The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893

A CORRECTION.

We in Sunday's issue inadvertently made a mistake in the statement of the enfranchised population of the Mainland and Vancouver Island. In reading the census returns of the Chinese population we took "Vancouver" to mean Vancouver City. On looking over those returns again we find that it is Vancouver District, on the Island of Vancouver, that is meant. We hasten to correct this error. When the Chinamen of Vancouver District are put in their right places the enfranchised population of the Mainland and Island, according to the census returns, are as follows:

Mainland gross population, including Chinese	31,946
Island gross population, including Chinese	31,025

The Chinese on the Mainland are thus distributed:

Cariboo	1,074
New Westminster	3 276
Yale	1,377
Total	5,727

The Chinese on the Island are:

Vancouver District	1,103
Victoria District	2,080
Total	3,183

To find the enfranchised population of the Mainland we must deduct the Chinese from the white population, as follows:

Gross white population	31,946
No. of Chinese, non-voters	5,727
Total enfranchised	26,219

The enfranchised population of Vancouver Island is found in the same way:

Gross white population	31,025
No. of Chinese, non-voters	3,183
Total enfranchised	27,842

This gives the Island enfranchised population 1,623 more than that of the Mainland. The reader sees that the mistake we made was not at all material, for the corrected statement shows that the Island of Vancouver has a voting population of more than sixteen hundred over that of the Mainland. If, then, the representation is to be distributed according to population as shown by the census, Vancouver Island is entitled to a larger representation in the Legislative Assembly than the Mainland. Instead of the Mainland having one member more than the Island, "rep. by pop." will give the Island just one member more than the Mainland. Here are the figures: The total voting population of the Province is 54,059; divide this by 33, the number of members in the Legislature, and we have one member for every 1,638 of the population. The voting population of the Island, as we have seen, exceeds that of the Mainland by 1,623, almost the exact number to entitle it, on the basis of representation by population, to one member more than the Mainland.

This is the result we obtain by distributing the representation on the basis advocated by many of the Opposition, both in the Legislature and out of it. How do they like it?

AN EXODUS.

Canadians who are continually decrying their own country and proclaiming its inferiority to the United States must be filled with surprise to find that farmers who have been for years settled in the State of Washington are emigrating to the Canadian Northwest. The exodus is so considerable as to attract the attention of the Spokane Review. That paper says that a number have already left Palouse City for that country (Alberta) this spring and yet others are going in the near future from Plaza, Pullman and other points in the Palouse country. The Review finds its difficult to account for this emigration. The only reason that it can give is that the old pioneer blood is stirring in the veins of these settlers and making them restless and desirous of finding a new country in which to expend some of their superfluous energy. But these people are not obeying the impulse of any blind instinct. They are shrewd, intelligent, calculating Americans, and could no doubt give the inquirer good reasons for the change they are making. They have found out that Alberta is a better country than the part of Washington State in which they have settled. They have inquired and found that the chances of becoming independent and of giving their young people a good start in life are better in Alberta than they are in Washington. Their friends who have settled in Alberta have sent them a good account of the country, and it is their report and not the stir of the pioneer blood that has caused them to begin the world again in a new country. The emigration is not from Washington alone, but from many other border States. Hundreds are leaving their homes in those states and settling in different parts of the Canadian Northwest. The movement is not a "craze," but the migration of people who have been convinced that the land they are going to is better than the one they are leaving.

AN UNRELIABLE MAN.

It appears that it was Ivan Petroff, who is known to a good many in this Province, who led the American Government astray with respect to the resources of Alaska and the habits of the fur seal. Petroff had lived long in Alaska while it belonged to Russia and after it became a possession of the United States. He is an intelligent man and possesses considerable ability. Being an educated Russian, it is natural to conclude that the Secretary of State found him very useful while he was preparing the case for the Arbitrators. Such a man, knowing all about the seals and understanding the Russian language, would, if he were reliable, be considered a treasure. And so it appears he was esteemed. Important work was given him to do, and the information obtained from him was embodied in the American case and important arguments were based upon it. When Secretary Foster found out that he had been grossly deceived by Petroff he did what was both sensible and honorable. He hastened to lay the whole matter before Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington.

It appears that Petroff's dishonesty ruined the whole American case. After the data which he had supplied were eliminated there was very little left that was of much value. Whether the mistranslations of which we have read were the work of Petroff or not we have no means of knowing, but the probability is that they were, for it is not likely that the Department would have two consummate scoundrels in its employ on the same case at the same time.

A RACE ORGAN.

We received by Sunday night's mail the first number of a newspaper bearing the title of "The Colored American." This paper is published in Washington, D. C. It is well printed, and the writing in it is uncommonly good. It is perfectly free from bifalutin, and appears to be the work of intelligent, self-respecting men. The portrait of the Hon. Frederick Douglass is on the first page. It is a good picture, and not a caricature, like too many newspaper likenesses, so-called, nowadays. There are other cuts in the paper, all of them very good.

This colored man's paper has a wide field, and it ought to succeed. It says in its leading article: "We have here a population of eighty thousand colored people, the largest in the United States, whose total wealth is estimated by competent statisticians to be $17,000,000, not massed in the hands of a few, but generally distributed amongst the people. A community that supports eighty three churches, three banks, one building association and one life insurance company, abundantly testifies its power and disposition to recognize race enterprise; twenty-three physicians and as many lawyers thrive here in consequence of this fact. A school system that enrolls fifteen thousand pupils and employs two hundred and fifty teachers, and the presence of two good colleges, indicate much as to the intellectual life of the people."

In such a community as this, to say nothing of the contiguous states and the nation, there is plenty of room for a race paper to live and thrive in. The Colored American can do a great deal of good, and it is in its power to do very much harm. If it uses its influence to instruct and elevate the race—to make them intelligent, contented, law-abiding citizens, it would be a blessing to the colored population of the States, but if it cultivates a spirit of envy, discontent and race jealousy, no matter how ably it may be conducted, it will be to that race and to the republic nothing but a curse.

A FAST AGE.

This is a fast age. We live fast, we think fast and we travel fast. The rapidity with which we travel both by land and by sea would appear to our grandfathers almost, if not entirely, miraculous. And we are increasing the speed almost every year. In the old stage-coaching days twelve miles an hour was considered good travelling and fifteen miles top speed. Now thirty miles an hour by land is complained of as slow. At the beginning of the present century it often took the best vessels a month to cross the Atlantic. Now it is done in less than a week, and the arrival of a passenger steamship can be calculated with almost mathematical exactness. Great improvements are being made in both locomotives and steamships. Sixty miles an hour is not in these days considered wonderful speed on a railroad. We read that there are trains in the United States that make parts of their ordinary schedule runs at the rate of seventy-five or eighty miles an hour. "An engine has," we read, "been constructed which has exceeded ninety miles an hour on its trial trip, and steam locomotives have been designed to be driven at a speed of 100 miles an hour and electric ones of 150 to 200." An electric road is projected between Chicago and St. Louis on which trains are expected to run regularly at a rate of 100 miles to 125 miles an hour. This is not a merely theoretical road. Part of it is already under contract, and it is expected that it will be completed within two years from the present date. The rate of the speed of steamships is constantly increasing. Twelve knots an hour was at one time considered good speed; now twenty knots is common, and the best ships make twenty-three and more. Torpedo ships have been built which run at the rate of twenty-seven miles an hour. Improvements are being continually made in marine engines and in naval architecture. The results that are being produced are truly marvellous. It would be rash to predict what will be the rate of travel twenty years hence.

FREE DISCUSSION.

The freedom of discussion in Great Britain is almost unlimited. The newspapers and reviews discuss, and discuss fearlessly and thoroughly, subjects of nearly every kind. They are not deterred by fear of prosecution from saying what they believe to be true about matters of state concern, and the dread of the *odium theologicum* does not prevent them discussing creeds and dogmas and institutions. One would think that an English newspaper would hesitate before it discussed the probability of a rebellion in Ulster and the chances that there are of its succeeding. But the London Spectator has published at least one article on that subject, in which it expresses its convictions very freely. Here are three paragraphs from that remarkable article:—

The gulf which divides the Ulstermen from the southerners in race, creed and form of civilization is both wide and deep. The former will be alarmed for their creed, which, if not directly persecuted, will be treated as a disqualification for office; for their property, which, if not actually menaced by confiscating laws, will be crippled by new taxation to "encourage" the industries of the south, and for their honor, which, if they yield after so many protestations, will be assailed by storms of ridicule.

The six counties cannot defeat England any more than all Ireland could; but defeating England would not be their object, but to make such a resistance that England, stirred to its depths with sympathy, might reinclude them in her dominion. It is, of course, most difficult for a province to hold its own against a kingdom, but the new government of Ireland would not at first be a strong one, and it might not have the control of any powerful force of British troops, the Imperial Government hesitating to act in face either of Parliament or of its own military officers. The Ulstermen we should think, would have a few weeks' time, and might, after creating a provisional government charged "to defend this division of Queen Victoria's dominion," if even fairly armed, construct and defend a Plevna which no Irish local force could carry, and which it would take 20,000 of the best British troops two months to occupy by storm.

With Canadians, Scotchmen, Englishmen and probably Germans swarming to offer aid, the defence of such a Plevna might be a grand one, and would certainly excite a commotion in Great Britain that would shake any Ministry and impede the action of any Parliament. The end, we see reason to believe, would be a compromise which, by making them either a canton of Ireland or a division of England, would release the six counties from immediate dependence upon any Irish central authority. It would be too painful to put out the full force of the Empire for the utter subjugation of men who only ask to remain subject to its Parliament, and too great a draft besides on the loyalty of officers willing to die in any quarrel save one against which their consciences and their honor might alike revolt.

But would Ulster or the six counties have the moral right to embark in such a struggle? It is very difficult to say where the right of rebellion begins and ends. It certainly exists, or slavery, for instance, might be eternal; and it is as certainly not universal, or there could be no society. On the whole we should say that the right arose wherever an intolerable wrong existed not curable in any other way, as in the case of slavery; wherever a higher race was subjected to a lower one, as in the case of Bulgarians and Turks, and wherever a race was transferred from one dominion to another without its own consent, as was the case with the Tyrolese.

WISELY DONE.

The action of the Legislative Assembly in giving the promoters of the British Pacific Railway more time in which to make their arrangements must meet with the approval of every man of sense in the community. As it is generally acknowledged that the road would be an immense benefit to the Province, the representatives of the people would not be justified in throwing any obstacle in the way of its being constructed with the least delay possible.

For our part we cannot see what conceivable objection there can be to giving the promoters every chance successfully to complete the work they have commenced. It was very evident that the principal and indeed the only objection that some of the members had to granting the extension of time was a distrust of the parties who are endeavoring to form a company to build the road. The grounds for that distrust are so vague and so shadowy, that those who entertain it must be unable to give reasons satisfactory even to themselves for their suspicions.

It is greatly to be regretted that men engaged in advancing a project that all admit would be of the greatest benefit to the Province should be obstructed and discouraged by distrust and suspicion, which may, as far as anyone has yet been able to show to the contrary, be wholly baseless.

This lack of confidence in the promoters of the road cannot possibly do any good, while it may do a very great deal of harm. The men are asking nothing of the people of British Columbia. All they want is an opportunity to do something. They say in effect: "Extend our charter and we will do what we can to build your road. If we form a company which, in the estimation of your Government and your most intelligent business men, is competent to construct the railway, we will then, and not till then, ask you to do something towards getting what you all acknowledge you need, and what cannot fail to do you any amount of good." Do men who assume this attitude, and who use this language, deserve to be treated with contumely by the people of British Columbia? The most distrustful opponents of the project must see, if they take the trouble to think, that it is impossible for them to do either the Province as a whole or any of its inhabitants the least harm. They ask neither co-operation nor assistance until the company they form is in a position to undertake the work, and even then the Government is under no obligation whatever to accept their terms. What is there "wildcat" about this? Who can be hurt by giving the promoters all the time that they can reasonably require to complete their work? In the end the representatives of the people of British Columbia are to be the sole judges, both of the competency of the company to build the road and of the reasonableness of the terms they propose. It seems to us that it would defy the ingenuity of even the most suspicious to show how the promoters of the British Pacific can take any British Columbian in, let him be ever so green and they ever so willing.

The Legislative Assembly did wisely to pass the second reading of the Canada Western bill by such a sweeping majority. They have shown that they have the welfare of the Province at heart and that they are too intelligent to be deterred from pursuing what they know to be the prudent and business-like course by the pretended fears and malicious insinuations of a few scheming politicians.

John Bull ranges at Cheapside.

From the DAILY COLONIST April 10.

THE CITY.

A Credit to Saanich.

The new temperance hall on the East Saanich road about ten miles out of Victoria, is now about completed and will be formally opened either this week or next. It is a neat two-story building and a decided credit to the temperance people of Saanich and to the district.

A Soldier's Bride.

Staff-Sergeant T. Redding, of C Battery, R. C. A., and Miss Katharine Hope Gabriel, of Victoria, were united in marriage on Saturday evening last by Rev. Canon Beanlands. The ceremony was performed at Christ church cathedral, and the Sergeant and his bride are spending the first few days of their married life in Vancouver.

Sunday School Union.

The annual Sunday School union was held in Christ church cathedral on Sunday afternoon, all the Episcopalian churches of the city being represented. There were about five hundred children, with their teachers, present. Canon Paddon preached a sermon specially directed to the children, drawing lessons from the lives of Samuel, David and Samson.

Death of Mrs. Lee.

On Sunday morning last, Mrs. Arthur Lee passed away quite unexpectedly. Deceased, who was but 26 years of age, had been ailing for a brief period, and the announcement of her death was a great shock to her many friends. She was well known and universally respected. The greatest sympathy is felt for the bereaved relatives. Mrs. Lee was a daughter of J. W. Butler, formerly of Topsail, Newfoundland.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

The temperance mass meeting on Sunday afternoon was a great success, and attended not alone by the various temperance organizations of the city, but by numerous friends of the cause. When Mr. Brown, M.P.P., took the chair every available seat in the hall was occupied and standing room was at a premium. The chairman briefly introduced the speakers, Rev. M. L. Rugg and Rev. G. H. Morden, both of whom spoke at length on the subject of the day, pointing out the evils of intemperance and the duty of all to help in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic. Mr. Rugg preached morning and evening at Emmanuel Baptist church, which was crowded on both occasions by old friends and parishioners.

The Cariboo Election Petition.

Mr. Justice Drake had before him in chambers yesterday the case of Morrison vs. Watt, when respondent was called upon to show cause why judgment for costs should not be given against him. The election took place on August 24 last, when respondent in the present case, who was the successful candidate, was charged with bribery. These charges were heard before Mr. Justice Walkem in October, on which occasion his Lordship called for certain particulars. These particulars set forth alleged instances of bribery on the part of Dr. Watt and his agents, but were considered insufficient, and yesterday Mr. Justice Drake ordered that they be amended within twenty-four hours, otherwise the petition would be dismissed, the costs of the application to be paid by the petitioner in any event. Messrs. Eberts & Taylor for petitioner; Messrs. Yates & Jay for respondent.

Y. L. I. Concert.

An excellent concert was given in Institute hall last evening, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Institute. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was not as large as might have been expected. The proceedings opened with magic lantern views. The musical programme was a treat. It opened with a banjo solo by Messrs. Agnew and McDowell. Then followed a song by Mr. Wallace, and a pretty duet by Mrs. Teeporten and Miss Dolan, "See the Pale Moon." Mrs. O'Leary sang "Tyol's Lovely Dell," in her usual good style. Mr. F. H. Lang was heard to advantage in "The Bridge," and Mrs. Lang in "The Sunset Dream." Mr. T. Richardson's violin solo, "The Mocking Bird," was deservedly applauded, as was also Mr. I. Philo's vocal solo, "The Bugler." Mr. Fisher sang "Simon the Cellarer," in good style. A very sweet duet was that between Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, "What shall you do, Love." Mr. Perrin also sang, "I'm Waiting," effectively, and a very enjoyable concert was brought to a close with the National Anthem.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE.

Hon. Mr. Turner yesterday presented to the Legislature the abstract statement of public accounts for the half year ending December, 1892, which is as follows:

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Public Debt	$29,277 07
Civil Government (Salaries)	65 198 20
Administration of Justice (Salaries)	51,756 90
Legislation	745 25
Public Institutions (Maintenance)	10,273 02
Hospitals and Charities	19 887 07
Administration of Justice (other than Salaries)	20,142 18
Education	94 369 56
Transport	3,833 94
Rent	24 25
Revenue Services	4,458 77
Public Works:	
Works and Buildings	73,654 21
Government House, Victoria	1,156 18
Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Wharves	198 794 23
Surveys	54,063 00
Miscellaneous	57,434 65
Total	$685,971 48

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada:	
Half-yearly payment of Interest	$ 14,675 53
Do. Subsidy	17,500 00
Do. Grant per capita	42,922 00
Half-yearly payment for Lands conveyed	50,000 00
Land Sales	156,619 74
Land Revenue	5 432 20
Ren s (Timber Leases)	2,661 20
Survey Fees	236 83
Free Miners' Certificates	10,629 00
Mining Receipts, General	11,878 95
Licenses	11,695 00
Fines	5,551 24
Assay Fees	174 00
Sale of Government Property	216 20
Reimbursements in Aid	8,438 81
Miscellaneous Re ceipts	1 02 40
Marriage Licenses	1,440 00
R gistered Taxes	514 38
Provincial Revenue Tax	15,423 00
Real Property Tax	2,913 20
Personal Property Tax	2,434 31
Income Tax	168 30
Wild Land Tax	755 80
Tax sale Deeds	30 00
Printing Office Receipts	1,948 25
Probate Fees	2,913 13
Law Stamps	5,579 55
Registry Fees	27,831 91
Interest	3,328 76
Asylum for the Insane	1,550 55
Sale of Consolidated Statutes	92 00
Timber Royalty and Licenses	5,981 48
Education Refunds from Districts	18,974 73
Chinese Restriction Act, 1884 (Dominion Statute)	40,662 50
Reduction Works	75 00
Total Receipts of Revenue	$ 468,850 82

THE RED RIVER.

The red river of life is the blood, like other rivers it sometimes becomes impure, but unlike other rivers it only needs Burdock Blood Bitters to perfectly purify it and remove all its disorders from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

From the DAILY COLONIST, April 12.

THE CITY.

A Temperance Lesson.

The Victoria West amateurs will present the great temperance drama in four acts, "Ruined by Drink," at Victoria West hall, on the evening of April 19, in aid and under the auspices of Victoria West lodge No. 29, I.O.G.T.

Buchanan & Gordon.

Mr. B. Gordon, formerly of this city, has entered into partnership with Mr. W. Fred. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, formerly H. B. Co. buyer at the Manitoba capital, the firm being known as Buchanan & Gordon, brokers, commission merchants, and general purchasing agents.

The Famine in China.

The China Mail, just at hand states that the famine in the North of Shansi appears to be considerably worse than was at first supposed and a fearful state of things prevails among the poor people. Large numbers of young women and girls have been sold by their parents and the number of deaths from starvation is appallingly large.

An Old Resident Dead.

Thomas Smith, one of the original settlers at McPherson's, died at Cowichan on Monday from paralyses. Deceased was a bachelor, but his friends will lament his death as deeply as would relatives were they around him. He was a social old gentleman of some 65 summers, and a couple of years ago disposed of a large ranch he had in the district.

Starting a New Lodge.

At a well-attended meeting of the Sons of St. George held on Monday evening, it was decided to open a new lodge for the ladies, the Daughters of St. George. A charter has been applied for, and women whose native land is England, or those whose husbands belong to the Sons of St. George, no matter what nationality they are, may join.

Y. M. C. A. Conference.

The fourth annual conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of British Columbia will we held at Vancouver, April 14-16. An interesting programme including speakers from at home and abroad has been arranged. This is an important line of work on account of the large numbers of young men in the Province, and the report of the gathering will be read with interest. Victoria will be well represented by delegates.

Death of Mr. D. A. Macpherson.

News was received in town yesterday by Mr. T. M. Henderson of the death at Montreal of his friend, Mr. D. A. Macpherson, assistant secretary of Public Works, Ottawa. The deceased, it appears, had his arm amputated on Sunday, and died yesterday. He was well known to a large circle in Victoria, having paid this city a visit last winter on official business. His many friends will be sorry to hear of his sudden and unexpected death.

The Cariboo Election.

The amendments to the statement in the case of Morrison vs. Watt, called for by Mr. Justice Drake in Chambers on Monday, were yesterday handed in, so that the petition cannot now be considered as dismissed. The litigation arises out of the Cariboo election. Dr. Watt, the successful candidate, having been charged with bribery, and the claim not having been established, he called upon Mr. Morrison to show cause why judgment should not be entered against him.

In Chambers.

In Chambers, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Drake, the case of Gray v. McCallum (by counter claim) and McCallum v. Gray, came up for hearing, on an application on behalf of E. M. Johnson for leave to attend on taking accounts and proceedings under decree. It was, however, adjourned until to-morrow. There are on the list for to-day the cases of Keefer v. Lumsden, for leave to sign final judgment, and Adams v. N. E. T. & L. Co., to stay execution until writ in the Divisional court be heard.

Cariboo Gold.

The following has just been received by a Victoria gentlemen who recently sent up a part to test the presence of gold in the south fork of the Quesnelle river:

"Have started, not on best ground; still it prospects well—from 12½c. to $1 to the shovel of dirt; are in big boulders and no bed-rock. Will try bed-rock above canon next week. As far as we have gone prospects are good. Water is cold and current strong, but hope next week to send some dust worth while shipping."

Of Unsound Mind.

A man named Shan ran to the police station in a most excited manner on Monday night and asked protection from a man who, he said, was trying to kill him. Jailer Mitten, judging from the man's looks and actions, surmised what was wrong and granted him his request, locking him up safely for the night. Yesterday medical men were summoned, and on examination found the visitor to be insane. This morning officer Abel will take Shan to the New Westminster asylum.

For a Good Cause.

Postmaster Noah Shakespeare again distinguished himself as an entertainer last evening, when an illustrated lecture was given in the school room of the Metropolitan Methodist church for the benefit of Mrs. Morrison and her two children, left destitute by the death of a father and husband by the Tumbo island explosion in February last. Mr. Shakespeare exhibited a number of very interesting and illustrative stereoptican views, the first of which was "Rescue the Perishing," to which the audience furnished a vocal accompaniment. During the evening a piano solo was given by Mrs. Gaudin and a solo by Miss Creight. To increase the proceeds of the performance Mr. Piper contributed a large number of photographs of Mrs. Morrison's children, which found ready sale at twenty-five cents each.

Cathedral Vestry Meeting.

The Easter vestry meeting of Christ church cathedral was held last night in the school-room, presided over by Rev. Canon Beanlands. It was the largest meeting of its class held for many years, and great interest was manifested in the affairs of the church. The selection of officers resulted as follows: Rector's warden, Dr. T. J. Jones; people's warden, Mr. T. R. Smith; sidesmen, Messrs. Robert Ward, J. B. Gordon, M. Stephenson and E. Hiscock; church committee, Messrs. P. Wollaston, H. Kent, W. C. Ward, Robt. Ward, Dr. Hanington, J. R. Gordon, E. Hiscock, P. H. Marshall and F. L. Neill; auditor, P. Wollaston. It was decided to postpone the election of lay representatives to the Synod until due notice of the same has been given, and those qualified to vote have an opportunity of signing the register. The debt on the church chimes was discussed, and a committee appointed to collect subscriptions. Mr. Wollaston was complimented on his management of the Sunday school, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Henderson-Waitt.

In the presence of a few friends at Christ church cathedral last evening, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven united in marriage Mr. Leonard G. Henderson and Miss Nettie Waitt. The bridesmaid was Miss Mabel Dickenson, and the groomsman Mr. Charles Dickenson, while Master Daryl H. Kent made a charming little page in his pretty Fauntleroy suit of red velvet with pink sash and big Leghorn hat. The bride was given away by Mr. Herbert Kent, her brother-in-law, and wore a most becoming costume of white silk and rich old lace. She carried in her hand an ivory prayer-book. The bridesmaid's attire was of cream silk with tulle veil falling to the waist. She carried a shower bouquet of white hyacinths. After the wedding the members of the family party were entertained at the residence of the bride's mother prior to the departure of the bride and groom on their wedding tour, on which they started, accompanied by all good wishes, by the Islander this morning.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Corrig's Football Record for the Season—Proposed Provincial Bicycling Association.

The Lincoln Handicap—Toronto's Baseball Club at Chicago—Champion Wood Sawing.

Appended is the report of Corrig college's victories and defeats on the football field during the season just closed:

"The football season for 1892-3, which has just concluded, has been one of the most enjoyable, notwithstanding the long spell of bad weather which prevented so many fixtures. We have been unfortunate in losing the services of our captain (Mr. R. Selkirk) the mainstay of our team, who was unfortunately lamed early in the season. This resulted in our forwards being somewhat weak and brought out the chief fault of the season—defective shooting in front of goal. Still, the record is highly creditable considering the youth and lightness of our team; for in the twelve great matches of the season we have lost but three, and each of these by only a point or two; while we have scored three distinct victories, and six games against heavier teams have been creditably drawn.

"The combination of the forwards has been really good, especially on the right wing. The half-backs have much improved since last year, though they still show a longing to lift the ball high in the air, which with a contrary or clipping wind shows a serious lack of judgment. Special mention should be made of the backs, who showed decision and coolness, and throughout played a hard and determined game. The want of a reliable goal keeper was severely felt this year, for it is emphatically the most important and honorable post in a team.

"The series of matches with the Officers of H.M.S. Warspite was exciting and most enjoyable, and while each team won a match and the third was drawn, yet throughout the series Corrig scored eight goals to the Officers' four. In conclusion, the cordial thanks of the College Football club are due to Capt. J. M. Maurice and Mr. J. F. Foulkes for so kindly organizing the various teams of gentlemen, who have so largely contributed to the pleasure of the season, and to the gentlemen of the staff of the VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST and Daily Times for their excellent and trustworthy reports and criticisms.

THE WHEEL.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION PROPOSED.

The Wanderers' Cycling Club will meet this evening at the rooms over 45 Government street, to consider, among other items of business the following communication:

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 1, 1893

To the President and Members of the Wanderers:

It is proposed that the bicycle clubs of this Province organize a Provincial association for the purpose of furthering the interests of cycling, protecting the rights of wheelmen on the roads, promoting amateur racing and establishing championships.

It is suggested that two delegates from each club meet in Vancouver on Saturday, the 19th instant, for the above mentioned purpose. * * Kindly let me hear any suggestions your club may have to offer.—Yours truly,

(Signed) FRED. G. TURNER.

BASEBALL.

TO PLAY AT THE GREAT FAIR.

TORONTO, Ont., April 11.—The Toronto University baseball club has accepted an invitation to compete in the World's Fair baseball tourney on the Queen's Birthday. The club starts on the most extensive tour ever undertaken by an amateur sporting club in America. The team will play in the states of Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, besides Ontario.

WOOD SAWING.

CHAMPION OF CANADA.

SARNIA, Ont., April 11.—Isaac Wallace, of Sarnia, has defeated Henry Smith, of Petrolia, in a wood sawing contest for $100 a side, door receipts, and the championship of Canada. He cut a cord, one cut to each stick, in fifty-three and a half minutes.

THE TURF.

THE LINCOLN HANDICAP.

Wolf's Craig, the winner of the Lincoln Handicap this year, cost as a yearling £1,300. He was subsequently sold by his owner to Mr. J. W. Smith for for the sum of £340, and has now credited his latter owner with the nice sum of £1,595, the value of the handicap. Wolf's Craig started at the remunerative odds of twenty to one against, and beat Sir J. Blundell Maples' "Gangway" by a length and a half. The favorite, "Mina," was nowhere—in fact was beaten before one-third of the distance had been covered.

HERE AND THERE.

The regular meeting of the managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association was held last evening, when considerable important business was transacted. It was decided to thoroughly renovate the club house and make it ready for the season's use. The boat house will also receive immediate attention, and will be moored in its proper place. W. H. Pegram and E. Mallandaine were added to the managing committee, and F. W. Galpin, L. Crease, A. S. Aspland, D. D. Muir, J. E. Martin, A. J. Dollan and B. Wilson were received as members of the association. The club are determined to make sporting events in their line a success this season, and in order to do so are making big preparations.

Cutlery.

Razors, knives, scissors, table cutlery and shaving materials at Fox's, 78 Government St.

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

The Proposed Location of New Dominion Public Buildings in This City.

Marine Hospital Discussed—No Opening for New Cornice Works.

The principal debate arising during yesterday's meeting of the Council of the B. C. Board of Trade was in connection with the selection of the property bounded by Government, Wharf and Courtenay streets as the site for the new Dominion public buildings, and was participated in by almost every gentleman present—Mr. T. B. Hall in the chair, and Messrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, R. P. Rithet, H. F. Heisterman, Robert Ward, E. G. Prior, W. H. Ellis and C. E. Renouf. The discussion was initiated by a request for information from Mr. Prior as to the proposed post office site.

Mr. Prior explained that no site had yet been definitely decided upon, although the vote of $100,000 for new public buildings at Victoria had been passed. Five sites had been under consideration, for which from $3.13 to $6 66 per foot frontage were asked, the lowest offer submitted being that of the property known as the Canada Western hotel site. As to his own position, certain malicious stories having been going the rounds in regard to his personal interest in the "deal," Mr. Prior took occasion to state that he held only $1,265 worth of stock in the hotel company, and consequently could be little influenced by considerations of individual interest. He would not deny that he felt hurt at the remarks on this subject that had been flying about town.

In the discussion thus opened up it was stated that the Canada Western site, now offered for considerably less than $90,000, had first been offered for $125,000, and had been bought long before the increase in Victoria values. Property immediately adjoining and having fewer advantages, especially in the matter of frontage—unimproved property, too—in held at a much higher figure. The Canada Western hotel people had been reaping no interest on their investment and were making a more liberal offer to the Government certainly than they would to any private individual.

The debate terminated in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

"That the question of the Canada Western hotel site for Dominion public buildings, together with statements connected therewith, having been discussed at the council of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Prior and others having stated the facts of the case, this Board is of the opinion that Messrs. Earle and Prior have acted entirely disinterestedly and solely in the best interests of Victoria and the Dominion in their recommendations to the Government."

Matters marine coming in for consideration, the letter referred to council from the general meeting, relative to the Marine hospital, was read and considered, the secretary being requested to acknowledge the communication and to convey the Board's protest against any action in defiance of the terms of Union. The secretary was also instructed to transmit copies of this correspondence to Hon Premier Davie, and to enclose in the communication to the authorities at Ottawa the following resolution passed by the board at the quarterly general meeting:

"That the letter dated 7th March, 1893, addressed to the board by the acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries in connection with the Marine hospital at Victoria, B.C., be referred to the council for reply; that the attention of the council be directed to the fact that the board's resolution of 20th January last merely requested an inquiry to be made by the department with a view of securing proper care and provisions for sick mariners at this port; that the only inquiry instituted, apparently, has been that made by the agent of the department in obtaining the signatures of six seamen (inmates of the hospital for twelve weeks) to a statement to the effect that their treatment "has been all that could be desired"; that notwithstanding the decision of the department "to transfer the patients from the Marine hospital to the Royal Jubilee hospital, and to close up the Marine hospital," the board should point out that, without the consent of the Province, any interference with the terms of Union under which (No. 5, Sec. 3) Canada is bound to defray the charges for *marine hospitals, including a marine hospital* at Victoria, will be strongly resisted.

Mr. Renouf, for the committee on manufactures, submitted the following report, which was read and received:

"Re communication of St. Paul Roofing and Cornice Works, your committee would report that there are four firms engaged in galvanized iron cornice manufacture in this city, and that in the present condition of the building trade the demand would not warrant anyone engaging in this industry at present. As regards the manufacture of 'iron fronts' for buildings, we consider that it would not be judicious to establish an industry of this nature without first ascertaining whether this class of material is in favor with architects and builders. In the matter of 'bonuses,' these matters are entirely under the control of the Municipal Council, who have power to deal with such matters."

An offer from Mr. Richard Hall to supply the Shipping Record was received, and the Secretary instructed to thank Mr. Hall, informing him that the Board is already in receipt of an offer of Lloyd's, gratis, while shipping members of the Board are already provided with Records.

Information was received that the pilotage rates on steamers are likely to be materially reduced in the near future, and a communication from Michigan in regard to available lands for townsite purposes having been referred to the department of immigration, the Council adjourned.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The mutilated and seemingly partially petrified body of a woman found in the lake attracted a great deal of attention to-day. After a careful examination, the physician said that the body had probably been in the lake for five years and during that time had been lying at the bottom, where the intensely cold water had preserved it.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The United States are taking a vigorous course of action in regard to the outrages on American citizens at Marsouan, in the Turkish dominions, and violations of the mails of the legation. Secretary Gresham has cabled to Minister Thompson at Constantinople a strong expression of the President's views on the outrages, demanding not only prompt reparation for the burned seminary, but the punishment of all the guilty parties. The minister is to act promptly and advise the government by cablegram. No effort will be relaxed in securing the legal rights of American citizens in Turkey.