Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1888.

MAYOR GRANT'S SUGGESTION.

We fail to see that the *Times* has at all touched the arguments adduced by us against Mayor Grant's suggestion that his predecessor be recouped for moneys spent in extending the hospitalities of the city to strangers. The probabilities are that the number of distinguished visitors who will visit Victoria during this summer will be greater than ever before known during its history. The Mayor's time will be greatly taxed and it is probable he will be obliged to spend some of his own money. If his suggestion is carried into effect, he will be entitled to the same consideration at the close of his term of office. Thus it will become a fixed thing to recompense the retiring mayor and year after year a large sum of money will be paid out of the civic revenue without any benefit. Against this we protest at this time when money is so badly needed for city improvements. The $1,000, $1,500 or $2,000, whatever the sum may be, would be much better expended in beautifying Beacon Hill, in adding such artificial advantages to its natural ones as would assist in making it one of the finest parks in Canada. There are a thousand ways in which the money could be made useful rather than in placing it in the pockets of a man who has no need for it. We do not, however, see the necessity of pursuing this matter further. We are confident that should Mayor Grant's suggestion come before the council it will be rejected by a large majority. The honor of being mayor of one's native or adopted city is a sufficient reward for any trouble or expense the faithful discharge of his duties may cost.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP.

The *Canadian Gazette* of January 5th, says on the question of the Marquis of Lansdowne's successor to the Governor-Generalship of Canada:

"We are pleased to note that the rumor as to the succession of Lord Stanley of Preston to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, which certain London correspondents have been busily propagating of late, has been finally set at rest. It was, it will be remembered, announced some weeks back in certain provincial journals that the Imperial government had definitely offered to the President of the Board of Trade the post from which Lord Lansdowne retires in August next on the expiry of his term of office. Last week the rumor advanced a stage, and we were told that Lord Stanley of Preston had accepted the Governor-Generalship, and would be succeeded in the Presidency of the Board of Trade by the Baron de Worms, who is now parliamentary secretary to the board. This assertion being brought to the notice of Lord Stanley, he has authorized the statement that 'he knew nothing of the report that he had been offered and had accepted the Governor-Generalship of Canada in succession to Lord Lansdowne until he saw it in the newspapers.'"

GLENGARRY'S SHAME.

Pressure of other matters has prevented our earlier laying before our readers the facts concerning the Glengarry election. As instancing the hypocritical vauntings of the "pairty of purity" that their hands are clean it may be interesting to adduce some of the evidence taken at the trial to show what whited sepulchres these Grits really are. The developments in this election case are certainly to be classed among the most startling efforts to "put down bribery and corruption with lots of money." In this constituency the Grits selected Patrick Purcell as the standard bearer of the "pairty" from the fact that he had been successful in several heavy canal and railway contracts and was reputed to be possessed of large wealth. The sequel will show that in all probability Mr. Purcell is not as wealthy at the present time as he was when he entered the Glengarry contest as the candidate of the Grit party on October 23rd, 1886. It would appear that having determined to carry the election at all hazards, Mr. Purcell decided to cloak his corruption by ostensibly making loans to his most trusted supporters of funds which were never repaid and which were never intended to be repaid. The first witness called was Murdock Munroe, the candidate's financial agent during the contest and the secretary of the Grit "reform association" of Glengarry. After several questions had been asked it was ascertained that Mr. Munroe had "loaned" certain sums to electors during the contest. The examination proceeded thus:—

Q.—How much did you lend in the country for Mr. Purcell between 23rd October, 1886, the day of his nomination, and the 22nd February, the day of his election? A.—Between $25,000 and $30,000.

Q.—Was that on notes? A.—No, the greater portion was on mortgage.

Q.—Was your office visited by a great many people after the election looking for money? A.—Not more than usual. I know a great many parties were disappointed that they did not receive the loans they asked.

In cross-examination witness said that Mr. Purcell was a wealthy man and lent money extensively at 6 per cent. Witness commenced loaning for him in November, 1886.

On October 23rd Mr. Purcell accepted the nomination tendered him by the grit party, selected the secretary of the grit association as his financial agent, and gave him power of attorney to make loans on his (Mr. Purcell's) behalf. From that date till the election was held from $25,000 to $30,000 was thus distributed by Mr. Purcell's election agent; nor was it shown that any of these sums, which were loaned on three and six months' notes, were ever repaid.

Archibald MacNab, ex-M. P. P., of Glengarry, deposed that he was one of Mr. Purcell's supporters. His subsequent evidence contains the following:

Q.—What money was placed in your hands during the election?

Witness—For election purposes?

Mr. Macmaster—Tell us the amount and we will settle that afterwards. A.—I got about $2,245 altogether from Mr. Purcell through Mr. Munroe.

Q.—How much of that on a mortgage. A.—Two thousand dollars, and the other $245 on my notes.

Q.—Did you receive money from somebody else? A. James McBean, of Maxville, gave me $75.

Q.—He is one of Mr. Purcell's agents? A. Yes.

Q.—When? A. On the 5th February, before the election.

Q.—What did Mr. McBean tell you to do with it? A. He did not tell me anything; I gave him a note for it.

Q.—You gave Mr. McBean a note for it? A. Yes. I gave it in Mr. Purcell's name to Mr. McBean.

Q.—How did you get that money? A. I told him I had men working and that I would want $250.

Q.—You were right in the heat of the election then, canvassing? A. Yes.

Q.—What time was this note? A. Six months.

Q.—Did you ever pay it back? A. No.

Q.—Do you swear that $245 had no connection with the election? A. I do.

Q.—Who paid your bills travelling around and canvassing? You are a school inspector and cannot afford it. A. I do not know who paid my bills. I know I did not pay them.

In his own evidence Mr. Purcell deposed that one of his agents was one Alex. Leclaire who was married to his niece. His examination proceeded thus:

Q.—Do you know how much Leclaire lent for you between the date of your nomination and election? A. I don't know.

Q.—You told us during the election you put some money in the hands of James McBean? A.—I did.

Q.—How much? A. About $700. He wanted more, but I would not give it to him.

Q.—What did he do with it? A. He loaned it.

Q.—To whom? A. I cannot tell you.

Q.—Will your books show that? A. No. Our books will not show it.

Q.—Did McBean deliver the notes back to you? A. He wanted to deliver them up, and I told him that our lawyer advised us not to take them back until after the election case was settled. He said that the lawyers on the other side might make a point out of it.

Q.—Is that the way you do business—get your agents to take notes for money and never know anything about them? A. Yes. We sometimes do it that way. I was not so anxious about the $700 as I would be about a large sum.

Q.—And you were advised that if a man paid his note when it became due the lawyer on the other side might make a point out of it? A.—Yes.

Mr. Macmaster—That is a new kind of a point.

Q.—You had as loaning agents John Sanfield Macdonald, A. Leclaire and M. Munroe, and you thought these were not enough at election times, so you got Mr. McBean? A.—I thought I wanted Mr. McBean. I had $200,000 in the Bank of Montreal at 3 per cent., and I did not want it lying there. Mr. McBean was one of my supporters, and I called on him while passing there and asked him to be my agent and loan out some money for me.

Q.—And that was all he could loan ($700) out of your wealth? A.—He said he had not time to do any more.

It subsequently transpired that Mr. Purcell's nephew-in-law, Leclaire, had written the following letter:

April, 2, 1887.

James Johnson, Esq:

SIR,—I have a letter from "P.P." (Mr. Purcell—That's me.) He said that they have until the 25th of this month to protest the election, so tell all friends to be careful until that time, I will see that then. Yours truly,

A. LECLAIRE.

And Leclaire in his own evidence admitted that he had transmitted the above instructions after receiving a letter, as stated, from Mr. Purcell. It was therefore not surprising that the friends concerned were careful not to fix up the notes and loans until after the election petition might be satisfactorily settled. But even more interesting information is given by Mr. Purcell in his own direct examination respecting the several sums which he had loaned personally during the election campaign.

I lent Rousseau Bros. & Co. $5,000. I lent the firm of Mackenzie & Purcell whatever they asked me; their credit was unlimited with me. Duncan H. Mackenzie was a member of both these firms. Mackenzie was active in the constituency during the election, so was my brother. I gave Mackenzie & Purcell a letter of guarantee for $10,000 upon the Ontario Bank. I paid the guarantee and more, too, all their liabilities to the bank, about $17,000. I got part of it back. My brother and Mackenzie had a contract up in Algoma, and I advanced them the money to go on with the work on the contract. After I had signed the guarantee my brother and Mackenzie did not go back to Algoma, but stayed in Glengarry.

Timothy Rosseau, of the firm of Rosseau Bros., who had received this $5,000 from the candidate, was accordingly placed in the witness box. His evidence contains the following:

Q.—During the campaign had you any conversation with Mr. Purcell himself about getting votes, and if you could not get them what you were to do? A. Yes; we conversed at his place, at my place and on the street in Williamstown.

Q.—Did he give you any instructions with regard to the campaign, and did he tell you what to do? A. He said to pay out some money, but be sure and take notes.

Q.—Did he give you any reason why you were to take notes? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you anything else? A.—Yes; to be sure and tell Duncan Mackenzie, if he paid out money, to take notes.

Q.—Was that in a conversation about the election? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell Duncan Mackenzie? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was this? A.—The end of January or the beginning of February.

Q.—Did Purcell tell you what to do if you could not get votes in the ordinary way? A.—He said if we could not get votes to give them money, but be sure to take notes—that it was more legal. In December I had a conversation with Purcell, and he came to see if myself and brothers would vote for him. He said he had means and could well afford to spend a little.

The witness reiterated the statement that he said to Purcell there will be some money wanting, and Purcell said, "Give them money, but take notes for it."

The candidate's brother was a member of the fire of Purcell & Mackenzie, which received $17,000 from the candidate during the campaign. It also appears from the evidence of several witnesses that Mr. Mackenzie paid Frank Sauciel $100; John Tye, $200, and Alex. Varnier, $100, and took notes for one and two years. Such was the nature of the evidence elicited by the petitioner's counsel. The candidate's election agent having power of attorney to sign the bank cheques had paid out from $25,000 to $30,000 between the date that the candidate accepted the nomination and election day. Rousseau, who had been instructed to "pay out money and take notes," received $5,000 more from the candidate himself. The firm of Purcell & Mackenzie received $17,000 additional, from which fund Mackenzie had been instructed to "pay out money and take notes;" and it was from that in several instances he had followed out his instructions by paying as high as $200 for a vote. In his own examination, Mackenzie was forced to admit that these funds came from the respondent Purcell. He said:—

I received the money I loaned on notes to Varnier, Saucier and Tye from the Ontario bank, Montreal, on account of the firm of Mackenzie & Purcell, which amounts were received on the strength of the guarantee received from respondent.

Another interesting item of information was given by a witness Thomas Feo of Quebec who testified as follows:—

"I was on the Canadian Atlantic train from Ottawa, and when we came to Alexandria a man came on and sat with Purcell. I took him to be a friend of his. I had Purcell tell this man that his election was the biggest one ever contested in Glengarry and that it cost him $36,000. I have no doubt of it as I heard it distinctly."

These were the methods of wholesale bribery by the Grits to elevate the standard in Glengarry, and by which they thought to defeat the Government in February last. Those who read the evidence quoted above will not be surprised to learn that Mr. Purcell was both unseated and disqualified, while the learned justice presiding recommended that the respondent and four of his supporters should be criminally prosecuted.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE *Woman's Suffrage Journal* (London, Eng.), rejoices over the prospects of the movement which has for its object the conferring of the franchise upon the female sex. It points out that while in January, 1886, the number of its parliamentary supporters was 314, in January, 1887, it was 344, while they at present number 355.

A PRETTY story of an affecting meeting between Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Mowat, and Sir Alexander Campbell at Government House, Toronto, recently appeared in the evening paper here. It was stated that these three gentlemen had not foregathered since they were connected forty-five years ago, Sir John as a practising barrister in an office at Kingston, and the other two as junior and senior students respectively. When the paragraph was read to Sir John he said, "Why, Mr. Mowat and Sir Alexander were both in the Cabinet with me in 1864. We have met frequently since our first meeting in Kingston. Mowat and I are the best of friends. We met by appointment to discuss the boundary and other questions."

IT is a widespread report among politicians in the east that Mercier's mission to France is not alone to arrange to have the province represented at the Paris exhibition, but he has in view an arrangement with the Credit Lyonnais for a consideration of the provincial debt. Another rumor is that he will go to Rome to urge the Pope to permit the Jesuits to petition the Government for a restriction of confiscated property.

EVERYBODY has heard of "Hospital Sunday" in London—the Sunday of the year when collections are taken up in the churches in aid of the funds of the metropolitan hospitals. The amount collected on the last "Hospital Sunday" was £36,391 18s. 11d., of which amount £28,565 15s. 2d. was collected in churches of the Church of England. The amount collected during the last fifteen years, since "Hospital Sunday" has been established, inclusive of 1887, was £435,001 4s., of which the sum of £329,245 11s. 9d. was collected from members of the Church of England.

THE first annual meeting of the shareholders of the *Empire* printing and publishing company was held at the Board of Trade rooms, Toronto, on the 16th inst. There was a full attendance of shareholders, members being present from all parts of the Dominion. Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Thomas White, M. P., were at the meeting. The reports presented were most satisfactory. Mr. Creighton, managing director, in reference to the hearty reception accorded the *Empire*, stated that its circulation had increased at a rate unprecedented in Canadian journalism. Messrs. W. R. Brock, Hon. W. E. Sanford, J. Haggart, M. P.; Thomas Long, and Frank Turner, E. C., were elected directors. At the meeting Sir John Macdonald was presented with the first copy of the paper that went through the press, handsomely bound.

DANIEL WILSON has abandoned all hope of avoiding prosecution for his connection with the sale of decorations through Gen. Cafferel, Mme. Limousin and others and has employed the famous advocate Lente to defend him. He still makes a show of defiance, however, and is endeavoring to mitigate the hardness of the proceedings against him, or the severity of his punishment in case of conviction by threatening to prove a conspiracy to effect the sale of decorations, Government contracts, etc, was engineered by a high French official whose name has not yet been mentioned in connection with the scandal. Popular belief is very strong that there are men of powerful influence in Paris who cannot afford to permit Wilson to tell all he knows of the Caffarel business, and that he will not rely in vain upon their efforts to make a farce of his prosecution, or as a last resort to secure a merely nominal punishment for his offences.

A GOOD BOY RUNS AWAY.

A Youth Who Knows How to Make His Way in the World.

Frank E. Spitzer, aged 19 years, eldest son or County Assesor Spitzer, left San Jose on the 18th of last August without seeing his parents or giving them any notice of his intentions, and no word was received from him, and his whereabouts remained a mystery until a few weeks ago, when his father took from the Postoffice a letter of explanation dated Hongkong, China, bearing date the 26th.

Frank had always been a good boy. He had no bad habits. He neither drank, used tobacco, stayed out late of nights nor associated with dissolute characters. He was emphatically a home boy, and his parents were surprised beyond measure when he disappeared.

But Frank had a will of his own. He often importuned his mother to take him out of school, as he had an idea that he could make his way in the world without the aid of a high-school training. During the summer vacation he visited his grandfather in the country, but when the high school opened he was anxious to go back.

Although he had never been away from home in his life, he had determined to strike out for himself and put his theories regarding success *sans* higher education to a practical test.

In his letter he states that he went to San Francisco on the 18th of August and the next day took the steamer for Victoria, B. C. He arrived at his destination with $4 in his pocket. He must find work, and he at once proceeded to look about him with the praiseworthy intention of taking any job that offered itself. He found a place at the water-works and for a week worked hard at $2 a day. Then he was offered an easier billet at the Government dock, where he worked until he shipped on board the Penshaw, a lumber vessel bound for China. He got $45 a month cooking for the crew, the cook having jumped overboard and drowned himself or been murdered by the captain. Frank thinks the latter supposition probable, as on the arrival of the vessel at Shanghai the captain was arrested for the crime.

When the first Chinese port was reached Frank found himself in possession of $116.80. He waited over in China a spell to see the sights, and when he wrote to his father he was about to sail for New York. After his arrival in the land of the free he will visit relatives in Virginia and then take the overland train for home.

His experience indicates that he is a boy who can take care of himself anywhere, and if he does not succeed in life then his many friends will come to believe that there is no virtue in grit and application.

It is almost unnecessary to state that the mother and father were overjoyed when the letter came to hand.—*San Jose Herald.*

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Mr. Guichon has sold 430 acres of his property in Delta Municipality at $47 per acre.

It is reported that beans were worth as high as ten cents apiece at North Bend during the blockade. It is also stated that the supply of whisky became so low and was so frequently diluted with water, that at last it froze and was sold at so much per cake.

Among the names on the criminal calendar at the coming term of the superior court to be held in Seattle are noticed: C. W. Mullen, impleaded with Bush, grand larceny; C. W. Mullen, impleaded with Bush, forgery; C. W. Mullen, forgery; Frank Worth, indicted for smuggling.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 1.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Mails.

No eastern mails arrived last night.

Insurance Rates.

The New York Association of Fire Insurance Companies has dissolved, and rates are now taken on the go-as-you-please principle. The cutting is very severe, and rates are lower than ever before.

The Rappahanock Drummer Boy.

Major Hendershot, the Drummer Boy of the Rappahanock, assisted by the best of local talent, will give two entertainments on the 13th and 14th inst., under the auspices of the St. Joseph's Social and Literary Society.

The Railway Terminus.

The work of preparing for the terminal facilities of the Island railway on Store street, is progressing quickly, and a gang of men are busily engaged in erecting the timber supports for the buildings and railway line. The iron bridge is assuming shape and the handsome structure will shortly be swung into position.

Painful Accident.

We regret to learn that on Sunday evening last Mr. W. Chudley met with a very painful accident. A kettle of water was boiling on the grate fire, and not being securely placed, it fell out just as he was passing and severely scalded his foot. The unfortunate circumstance will compel Mr. Chudley to remain within doors for some time to come.

Customs Collections.

Customs collections at the port of Victoria for the month ending January 31st, 1888, were:

Duties	$66,965 26
Miscellaneous	561 92
Chinese Immigration Act	250 00
	$67,777 18
Collections, January, 1887	39,088 25
Increase	$28,688 93

Suspended for Fourteen Days.

The police committee held a meeting yesterday to consider the case of Officer Hawton, who allowed the man Hodges to escape. Supt. Bloomfield gave Hawton an excellent character and pronounced him a most diligent and efficient officer. After some deliberation the committee suspended Hawton for fourteen days only on account of his previous good standing.

Found Dead.

A settler on Sumas for over a year, named James McAllister, was found dead in his cabin last Sunday. He had apparently been dead one or two days. He lived alone half a mile from his nearest neighbor. He was known to have been ailing for a short time. There are no signs of foul play in connection with his death. The deceased is supposed to belong to the North of Ireland.

A Meteor's Appearance.

One of the brightest and largest meteors which has been seen in this city for years suddenly made its appearance in the sky about seven o'clock last evening. It appeared a little east of the zenith and traveled in a south-westerly direction describing an arc equal to about a quarter of a circle. So bright was the glow that the electric lights of the city paled before it. Objects at a distance could be seen as distinctly as at full moon and it blazed sufficiently long to enable those who saw it to distinguish the following particulars, —the centre appeared like a ball of molten iron and around this was a luminous belt exactly resembling an electric light, while just behind the central mass was a lurid blue light which gradually faded as the meteor descended.

The Quarantined Umatilla.

There is no probability that the quarantined Umatilla will be released until the expiry of the full term, fourteen days, this being the least time allowed by law. With the exception of the little girl who is sick with pneumonia, all the passengers are well and there is no fear now entertained of a spread of the disease. The unfortunate pantryman, who is in the hospital at the quarantine station, is nearing complete recovery. The Umatilla is not anchored at the proper quarantine ground, its captain stating that it would be dangerous for his ship to lie at anchor in the prescribed limits, owing to gales from the south-east. The passengers take their detention with as good grace as possible, and have almost exhausted their supply of amusements to make the monotonous life endurable.

The Wimbledon Team.

Eighteen volunteers who hold places on the Wimbledon team have signified their willingness to go to England to shoot. Their names are:—Lieut. Smith, St. John Rifles; Sergt. Major Case, Halifax Garrison Artillery; Lieut. H. C. Chamberlain, 43rd; Staff Sergt. W. Ashall, Queen's Own Rifles; Lieut. C. K. Foke, 63rd; Lieut. James Dover, 78th; Pte. W. S. Duncan, Queen's Own Rifles; Pte. D. Mitchell, 13th; Lieut. W. Mitchell, 32nd; Sergt. W. H. Adams, 62nd; Sergt. W. Short, G.G.F.G.; Sergt. J. W. Marks, 6th Fusiliers; G. A. McMicking, 44th; Sergt. H. Winer, 71st; Capt. J. T. Hart, St. John Rifle Company. The others are yet to be heard from. It is not considered probable that the Executive will make any changes in the names at their meeting on the 14th of March, although they have power to do so.

Culture of the Grape.

A gentleman who has paid some attention to the matter, states that in his opinion the Cascade country from Spence's Bridge to beyond Savona is admirably adapted for the raising of grapes. It only needs proper care in selection of varieties, which are suitable for the soil, altitude and climate, to successfully produce the luscious fruit in abundance. It is said that Mr. T. Harper has already begun the experiment, and during last fall planted about one thousand vines, procuring the variety in St. Catherines, Ont. Next summer will prove whether the venture will come up to expectations. Should it be proven that the soil and climate will favor grape-growing, there is an abundance of lands suitable for the purpose and if the appearance of the country, sterile looking at all times of the year, be changed into waving vineyards, it will be a happy change.

"Woman."

The new Illustrated Maganize, *Woman*, in its issue for January, 1888, gives token of the progressive plane upon which its management is conducted. Among its illustrated articles is one on the "Great Books of the Astor Library," by the distinguished Librarian of that institution, Frederick Saunders; a timely and accurately critical tribute to the late Mrs. Dinah Muloch Craik is contributed by Mrs. Katherine Paynter; "The Doctor's Eldest Daughter" is an illustrated story by Margaret Sidney; local recollections of Jenny Lind are revived by text and picture in S. Frederick's paper on "The Swedish Nightingale;" Lieut. Schwatka, the Arctic traveler, gives a readable account of "Flowers of the Snow;" and a stirring story of Western life, entitled "A Cloud Burst," is related by Patience Stapleton. Other instructive and entertaining papers and sketches make up the varied contents of this interesting periodical, including some very creditable poems and several "departments" in which a variety of subjects peculiarly appropriate to the publication are discussed in masterly style.

Westminster Civic Election.

During the Council proceedings at New Westminster, Deputy Sheriff T. J. Armstrong entered the council chamber and handed the city clerk and returning officer a writ and a list of illegal voters in the late election, for them to appear at the court house for divers purposes.

A Sensible Motion.

Coun. Styles has given notice that he will move at the council meeting to-night the following resolution:

That the contract for laying and constructing the 16-inch street main be awarded to the Albion Iron Works, as per tender read to the council on Monday, Jan. 30th, and that the legal adviser be instructed to prepare the contract, and if approved by the council, his worship the mayor be requested to attach the seal of the corporation to the same.

Police Court.

Ah Sing was charged with being of unsound mind. Dr. Milne stated that the prisoner was sane. Sergt. Sheppard said the fellow was acting very queerly at 3 o'clock one morning and Supt. Bloomfield stated to the court that the prisoner was arrested sometime since for carrying a knife up his sleeve, and that he was not in his proper senses. The Chinaman was remanded for one day.

Patrick Mulligan, a drunk, was fined $5 or imprisonment for one week.

Henry Mullen, vagrancy, and George Burns, refusing to do duty on board the bark Abernyth, were both discharged.

Accident at the Dock.

As the bark Sarah Ridgeway was being docked at the graving dock, Esquimalt, on Monday last, an accident happened to a cart and horse which, had the dock happened to have been empty, would have resulted in both cart and horse being dashed to pieces. It seems that a horse attached to a cart was standing a short distance from the edge of the dock, when the owner, J. Gray, approached the horse's head for the purpose of leading him away, but this move scared the animal, which commenced backing, and in spite of the exertions of the man to stop it, ultimately backed over the parapet into the water in the dock. In a short time the horse was cut loose and fished out again, but the cart sank to the bottom and had to be lifted out with grappling irons.

Church Concert.

On Monday night the Sunday school-room of the First Presbyterian church was crowded with an appreciative audience. The attraction was a concert given by the members of the church, and a most successful concert it was. The singing was good from beginning to end, the *encores* being well deserved and gracefully responded to. When the singing of the National Anthem brought the evening's entertainment to a close the hope was expressed that another happy evening would soon be accorded to the music loving portion of Victoria's inhabitants. Following is the programme: Chorus, Male choir; Instrumental solo, Miss Munsie; Solo, Miss Fraser; Recitation, Miss Stevens; Piano solo, Miss Haughton; Solo, Miss Gibb; Reading, Mr. Landells; Solo, Mr. Kinnaird. Interval of ten minutes. Chorus, Male choir; Recitation, Mr. S. R. Kerr; Duet, Miss Probert and Mr. Kinnaird; Recitation (Russian), Mr. Lopetcher; Solo, Mrs. Turnbull; Solo, Lce. Corpl. Hyndman. God Save the Queen.

Sunday School Entertainment.

The annual treat given to the children of St. John's Church, Dr. Percival Jenns, rector, was held yesterday afternoon in the school house adjoining the church. The youngsters did ample justice to the good things laid before them, and kept the fair ladies who attended to them very busy. By eight o'clock the large room was cleared and seats placed for those who came to witness the entertainment given by the children themselves. Mrs. Renwick and Miss Rose Jenns are again to be congratulated on the success they achieved in the presentation of "Cock Robin" and the "Ocean Queen," in the latter of which Miss Josephine Johnston made quite a nice queen. During the *entr'acte* Sir Matthew Begbie, Chief Justice, presented the prizes to those of the pupils who had gained them. Following is a programme of the entertainment, as also the list of prize winners:

Pianoforte Solo ..... Miss Hicks
Dialogue .....
Song in motion ..... Ten Little Girls
"See Saw" ..... Four Girls and three Boys
Recitation, "The Little Schoolma'am," per bbl. ..... Miss Lizzie Kettle
Encored—"A Big Bite"
The Death of Cock Robin ..... 4 Boys and 5 Girls
Entr'acte—"The Ocean Queen".
God Save the Queen.

PRIZE LIST.

Girls—Georgie Coleman, May Johnson, Jane Maslin, Julia Johnson, Charlotte Blake, Lily Kettle, Eva Miller, Emily Coates, Lizzie Earle, Eliza Kettle, Ethel Saunders, Ethel Johnson, Edith Mansell, Eva Miller, Alice Blake, Edith Garthel, Annie Lefgemore.

Boys—William Kettle, George Booth, Walter Wriggleswortb, Ernest Blake, George Coates, Albert Ward, Alexander Mansell.

PERSONAL.

L. P. Eckstein, of New Westminster, is in the city.

T. F. Sinclair, Port Haney, arrived last night and is at the Oriental.

W. H. Ladner, M.P.P., and family will reside for a while in this city.

Erastus Wiman, of New York, is not in the city as stated by the *Times* last evening.

Abram Farwell, ex-M.P.P., of South Ontario, is dangerously ill of diabetes and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Miss Bodwell, J. W. McFarland, M. H. Cowan and D. McRae, timber agent, were passengers by the Louise from Vancouver.

Faucher de St. Maurice intends to shortly publish an entertaining pamphlet, entitled "Canada and the French-Canadians during the Franco-Prussian War."

S. Thall, manager of Gus Levick's company, arrived from the Mainland last night, having arranged for the appearance of his company at Vancouver and Westminster.

During the Queen's sojourn at the Villa Evelina, San Remo, she will be accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Louise of Battenberg, and her faithful friend, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Pease, of Algoma, Iowa, arrived yesterday to reside here permanently. Mr. and Mrs. Pease are the parents of Mrs. J. H. Van Auken, wife of the principal of the Victoria Business College.

The Duke Duke of Sparta, crown prince of Greece, who is to marry one of the Prince of Wales' daughters, is a very handsome young man, devoted to athletics and field sports. He is said to be in love with all three of his cousins, but prefers Princess Maud.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The remains of the late Geo. Mills were conveyed to North Saanich yesterday on the Amelia. The funeral will take place to-day.

W. R. Clark will sell at 11 a.m. to-day Meston's carriage factory, Government street, the finest stumping machine ever brought to the province.

Officer Robb is not the man who followed Hodges when he broke from the police barracks on Monday. He arrested him and placed him in charge of the gaoler but was not at the cells when Hodges skipped.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT PLANTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY M. LOPATECKI.

The great island of Vancouver, the largest isle on the west coast of America, surrounded by many satellites of smaller order, especially in the Gulf of Georgia, and the mainland of the province compare favorably in respect of forests to any state, province or country either in North America or in Europe. This great and magnificent province of British Columbia now brought in communication with eastern parts of the Dominion through the Canadian Pacific Railway, contains such a variety of plants from the magnificent Douglas fir to the modest cowslips, that the future botanist of British Columbia will find here a most luxuriant field of study for his whole branch of science.

The short account of some of the trees and other plants given here is written with the purpose that the numerous readers of "West American Scientist" may form an idea about the magnitude of botanical life in this remote province. The writer of these lines is but a short time in British Columbia, consequently the account of plants will be found to be very deficient, still the author will endeavor to collect as many facts as possible, either from his own observations, or from those of other competent persons, or from facts gathered from the Government Department of agriculture. As the author has no competent manual under his hands he trusts therefore to his memory for the Latin nomenclature of trees, consequently shall any mistakes be found he hopes that they will be excused by the readers, for "errare humanum est."

In the province of British Columbia the conifers are to be found in great profusion. Between them the first place belongs to the *Douglas Spruce*, sometimes called Douglas Fir, Douglas Pine and Oregon Pine (Abies Douglasii), a magnificent tree, often 250 feet high and 30 feet in circumference, and where bark is sometimes nine to ten inches in thickness. This tree grows very rapidly and is distinguished by the woodman into two kinds, yellow and red. The first has a reddish-yellow knotty heart and is less durable than the red one. Abies Douglasii grows mostly in the southern parts of the province, also on the mainland coast and on Vancouver Island, but is not to be found on Queen Charlotte Islands.

Menzies' Spruce (Abies Menziesii), very similar to the Abies Douglasii, grows chiefly on the coast and is found also in the Gold and Selkirk ranges. The wood is white and the tree grows to a very large size.

The *Western Hemlock* or *Hemlock Spruce* (Abies Canadensis) occurs on the coast, also on Fraser river and the Selkirk and Gold ranges. On Queen Charlotte Islands it reaches the height of 200 feet. Its timber splits obliquely and decays in the atmosphere, but the bark is very useful for tanning purposes.

Englemann's Spruce (Abies Eglemannii) occurs in the eastern and interior parts of the province and forms dense forests in the mountains, to the level of nearly 4,000 feet in elevation. The tree is very tall and straight and the wood durable.

The *Great Silver Fir* (Picea grandis) clings to the coast, but reappears also in the southeast of the province. It is a large tree, but the wood is soft. *Picea amabilis*, a species most resembling it, grows in the mountains. *Picea nobilis*, a majestic tree, and *Picea bracteata*, a species remarkable for its tall and slender stem, are also to be found.

Balsam Spruce (Abies balsamea) yielding so-called Canadian Balsam, grows on Gold and Selkirk ranges and also in eastern and northern portions of the interior plateau. The balsam exists in incisions between the bark and the wood. The incisions are made and the bottles attached into which the balsam flows. It is a colorless liquid, but becomes solid with age. Its composition is as follows:—

Essential oil	18.6
Resin, soluble in alcohol	40.0
" sparingly soluble	33.4
Elastic resin	4.0
Bitter extractive and salts	4.0
	100.0

The *Yellow Pine*, sometimes called "red" and pitch pine," considered as a variety of *Pinus pondersa* of Douglas and California, grows in the valleys and on the slopes up to 3,000 feet. It is a magnificent tree, remarkable for the heaviness of its timber. Its bark is reddish-brown and half the shaft branchless. It is found in the dry regions of the mainland.

The *Black Pine*, also called "Western Scrub" or Bull Pine ("Pinus Banksiana) extends further north than any other pine. There are two varieties of this pine; a "coast" and an "interior" variety. The second, more valuable than the first reaches from 75 to 100 feet in height but its diameter is only about two feet.

The so-called *White Barked Pine* is very small and grows in very great elevation.

The *Mountain Weymouth* or *White Pine* (Pinus Strobus) is found in Columbia river region, and also in the interior of Vancouver Island. It makes excellent masts and its wood resembles that of the eastern white pine.

The *Western Cedar*, also called "Red" or Giant Cedar" (Abies religiosa) abounds on the Columbia river, on the Gold and Selkirk ranges, along the coast and also in the northern interior. It is a stupendous tree, sometimes 150 feet high and 15 feet thick, but generally hollow. The wood is reddish-yellow and splits easily into plank, and is used for shingles.

The *Yellow Cypress*, commonly called yellow cedar (cypress thyoides) grows principally on the coast, also in the interior of Vancouver island and on the west coast of Queen Charlotte Islands. It has a resinous smell and is of a pale-yellow tint. It is used for ornamental purposes and also for boats.

The *Red American Larch*, called Tamarac in the States and Hackmatack in Canada (Larix Tennifolia) is a noble tree and its timber is highly valued. It occurs in the interior, and the Gold and Selkirk ranges and on the Rocky Mountains. In the southeast of British Columbia here is also another species of larch, of which little is known. It is probably *Larix pendula* or *Black American Larch*. There are also we must remember the useful so-called *Oregon Cedar* (Thuix gigantea) in the southern extremity of the province and *Thujix Plicata*—the common *Arbor Vite* as far as Nootka Sound. The *Juniper* or "Red Cedar," known as *Pencil Cedar* (Juniperus Virginiana) abounds on the east coast of Vancouver island, and also along the shores of the lakes in the interior.

From other trees, valuable as hardwood the most important is probably the *Maple* (Acer macrophyllum), found on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, and also on the mainland coast up to 55°. The *Vine Maple* (Acer circinatum) yields strong, white wood, suitable for helves, and is confined to the coast. The *Yew* (Taxus brevifolia) grows on Vancouver Island, and in the vicinity of Fraser river above Yale. The wood is tough and of a beautiful rose color. The *Alder* (Alnus Oregona), and *crab* or *Wild Apple* occurs on the coast. Their wood takes a good polish. There are two kinds of birches in the province—the *Western Birch*, a small tree, found in the Columbia region, and the *Raper* or *Cause Birch* (Betula papyracea), which grows on Vancouver Island and in the region of the Fraser and Peace rivers. It attains a height of 70 feet and its bark is very white and capable of division into very thin sheets. It is used by the Indians for baskets, boxes, canoes, etc.

Except a few trees above Yale, the only *Oak* in the province is found on Vancouver Island, chiefly in its southeastern part. It is sometimes 70 feet high and 3 feet in diameter. Many of the trees are scrubby. The *Dogwood* or *Dogberry* (Cornus Nuttallii) grows on Vancouver Island and on the coast. The wood is used for inlaying and ornamental work. The *trailing Arbutus* (Arbutus Menzesii) sometimes 50 feet high and 20 inches in diameter is found on Vancouver Island, and neighboring isles; but not north of Seymour Narrows. It is a heavy and close-grained wood. *Arbutisuva uva-ursi*, now called *Arcto stephylos uwa-ursi* is a small trailing and evergreen shrub, growing in dry and rocky places. The berries are mealy and form a principal part of the food of bears and of grouse.

From the poplar family, the *American Aspen* or *Tremulus Poplar* (Populus tremulsides) abounds in the interior and also in the north. It reaches sometimes a thickness of two feet. Three other varieties of poplars in British Columbia are commonly called the Cottonwood. The *coast Cottonwood* (Populus Canadensis) is used to make staves for sugar barrels required in San Francisco. A very small tree is the *Mountain-Oak* (Pyrus americana) found in the interior.

Besides these trees we may mention here some shrubs, leguminous plants and grasses common on the islands and on the mainland of the province. They are as follows:—

The *Hazel* (corylus Americana), *Wild Rose*, (Ross fraxinifolia), *Elder* (Sambucus glanca), three kinds of *Goesberry* (Ribes divaricatum, niveum and Sanguineum), *Serviceberry* (Amelauchier Canadensis), *Sallat Berry* (Gaultheria Shallon), *Snowberry* (Symphoricarpus racemosus), *Blackberry* (Vaccinium ovatum), *Salmonberry* (Rubus spectabilis), red, white and black *Rapberry* (Rubus Nutkamns, lencodermis) Holly leaved *Barberry* or *Oregon Grape* (Berberis aiqupolium), *Fly Blossom* (Louiceria involucrata), *Honeysuckle* (Louicera occidentalis), *Red cornel* or *Willow* (cornus Drummondii), *Mock Orange* or *Seringa* (Philadelphus macropetalus), *Ivy* (Hederas), *Hawthorn* (Crataegus coccinea, *White clover* (Trifolium repens), *Wild Oat* (Stipa avenacea) *Herd's grass* or *Wild Timothy* (Phleum pratensis), *Sweet Garss* (Festuca pratensis), *Bent Spear Grass* (Pos pratensis ?), *Reed Meadow Grass* (Glyceria aquatica), *Cowslips* (Primula Donglasii or veris), *Broad leaved Rush* (Juncus), *Devil's Walking Stick* (Panax horridus), and many others.

MARINE.

Some 30,000 tons of shipping visited Port Angeles, W.T., during the month of December