

FIRST ANNUAL BALL.

Large Attendance and Other Necessities for a Successful Ball.

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 C. H. Pags 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 piers were covered with bunting with here and there a pretty design made with red and other fancy furnishings.

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 at 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 Chinamen on the Esquimalt Fortifications.

The trades and labor council has decided to hold a public meeting to discuss the question of the employment of Chinamen 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 instant, 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. I left Victoria I heard that one or two Chinamen were being employed on the works, so I wrote the officer commanding that I had some 40 men in the garrison artillery that were out of work, and as they 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 can with fairness ask that their own taxpayers should be employed.

I 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.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

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

Special Constable J. F. Bledsoe returned from the Sound this morning with Louis Bokko, the eight year old son of the Indian woman who was the witness in the case 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 and night of the murder.

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 bed sick with the effects of a debauch. Lynon returned shortly afterwards and ordered them to get ready to leave immediately.

A few days later Lynon threatened to cut the boy's throat, fearing that he knew too much about the crime. The mother interceded for him and he was spared. On the return to the American side Lynon further threatened the boy, and at the request of his mother her relatives in the Indian settlement at Puyallup. 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.

E. J. Hattabson, of Seattle, was the boat 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 thus 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 Pacific Navigation company. That company ran her for about six months and then, as she was not paying, cancelled the lease.

The steamer Schome 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.

Some of the 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 but watching on board.

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, she 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 snow slide has swept down over the tunnel, and all before it. 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.

TRANSFER OF STEAMBOATS.

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

The Tacoma Ledger says: To-day the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship company will formally transfer back to the Union Pacific railroad company the steamers North Pacific and Schome.

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BRITISH VOTERS' BILL.

Some of the Advantages Aimed at in the Measure.

London, April 13.—The reduction of the time of the session in the House of Commons from three months to two months will enable nearly 700,000 male householders to be placed on the register who are now debarred from voting. There will be no attempt in the bill, Mr. Morley said, to carry out to the full extent the one man one 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 of "treachery") 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 gaining 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 most of the assistance was insufficient while a revision of the registration every six months would throw an additional burden on the taxpayers. Simultaneous elections would necessitate the appointment of supplementary polls, calling out the military and generally 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, and why should it attempt to injure the property class? The reform, he thought, ought to begin with the great evil. Redistribution would do more real good than anything proposed by the bill.

Mr. Henry James opposed the bill on the ground that it would disfranchise occupation voters. The bill was then read a first time.

When Mr. Forster's motion was read to suspend the registration bill, Mr. Frederick R. Barclay moved to adjourn the house in order to discuss the failure of the government to provide relief for the existing agricultural depression. Mr. Barclay said that the condition of the British farmers, and other Conservatives followed in a similar strain. The speaker, however, sharply censured the opposition for intruding an irrelevant discussion on the subject of the debate. Mr. Barclay's motion was lost by a vote of 205 to 168.

Threatened the Socialists.

London, April 13.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, 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 my 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 attacks of the lawless, the soldiers will come 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 settled. The king said he regretted 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 Italian section. The trouble arose in what complainants term the outrageous treatment by one of the midwinter fair guards of an employee, whose offense consisted in depositing some broken glass in a passage. It is claimed that the employee, Mr. Morgan, might have glass the guard unceremoniously hustled him out of the building. The offense was resented by the Italian section remaining closed this morning with the notice that owing to the outrageous manner in which the employee was treated Italy's section would remain closed until satisfaction is given for the insult. High cloth screens completely surrounded the exhibit entrance, on which the national colors of France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Canada, Mon-

aco, Sweden and Denmark are displayed. The same taking place in the middle of the front. 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 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 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 elected 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 there, many members opposing the measure on 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 session with the governor to-day. They presented and argued 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 prepare for the election. 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 to 200. If successful they will remain in office, if not they will arrange for a dissolution as early as practicable.

PUGNACIOUS PRENDERGAST.

Harrison's Slayer Seems to Have Plenty of Fight in Him.

Chicago, April 13.—Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the slayer of Carter Harrison, is in the dungeon again. He entered it at three o'clock this afternoon, with blood flowing from his nose and struggling like a madman. Prendergast was taken on to the day after he left the dungeon he would have himself shot or hanged. The little assassin was indeed to be sorry and he turned all day. At seven o'clock, when he was taken out of his cell for exercise, he walked around for a short time and then sat down in one of the guard's seats. He was told not to sit there and he turned to his cell if he wanted to. He was told to get up and walk and he did so. He walked around and was at once locked up.

At two o'clock Guard Charles Johnson, whom Prendergast assaulted ten days ago, let the assassin out of his cell and walked with him to the exercise ground. Johnson was called away for a few minutes, and Prendergast over to Guard Ray Smith. Prendergast walked a short distance with Smith and set down in a wooden chair.

"You shall not get exercise and against the rules," said the guard.

"Well, I guess it's all right," replied Prendergast.

"Get up and move around or return to your cell," said the guard.

"Well, I won't," replied the assassin, defiantly. "I'm right here."

"Get up or I'll put you in your cell," commanded the guard, laying his hand on Prendergast's shoulder.

The assassin springing to his feet in a rage and struck Smith a heavy swinging blow under the right ear. The blow staggered Smith, but he came back at the assassin with the same force that made the blood fly and then seized Prendergast by the arms and pinned him, while he himself was kept in the dungeon and he again promises to properly conduct himself.

Miss Pierpont-Morgan Weds.

New York, April 13.—Bishop Whipple, assisted by Rev. Dr. William S. Hamilton, officiated at the marriage of Miss Juliette Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, the millionaire banker and financial magnate whose name is a power in the financial marts of the world, to Hamilton, of this city. The ceremony was solemnized at high noon in St. George's church on Stuyvesant square, in the presence of an immense and fashionable congregation.

The edifice had been converted into a lofty bower, and the services were tully choral. The bridal toilet was of white silk, gown shape, with court train, and was completely covered with point lace. The skirt was caught up with bunches of orange blossoms, and the same flower was worn on the coiffure. The veil of point lace was fastened to the hair with a large crescent composed of sequoias, the gift of the groom. Laurens Hamilton was best man, while the bridesmaids were Miss Mary Morgan and Miss Annie Morgan, sisters of the bride, and the Misses Ethel and Hamilton, sisters of the groom. The wedding breakfast was served at the mansion of the bride's parents on Madison avenue, and the bride and groom sat under a magnificent canopy composed entirely of lilies of the valley. Among the numerous presents to the bride was a diamond and sapphire bracelet, valued at \$5,000, which came from the Count Fabrizi, of Florence, Italy. In order that Mr. Morgan might not be taxed with duties, which could not be paid in advance on the other side, the Count resorted to the expedient of cutting a square out of the center of an exquisite volume of Evangelist Moody's "Higher Life," in which the bracelet was cunningly concealed. The lynx-eyed customs inspector, however, found it, and Mr. Morgan was compelled to pay \$400 to save the present from confiscation.

A Sui Generis Phenomenon.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 12.—The late Dr. W. I. Brezner, who committed suicide in this city last Saturday, before he died left his brains to the Cornell university in the interests of science. In connection with this it may be of interest to state that Dr. Wilder, who had charge of this department in the university, has secured by written agreements the brains of some twenty Cornell professors and prominent Ithaca citizens (at their demise) in the interests of science. The doctor has a regular printed form which is signed by the donor and attested by a notary public. When Dr. Brezner was discovered dead, a bullet wound was found in his temple and one in his fore-

WHEN THERE'S DANGER!

Physicians Use, Prescribe and Recommend Paine's Celery Compound.

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.



More words of praise have been written and spoken by well known men and women in every section of the country within the past few years for the famed compound first prescribed by Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth College than have been bestowed upon all other remedies put together.

More physicians in high standing are using, prescribing and recommending Paine's celery compound than any other prepared remedy in the world.

More space is devoted in many a medical journal to the wonderful cures Paine's celery compound effects than to any other remedy that makes people well.

For the encouragement and benefit of our suffering Canadian people, we are permitted to give the opinions and experience of some of the most eminent and distinguished of Boston's medical men, whose names are as well known in Canada as in the United States.

W. Allen Hubbard, M. D., 70 West Cedar street, is one of Boston's best physicians. He says that hundreds of other physicians have said before, and his experience adds one more to the hundreds already published, that Paine's celery compound is undoubtedly the highest product of the medical knowledge of this century.

"The formula of Paine's celery compound," he says, "interested me because of its scientific value, and I prescribed the remedy in a number of cases where the blood was impoverished and the nerves weakened. The results were so satisfactory that I do not hesitate to pronounce Paine's celery compound as a most valuable remedy."

J. H. Hanaford, M. D., whose writings in journals of national circulation, have earned him to thousands, has said: "The formula of Paine's celery compound which was submitted to me was so satisfactory that I have used the medicine personally and with the much benefit. I have prescribed it with most excellent results."

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 grippe. "It is not a patent medicine, and it is not to be confounded with the ordinary nervines, ditters 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."

"I had some trouble myself," he writes, "from blood-poisoning, received in a very delicate surgical operation. The formula of Paine's celery compound led me to try it, and it was much pleased with the result. I prescribe it for men and women who have no appetite, cannot sleep, and run down. For its effect on the condition and for disorders of the blood and nerves it has no equal."

"When a man or woman has lost appetite, lost sleep, and feels that life is a burden, that person is in a serious condition. I prescribe Paine's celery compound for my patients who have these common and dangerous symptoms, with invariably satisfactory results." It is the best possible remedy to keep up one's strength and energy during the spring and summer months.

Proving the Bullet-Proof Coat. Herr Dove, 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 struck fast to the gauze. A steel plate about half a centimetre in thickness was also proved.

A piece of one of Herr Dove'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 six buttons were attached, and the back with gray 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 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 Dove states that when the coat is made by 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 Dove states that he has already received orders for gifts for military expeditions in the Cameroons—London Daily News.

"Six days shalt thou labor," says the great lawgiver. To do good work man must be at his best. This condition is attained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes the tired feeling, quickens the appetite, improves digestion, and makes the weak strong.

KOOTENAY CRO

The Trend of Events at Mining Town

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