Shaw, and the wounding of three others beyond much hope of recovery. Nineteen other persons were more or less injured.

The County Judge has declared that the recount of the ballots cast in the Scott Act election resulted in there being thirteen majority for the Act in St. Thomas.

OTTAWA, July 27.—Last nightwhilst arresting a man named Mc Manus near Anglesea Square, who was rather troublesome, detective Quinn dropped dead. As there are stories that he received a blow upon the head during the scuffle, a coroner's inquest is investigating the matter.

REGINA, July 24.—To-day Wm. Henry Jackson was tried before Justice Richardson and Legeune on a charge of treason-felony in connection with the rebellion. When asked whether he was guilty or not, the prisoner replied he had been Riel's secretary and wished to share his fate, whatever that was. Mr. Osler informed the court and the jury that the Crown had such reliable information as to Jackson's insanity that they could not press the case to conviction. Thos. E. Jackson gave evidence of his brother's-in-law sanity prior to and at the time of the Duck Lake engagement, J. B. McArthur, Q. C., for the prisoner, called Dr. Jukes, physician of the North West Mounted Police, who testified to Jackson's being subject to hallucinations and a mild type of insanity, probably curable under proper treatment, and that he would not consider him responsible for his acts. Dr. Cotton, of Regina, corroborated the evidence of Dr. Jukes. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the plea of insanity, and the sheriff was ordered to keep Jackson in charge until orders were received from the Lieutenant-Governor. The trial lasted about half an hour.

BATH, July 28.—Three brothers, Cornelius, Arnold and Frank Mills of this village, were out fishing on the bay this afternoon, when their boat capsized, and the two eldest, Cornelius and Arnold, were drowned. Frank saved himself by clinging to the boat until help came. Both bodies of the drowned were recovered.

Mr. George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific company, and Mr. Donald A. Smith sail for Canada August 13th. Mr. Stephen will return to England very shortly.

## Cumyow vs. Foreigner.

TO THE EDITOR:—During a residence of some twenty-six years in this province this is only the second time I appear by letter in print, but after reading "Fair Play's" most sensible letter, and having a few moments to spare, I think it but right that I should endorse that letter in *toto*. I think "Fair Play" has been lax in not letting the public know more about the native born Cumyow than that he is simply a British subject.

I have been identified with all kinds of business on this coast since 1858, and having had many transactions with Cumyow, particularly when he was the representative for four years of the important house of Kwong Lee & Co., at Yale, and in many other business transactions. It is a pleasure for me to have to pronounce him a young man of thorough business qualifications, speaking the best English, keeping a splendid set of books, writing a hand that many of us could envy, undertaking and carrying through successfully all transactions that might be entrusted to him; courteous and of gentlemanly bearing, which every one that knows him must admit, and which has given him the *entree* to many of our governmental and public receptions, etc.

I fully agree with "Fair Play" that if there were a white man (which there is not) competent to act, and being one of our citizens he should, of course, be preferred.

I would mention that I have not seen Cumyow for some six weeks, nor said one word on this subject to him or to any one connected with him, and being thoroughly opposed to the Chinese element I hope that these few unsolicited words on behalf of a deserving young man who has worked himself to, I might say, an enviable position, may be taken as impartial by the government and public from one who, outside of his home, has the welfare of British Columbia at heart.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## Municipal Council.

The regular meeting of the council was held last evening at 8 o'clock.

Present—His Worship the Mayor in the chair, and Couns. McKillican, Smith, Earle, Ward, Grant, Teague and Warner.

The minutes of last regular meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Julius Barran, asking use of Yates street for building purposes. Granted.

From James Wild, 11 Charing Cross, London, stating that corrections had been made in the city map, and the 500 copies ordered would be immediately forwarded. Filed.

From Julius Barran, asking street lines of Douglas street. Granted.

From Wong Duck Cam, asking for a license to carry on a pawnbroking business in Victoria, stating that all accounts would be kept in English, and every assistance given the police. Received and filed.

From J. Stanford, asking for use of Princess avenue for building purposes. Granted.

From Chester P. Davies, M. A. S. C. E., stating that he had received the communication of the council, and would be happy to forward them a suitable system of sewerage, and would probably pay a visit to the city for the purpose of becoming acquainted with its nature. Received and filed.

From Sister Mary Providence of the St. Ann's convent, stating that the approach to the residence of the convent had been destroyed, and asked that it be opened, the cost of same being about $300. Referred to finance committee for report.

From Nicholles & Renouf, asking permission to remove a wooden building, corner Yates and Broad streets. Referred to fire wardens for report.

From Robertson & Marble, asking permission to build a bridge over the sidewalk on Johnson street for use in connection with their carriage factory. Granted subject to supervision of street committee.

From Mr. Williams, asking that the sidewalk be laid in front of his brick building on Yates street. The old one was worn out previous to building operations being commenced. Request granted.

From David Spencer, asking for certain street lines in the Work estate. Granted.

From A. J. Rowbotham & Co., in reference to a bill owed to the firm by the superintendent of police. Referred to police committee for report.

TENDERS FOR DRAIN.

The following tenders were read for the building of the View street drain: Patrick Gilligan, $1200; Wild & McLeod, $1331; Ed. Maslin, $1925; Thomas Williams, $1725; James Baker, $1125.

Coun. Ward moved that the awarding of the contract be deferred until after the meeting of the council, as the lowest tender was in excess of the amount contemplated.

Coun. Braden said there was little use deferring it, as the work would have to be done.

Coun. Grant thought the drain should be constructed.

Coun. Earle said that the work had been thoroughly considered by the committee, and there was no doubt about the necessity and utility. He would second Coun. Ward's motion.

The matter was deferred.

POLICE CONSTABLE.

The following applied for the vacant position on the police force: Peter McDonald, W. Jackson, Geo. T. Buck, John McLaren, Edwin McLeod, Kenneth Nicholson, Ed. Able, Fritz Spohr, J. S. McDowell, John Bush, Albert Spencer, S. Hart, E. H. Babbett, W. Wood and W H. H. Adams.

The ballot was spread and the cigar-box passed around by Mr. Partridge. On the third ballot Mr. John McLaren was elected by secrets of 4 to 3.

CONSOLIDATION OF BYLAWS.

Coun. Grant moved, seconded by Coun. McKillican, that the sum of $300 be voted to defray the expenses of revising and consolidating the bylaws.

His worship stated that the city barrister was at present prosecuting the work.

The motion carried.

SANITARY.

Officer Flewin reported the existence of a couple of nuisances, and also that the Chinese corner of Johnson and Flegard streets had refused to remove it, though he would place it in a proper condition.

Coun. Ward moved that the usual notices be served, and that the Chinaman be prosecuted for having a nuisance.

Coun. Braden thought the owner should be compelled to build a chimney if fire was used in the furnace. It was too bad to roast hogs Sunday.

Couns. Grant and Warner testified to the furnace being a nuisance and a danger.

The matter was referred to the fire wardens to take the necessary action in the case.

Coun. McKillican said that complaints were numerous about the depositing of filth on Stelly's field.

On motion of Coun. Ward the inspector of nuisances was instructed to take proceedings against the offending parties.

STREET COMMITTEE REPORT.

The above committee reported that the blasting of rock at the head of Pandora street would cost $1,200, and that the work be deferred.

With reference to Mr. Gore's application for rock, they recommended that he be granted 100 yards of rock at $2.50 per yard.

The report was received and adopted.

WATER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The waterwork's committee reported as follows: 1. With reference to the petition of James Bay residents for water, they recommended that pipes be laid on streets as indicated on a plan so soon as the pipes are on hand, provided sufficient consumers were secured. 2. They recommended that Coughlan & Mason take a special service from the main to supply Mr. Mason's house and disconnect the present supply from the brickyard pipe; that Mr. Humber connect a pipe between the main and the meter for the purpose of drawing water to the buildings on the Gorge road; also that larger services be given the brickyards. 3. They could not recommend the Yates street extension. 4. They recommended the shutting off of water during certain hours, and that stopcocks be put in at junctions, to enable them to shut off the water at the prescribed hours.

Attached to the report was a plan of the James Bay extension, which includes the laying of pipes on Simcoe, Michigan, Superior, Menzies and Oswego streets; also the signatures of fifteen guaranteed consumers.

Coun. Smith said that the cost would be about $1,000, and that there was no doubt that the addition would pay ten per cent.

The report on motion of Coun. Warner was adopted.

CITY POUND.

Coun. Grant asked if it was most desirable and just that the pound should be removed from its present position, as it was a great annoyance to the people in the neighborhood.

Coun. McKillican thought that the city property at Spring Ridge was the most desirable place at present.

Coun. Braden bore personal testimony to the annoyance caused by the presence of the numerous dogs.

BASTION STREET GAOL.

Coun. Ward moved that their representatives in the provincial legislature be requested to use their influence to secure the old Bastion gaol site to the use and possession of the city.

Coun. Grant agreed with and seconded the motion. He thought the local government should give them this piece of property, seeing that they had dealt so liberally with New Westminster.

Coun. Ward asked if it was not time they were considering the advisability of creating a city police station, as the new government gaol would be finished in November.

The council then went into committee of the whole.

## Coroner's Inquest.

The continuation of the inquiry into the cause of the Enterprise steamer disaster was held yesterday at two o'clock.

Capt. Ashbury Insley, sworn—Said that he was master of the steamer Rithet at the time of the collision with the Enterprise off Cadboro Point on Tuesday of last week; was in the dining saloon at the time getting lunch; this was about two in the afternoon; heard the signal of the Rithet to the approaching boat to go to port; we usually passed the down boat in that vicinity; was expecting her at the time; remained in my seat at the table; some little time after the whistle blew heard the gong signal to the engineer; it struck one bell; this was to stop the engine; the time between the whistle and gong signals could not have been more than five minutes; he had left the quartermaster, Randall, in the pilot house at the wheel; asked Randall when he put him in charge of the wheel if he understood the bells, and he stated that he did; he left no further orders, as it was a standing order that when approaching a boat they should leave plenty of room; did not know whether the mate was on deck; he was not in the pilot house; the quartermaster at the wheel was in charge of the boat when witness left; he does not hold a certificate of any class that I am aware of; had confidence that Randall was competent to steer the boat in the locality they were in; he had acted as quartermaster on the Yosemite, and Capt. Irving had transferred him to the Rithet, he had been on the Rithet for several trips; at the time the whistle blew he knew the Rithet must be nearing Cadboro Point, to the southward; when the gong sounded I left my chair and started for the pilot house; did not reach the pilot house before the collision; was near the door of the saloon when the collision occurred; it did not cause much shock on the Rithet; could not swear positively whether he went first to the pilot house or the main deck; the Rithet's bow had run into the Enterprise at the boiler deck, almost parallel with the hull; he found the quartermaster in the pilot house; he then noticed the position of the boat; the deck began to lift and the hull to sink; there was considerable excitement among the passengers on the Enterprise; he then went down to the main deck, and met Capt. Rudlin on that deck; he asked the latter how the accident happened; he made no answer, and seemed as though he was not on his own boat; Capt. Rudlin exclaimed, "My God! she's sinking;" witness told him she was not sinking rapidly, and he should be on his own boat looking after the passengers and getting his boats out; many of the passengers of the Enterprise climbed on to the Rithet over the boiler deck; noticed that there was a rip tide, two currents meeting, and noticed that if they kept the Rithet ahead the boats would part, so as to enable the passengers to get off the Enterprise; Captain Rudlin must have followed him to the hurricane deck of the Rithet to assist in getting the boats out; during this time he noticed a number of men swimming in the water and also some of the cattle; the steamers drifted apart rapidly; it was some ten or fifteen minutes after the collision that the steamer Western Slope came to their assistance; she was probably summoned by the whistle of the Enterprise; by the time she came over most of the Enterprise passengers were aboard the Rithet and the boats were picking up those who were in the water; the Enterprise rested on the forecastle deck of the Rithet, and the two did not separate until the Slope towed the Enterprise away; at this time the mast of the Enterprise fell over; it came foul of the davit posts of the Rithet; the pilot-house of the Enterprise was not smashed by the Rithet; it raised up when the Slope towed her away, on account of the settling of the hull; the damage to the pilot-house was done at this time; as he had noticed particularly; a portion of the furniture and the carpet and floor of the Enterprise captain's cabin remained on the deck of the Rithet when she was towed away; as there was plenty of sea room at the time it considered the Rithet perfectly safe in charge of the quartermaster for a short time; had never seen his mate's certificate; he had told him that he had one when he joined the steamer; he had never asked him for it.

To Mr. Irving—The Rithet entered the Enterprise almost parallel with the hull; the captain's cabin is situated partly over the guards; had the Enterprise been a bluff-bowed boat the blow would probably have glanced off; witness held a captain's certificate; the Rithet was a properly certificated boat; they lost no passengers; he had known Randall before on the Yosemite, and when he took charge of the Rithet Randall was on the boat; he had made two short trips on the Yosemite with Randall as quartermaster and had full confidence in him as helmsman; had left him before at times in charge of the wheel, but never when in close quarters; there was ample sea room where the collision occurred; had asked Randall if he understood the bells, and when he said he did was satisfied to leave him in charge of the wheel; he had heard some exclamations from the passengers as he was on the way from the saloon; he took charge of the wheel when he got to the pilot house; after the collision he noticed that the wheel was hard to port; this would have the tendency to throw the Rithet away from the Enterprise. [Witness here illustrated what the effect would be if both vessels were hard to port.] The hydraulic steering gear was not in operation; the Rithet answers her helm very readily at times, when currents did not interfere; the engineer would answer the signal bell promptly.

To Mr. Gannaway—The position of the Rithet's wheel, hard-a port, was the proper one for it to be in; could not say whether the Chinaman drowned could have been saved; the vessel did not sink rapidly; the fore part of the boat first; everything possible was done to save the passengers; there was quite an excitement among them.

Harry Randall, sworn, deposed that he was quartermaster of the Rithet at the time of the collision; was left in charge of the wheel at about a quarter to two; the steamer at this time was coming through Trial Island Pass, heading up for the beacon; saw the Enterprise shortly afterward over the reef at Ten-mile Point; she was to the port of the point, and we were just past the beacon in the channel; we were about a mile apart; when the steamers were about a quarter of a mile I blew our whistle; don't know whether she answered; the steamers at the time were heading almost directly for each other; he saw the Enterprise other starboarding her wheel or else swinging with the tide; he made a remark to the mate who was standing alongside of him in the pilot house saying, "My God! what's the man trying to do! He's going to cross our bow;" didn't shift the wheel then—was not aware what they were going to do; the wheel was a little to port; the mate stopped the engine, and at the same time I put the wheel hard to port; this was at the time the Enterprise was trying to port; previous to this she was on our starboard bow; she then shifted hard to port, and we struck her as she was passing; at the time she was hard to port we were about ten vessel's lengths off; did not receive an order to go hard to port as that was the regular rule; the mate helped to put it over; we were heading toward San Juan island when the vessels struck; the Rithet struck the Enterprise on the port side; both steamers were nearly and going off to port when they struck; as soon as the collision occurred the mate left the pilot-house to clear the boats, and Captain Insley came into the house at about the same time; Captain Insley took a look around, and then they both went below to the freight deck; he there saw Captain Rudlin coming aboard in a small boat and heard him singing out three or four times, "On the Rithet, lower the boats;" witness heard the conversation between the two captains, as evidenced by Captain Insley; the latter then told the wiggs to help the mate lower the boats; took one of the wiggs and one of the boats and commenced picking up the passengers; they pulled to the stern and a number of Chinese on the steamer wanted them to come to them; he would not, as they could get from one steamer to the other; they picked a number of people up, and were the last boat in; the pilot-house of the Enterprise was not struck by the Rithet; the mate was standing inside the pilot-house door, almost in a direct line with the Rithet's nose; he stood there a second, looking at the Rithet, and then run for the paddle-box on the port side; had he remained in the pilot house he would not have been hurt; he was directly in front of the Rithet's nose when she struck, and the shock threw him in the air; the Rithet's jib-stay struck under the Enterprise's boiler deck and lifted it up and splinters were flying around; this was where the mate of the Enterprise was hurt; when witness got on board and the Rithet backed out from the Enterprise the latter's mast fell; the duties of the quartermaster are to steer the boat, keep the pilot-house in order, and to attend to the gangways at landings; have been a seaman all my life; do not hold any certificate; have acted as mate of a steamer in the United States.

To Mr. Irving—Had not seen the Enterprise when Capt. Insley handed over the wheel to me; the mate came into the pilot house just before I whistled; did not know when she was swinging to the starboard what they were trying to do on the Enterprise; thought she must have misunderstood the signal; she gave no indication how she was going; it is the rule that the down steamer has the right of way, and the Enterprise should have given the whistle as to which direction should be taken; the steamer was about 500 yards from shore on the port side; navigation is safe within 50 or 60 yards of James Island have been working for about four months for Capt. Irving; am never left in charge of the wheel on the Yosemite; either the captain or mate are in the pilot house; have never been in sole charge; stern-wheeler bells are different from side-wheel steamers; have been used to both.

To Mr. Gannaway—The mate was near enough to give any orders when the whistles was blown.

To the Coroner—I understand the use of the chart and compass, and can take a boat anywhere around this island.

At five o'clock the inquest was adjourned until Friday at 2 o'clock.

## The Chinese Interpreter.

TO THE EDITOR:—"Fair Play" in his answer to "Scrutator" seems to be very much exercised about the interpreter that is to be appointed being a citizen, certainly, if possible, he should be; but the principle involved appears to me to be to secure justice. The experience of the judges and juries on this coast, and the testimony published in the Chinese commission report proves that it is almost impossible to arrive at the truth in any case where