

FIRST ANNUAL BALL.

Large Attendance and Other Necessities for a Successful Ball.

From Saturday's Daily.

Every one of the 250 persons who attended the first annual ball of the Victoria Canoe Club, at the Mount Baker Hotel last night, is to-day praising that event. After the dancers found their way into the corridors there was no crowding and all had plenty of room in which to enjoy the dances.

The car service could not be complained of, the cars running regularly and without accident. Therefore, all were there on time and in the best of spirits. Dancing commenced about nine o'clock and continued until an early hour this morning, eighteen regular and four extra dances occupying the time of those present. The honor set in the first lancers was composed of His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Erb; Commodore T. S. Gore and Mrs. Dewdney; Secretary O. M. Page and Miss Nelson; William Christie and Miss Christie.

The hall was handsomely decorated with hundreds of small and large flags of all nations. The walls and pillars were covered with bunting with here and there a pretty design which, with the other decorations, gave the place a very festive appearance. On either side of the main entrance were canoes one of them full rigged and decorated with the club colors. The ball room and corridors were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and Chinese lanterns which produced a very pretty effect when the dancers were in motion.

The music supplied by Richardson's orchestra was like every other department of the ball, placed in good hands and as a consequence there could be no complaint on that score.

Mr. Virtue upheld his reputation as a caterer, serving one of those dainty suppers which tired dancers know so well how to enjoy.

The members of the executive of the club in whose charge the affair was placed deserve a great deal of credit, having worked hard for the success attained. Mr. Virtue also assisted very materially, having a competent staff to attend to the wants of the guests.

Last but far from least the tramway company should not be forgotten, having provided a car service that prevented any from being inconvenienced. A number of cars were kept in waiting until the end of the ball, and with their tired but still lively burdens started for town and then ran over the different routes, taking all as near home as possible.

CHINESE LABORERS.

Protest Against Employing Chinese on the Esquimalt Fortifications.

The trades and labor council has decided to hold a public meeting to discuss the question of the employment of Chinese on the Esquimalt fortification works. In answer to a dispatch the following letter was received from Col. Prior, M. P.:

Ottawa, March 26, 1894.

Wm. McKay, Esq., Secretary of Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B. C.

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a telegram from you dated 25th inst., asking me to protest against the employment of Chinese on the Esquimalt fortifications. I had already done so long before the receipt of your telegram. Before I left Victoria I heard that one or two Chinese were being employed on the works, so I wrote the officer commanding that I had some 40 odd men in the garrison artillery that were out of work, and as there were the men destined to fight the guns in case of trouble arising that I considered they should have the first chance at getting work. His answer was most unsatisfactory and so I forwarded it to Ottawa. As soon as I arrived here I interviewed the government on the subject and protested against the employment of Chinese on government works. The works are being carried out by the Imperial government, and thus the Dominion government has no say in the question of labor, but inasmuch as the Dominion government are contributing to the cost of the same I consider they have with fairness asked that their own taxpayers should be employed. In consequence, therefore, to bring the matter prominently before the house, I put a question on the paper (a copy of which I now enclose you) and I hope to have an answer in a few days to the question. I am afraid the government will not act directly with Esquimalt, as I do not see how they can, but I think they will urge the Imperial government to use white labor.

I may say I have written to one of my personal friends in the English House of Commons, asking him to bring the matter up. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. G. PRIOR.

The secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter. It was decided to call a special meeting of the council for Tuesday evening to consider the question of nominating a labor candidate for the provincial legislature. Other matters of interest to workmen were discussed.

SOCIETIES.

Sunset Lodge No. 10 held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening. After the ordinary business of the lodge was over a debate was held by Par West Lodge No. 1, and Sunset Lodge No. 10, subject: "Would a lodge of Pythian Sisters, recognized by the Supreme Lodge, be beneficial to the order in this city?" The affirmative was taken by Par West Lodge No. 1, T. Desay (leader), J. M. Hughes, J. F. Bledsoe, S. Jones and P. Leroy. The negative was taken by the following members of Sunset Lodge No. 10: E. J. Wal (leader), Thomas Watson, H. A. Levin, C. B. Lookhart and D. McDougall. The officers of Victoria Lodge were appointed judges and gave their decision in favor of Sunset Lodge No. 10 for the negative side. There was a good attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent. It is understood that a series of debates will be held during the season by the different lodges.

At the regular meeting of Acme Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., two candidates for membership were received, and duly initiated, the team officiating. The committee on the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the order reported progress. Secretary, the 25th inst., being the day set for the celebration. Further notice of the matter will be given. Under the head of the good of the order, the visiting brethren favor the lodge with several interesting addresses, also songs, both comic and sentimental, by several of the members, all leaving well satisfied with having spent an interesting evening.

ing evening. On Monday evening there will be work in the first and second degrees, when a full attendance is requested.

A. O. F.

The B. C. Circle, No. 118, Companions of the Forest, met last Monday evening and important business was disposed of. One candidate was initiated and two propositions were received, which will be dealt with at the next meeting. The sisters will hold a social entertainment in Philharmonic Hall on May 8th, when the operetta produced by the Juveniles a few nights ago will be repeated, in which 50 young people will take part. There will also be presented during the performance a song of skill.

Court Vancouver will meet on Monday evening when a number of candidates are to be initiated.

TRANSFER OF STEAMBOATS.

The North Pacific and Sehome in U. P. Hands.

The Tacoma Ledger says: To-day the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship company will formally transfer back to the steamer North Pacific and Sehome.

E. J. Haskins, of Seattle, was captain of the Union Pacific on the Sound until last June, has been authorized by that company to take charge of the boats.

Mr. Rathbone was in the city yesterday, taking an inventory of all the steamships of the company for the purpose of comparing it with the inventory made at the time of the charter.

It is not known what will be done with the steamers. Some say they will be taken around to the Union Pacific boneyard at Portland and will be laid up there until times permanently improve. Others think that they will be left right where they are. The Union Pacific, they say, will not avoid the expense of taking them around the cape, and will be where they will be needed when times improve. Mr. Rathbone said yesterday that his instructions were simply to take charge of the boats. He will leave for Portland to-day or tomorrow to report their condition and receive instructions.

The steamers have been under lease by the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship company for two years. Last summer the steamer North Pacific was sold to the Puget Sound Navigation Company. That company ran her for about six months and then, as she was not paying, cancelled the lease.

The steamer Sehome was turned over to the Union Pacific by the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship company nearly a year ago. The Union Pacific relet her to the Pacific Navigation company, which operated her up to a short time ago, when she was allowed to pass back into the hands of the Union Pacific. That company desired the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship company to take charge of her, which it did; though it was under no obligation to do so. Since then the boats have been tied up with no one to watch them or to help them. They are in excellent condition so far as can be seen. The steamer City of Seattle, belonging to the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship company is still undergoing repairs at the sea wall, and is being prepared for service. In case business picks up sufficient to warrant her being placed on a run.

UP BAROLAY SOUND.

Imported Hay for Farmers—Heavy Snow in the Mountains.

Alberni, B. C., April 12.—The steamer Maude came in last week with a cargo of hay, a sad reflection on the energy of ranchers here, some of whom have been in the valley eight or ten years and cannot raise enough hay to feed their stock through the winter.

Last night a subscription ball was held in Ward's hotel building. About thirty couples were present and all enjoyed themselves.

The snow in the mountains about Chin Creek is very deep, up to the head, near the Golden Eagle camp, it varies from 8 to 20 feet deep, the former depth being on the roof of the cabin. A snowslide has swept down over the snow-covered slopes of Chin Creek. It is rumored here that the Duke of Montrose is coming to see the Golden Eagle.

It is reported that several claims have been recorded by different parties and litigation may be looked for in that connection.

Prospectors cannot do much for some time to come except on the lower ranges.

Who is Right About It?

A. L. Pender is a Dominion land surveyor in the employ of the survey branch of the lands and works department of British Columbia. J. McIlroy is an assistant of Dr. Sedgwick in charge of the geological survey branch of the department of the Interior at Ottawa. Both have been employed in the northwest part of this province. A year or two ago Mr. Pender compiled, possibly from his own surveys and other duly attested and trustworthy sources, and the department of lands and works published a map of that section of British Columbia. Last year Mr. McIlroy was instructed to examine the country in the vicinity of the southern part of Alaska. His examination led him along the Naas river, and following it from the mouth of Gh-melton creek in a north-westerly direction, he says in his report: "It was found that the main branch of this river, as found on Mr. Pender's recent map, does not exist, the whole river occupying approximately the position assigned to the north-west branch of the map referred to. When 'doctors' differ who shall decide? But what shall be thought of the reliability of the maps thus discredited by the first survey?" The order reported progress. Secretary, the 25th inst., being the day set for the celebration. Further notice of the matter will be given. Under the head of the good of the order, the visiting brethren favor the lodge with several interesting addresses, also songs, both comic and sentimental, by several of the members, all leaving well satisfied with having spent an interesting evening.

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AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

Boy Who Was at Savary Island the Night of the Murder.

Special Constable J. F. Bledsoe returned from the Sound this morning with Louis Bolkha, the eight year old son of the Indian woman who was charged with the murder of the Savary island murder. The boy is a very important witness in the case, being the only one actually present at the house at the time the murder was committed. He was at Savary island with his mother, and ran up to the house when the shooting began. He found the two men dead, and hurried back to camp to tell his mother. He was in the sick room the night of the murder, and saw the effect of a debate. Lynn returned shortly afterwards and ordered them to get ready to leave immediately. A few days later Lynn threatened to cut the boy's throat, fearing that he knew too much about the crime. The mother implored for him and he was spared. On the return to the American side Lynn further threatened the boy, and at the request of his mother, her relatives in the United States took him and placed him in some institution in Pualup. It was from there that he came to-day. He is in the provincial police headquarters, and will tell his story at the preliminary hearing. It is assumed that he will carry out to the full extent the one man vote principle. Even a modified approach to such a proposal by a formula of one vote one man would involve a redistribution of seats (Conservative cheers and cries "Ireland") and a breaking up on a large scale of electoral boundaries. The bill certainly limited plural voting. It may be argued, he said, that interference with plural voting, weakened the bulwarks of property, but he did not see how. It was a fact that in the great cities, where the bulk of political power was in the hands of those who did not enjoy the privilege of plural voting, the Conservatives were making ground (Conservative cheers). The bill, he thought, was a mild and rational measure, and as a whole would do away with the inconvenience and cost of registration and strengthen confidence in the institutions of the country.

A. J. Balfour said that the bill covered a great deal of ground, and it introduced changes in the electoral system more important than Mr. Morley indicated. He thought that the bill was necessary, and that a revision of the registration every six months would throw an additional burden on the taxpayers. Simultaneous elections would necessitate the appointment of supplementary police, calling out the military and add greatly to the cost of the election. In addition to plural voting, he asked why should the government endeavor to abolish the least harmful among the anomalies of the constitution? He thought that the bill was a mild and rational measure, and as a whole would do away with the inconvenience and cost of registration and strengthen confidence in the institutions of the country.

St. James Henry opposed the bill on the ground that it would disfranchise occupation voters.

The bill was then read a first time.

When Mr. Morley rose to move the bill, he introduced the resolution that the bill be read a second time. Mr. Frederick R. Baskin moved to adjourn the house in order to discuss the failure of the government to provide relief for the existing agricultural depression. Mr. Baskin said that the bill was a mild and rational measure, and as a whole would do away with the inconvenience and cost of registration and strengthen confidence in the institutions of the country.

Threatened the Socialists.

London, April 13.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News says that Gen. Baron von Schoenfeld, commander of the Second army corps, speaking at a banquet given by the mayor, threatened the socialists in a manner which provoked a sensation among his hearers. He said among other things: "You may be ashamed of our assistance when the battle begins for the existence of society and the preservation of property. When the bourgeoisie stand in the first row to resist the attack of the lawless, the soldiers will stand to their rescue. In view of the fact that he is in the confidence of the emperor, the effect of his speech is greater than otherwise.

Mischievous Parisian Press.

Paris, April 13.—The Figaro publishes an alleged interview with King Humbert, in which his majesty is credited with declaring that the difficulties and misunderstandings between France and Italy had been caused by the French customs tariff, but at the bottom there was no difficulty between France and Italy. His majesty declared that his meeting with Emperor William at Venice had no particular object. Referring to the talk of war, his majesty said: "I know that the emperor of Austria, the German emperor and the czar share my pacific sentiments. Moreover, a victory nowadays would be terrible, accompanied with so much bloodshed that no sovereign can think of war without a shudder."

Trouble at Midwinter Fair.

San Francisco, April 12.—A serious complication has arisen between the foreign exhibitors in the liberal arts building and the administration bureau over the arrest yesterday of one of the employees in the building.

Marine.

The steamer Isabel went around to Esquimalt this morning to go on the marine ways.

H. M. S. Phœnix arrived this morning from Comox. She leaves this afternoon again for Seymour Narrows to pick up some of the men left there surviving. She will return about the 25th.

The little steamer Fairy, which was captured some time ago by the revenue launch Black Top while trying to smuggle in eight Chinese, was turned over Thursday by Deputy United States Marshal Lee Baker to Captain Roth of the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott, to do service as a revenue launch.

Swedish and Danish are displayed. Japan has taken similar notice of the affront. The greatest of ill feeling predominates and a determination is expressed to have the discharge of the guard before the exhibits will reopen. On a formal complaint, protesting against the conduct of the guard, being presented to the executive committee, he was promptly discharged and the exhibits were immediately reopened.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CRISIS.

The Whole Matter to be Referred to Lord Ripon.

St. John's, Nfld., April 13.—The White-party passed resolutions through the assembly this afternoon demanding a dissolution of the house and requesting the governor to telegraph the reason of their action to the secretary of the colonies, Lord Ripon, asking him to decide the whole question. The reasons alleged are that the White-party, who have two-thirds of the whole membership of the house and possess the entire confidence of the people, are accused of offences which have been legalized by the continued customs of the country, and that the members who have been unseated are not guilty of any violation of the spirit of the law, although they may have violated its letter. The positions taken by the judge are untenable and fraught with great dangers to the liberties and rights of the people. As representatives of the people they are responsible to them alone and are willing to go before them and accept their decision on the whole subject. The resolutions were passed unanimously. The opposition party remained away, so as to dissipate any evidence of the sincerity of the vote. The resolutions also passed the legislative council, although there was a stiff debate, but many members abstained from interfering with matters directly concerning the province of the lower chamber. The legislative councillors are appointed for life, and therefore are not immediately interested in party issues.

The new executive has not yet been completed. It is likely to be decided tomorrow and will probably take office on Monday morning. The outgoing ministry had their last audience with the governor to-day. They presented and settled all matters requiring arrangement. The assembly will probably be prorogued on Monday for a month or six weeks in order to give the government side time to formulate their plans. It is expected they will hold the bye-election at Bay de Verde early in May, and put two strong candidates up, by which they hope to win a seat, although the majority last November was only 300.

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The well known Boston physician and surgeon, Dr. A. W. K. Newton, whose portrait is given above, states very emphatically that this compound is the most reliable tonic and strength-giver he has found for the peculiar and dangerous condition of the system that follows the grip. "It is not a patent medicine, and it is not to be confounded with the ordinary nervines, flitters or sarsaparillas. It is as much superior to them in formula and results as the diamond is superior to glass. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, and is nature's food for the brain."

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Proving the Bullet-Proof Coat.

Herr Dowe, the inventor of the alleged bullet-proof coat, has made some further public experiments with his invention. He claims to have essentially proved the coat. The experiments were as follows: At a distance of 175 metres an object was fired at with the old Mauser rifle, and then with the rifle used at present in the army, the projectile of which, as is known, penetrates the bodies of four men behind the other. The object fired at was an eight centimetre thickness of best steel wire gauze. The bullets from the modern arm passed clean through it, while when the Mauser rifle was used, pieces of the lead stuck fast to the gauze. A steel plate about half a centimetre in thickness was also pierced.

A piece of one of Herr Dowe's bullet-proof coats was now fired at. It was fastened to an iron frame and was the length of a man's chest, and about three-quarters the breadth. The front was covered with military cloth, to which no buttons were attached, and the back with girth holland. Several shots were fired at it with both rifles, and the front of the coat was struck fifteen times. Three of the shots were close together and formed a large hole, but none of the bullets pierced the back, though the points could be felt. The coat was from five and a half to six centimetres thick. Herr Dowe states that when the coat is made by his machinery and properly pressed it will weigh only about eight pounds. It seems to be somewhat too heavy for the infantry, but might perhaps be for the artillery. Herr Dowe states that he has already received orders for girders for military expeditions in the Cameroons.

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Earth's Best Spring Medicine—Grand Encouragement for Every Weak and Run-down Man and Woman in Canada—How Some of Boston's Most Eminent Physicians Speak of Nature's Restorer—It Cures and Makes People Well.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CRISIS.

The Whole Matter to be Referred to Lord Ripon.

St. John's, Nfld., April 13.—The White-party passed resolutions through the assembly this afternoon demanding a dissolution of the house and requesting the governor to telegraph the reason of their action to the secretary of the colonies, Lord Ripon, asking him to decide the whole question. The reasons alleged are that the White-party, who have two-thirds of the whole membership of the house and possess the entire confidence of the people, are accused of offences which have been legalized by the continued customs of the country, and that the members who have been unseated are not guilty of any violation of the spirit of the law, although they may have violated its letter. The positions taken by the judge are untenable and fraught with great dangers to the liberties and rights of the people. As representatives of the people they are responsible to them alone and are willing to go before them and accept their decision on the whole subject. The resolutions were passed unanimously. The opposition party remained away, so as to dissipate any evidence of the sincerity of the vote. The resolutions also passed the legislative council, although there was a stiff debate, but many members abstained from interfering with matters directly concerning the province of the lower chamber. The legislative councillors are appointed for life, and therefore are not immediately interested in party issues.