TTED FOR TRIAL.

Will Appear in the Sup- Court—His Bail Fixed at $2,000.

of Police and Rev. J. E. er Deny that they Re- ived Any Money.

ned Shee Dor case came on for e police court again yesterday. Chinese was not at all dimin- on the previous day, they ed to wait expectantly outside was concluded.

he prosecutrix, again entered ox and Mr. Fell resumed his ation. She said: "Moy Chung much to me when I was in the e. I have not spoken much to t this case. I don't remember the occprrences I spoke of yes- hen I came to this country Shee l a head tax from me. He said demanded it. Ten days after I d tax I was arrested. I brought his country for prostitution. I or one sum of $200 on account He said that he had promised amount to the Chief of Police. whether he has paid it or not. that the $200 would help a good is squaring my case in court. was paid at my place. The old friend, who has now gone to essed the transaction through- e 14th of December, according se date, I paid Shee Dor $160, $20 in silver, and the balance That money I brought with me. The old woman t when I paid that amount Dor gave no receipt on either oc- er my case was over, he made r me. I didn't see him make not write himself. I suppose he e to write it for him. The $160 unt of the case. Shee Dor told wanted the money for a lawyer. more for this purpose, too. h the 18th of December. It was pieces. I was alone at that old me to tell nobody that I him the $40. The amounts I ioned were all I have paid. t tell me the case would cost my trial came on. It was not at first, at all. The bill was out after I was clear. I agreed isoner to pay all the expenses of ution. Yuet Cue was to pay f the total. My three shares out as reaching to $650. Shee Yuet Cue that if she didn't hare, she would be sent Prisoner told me that I to pay the share of Ah Wee, girl, as well as my own. He at he wouldn't think of asking g for his trouble in the case. He out of friendship. point the witness became very nd Tom Chue, who had, up to acted as interpreter expressed y to translate her rambling state- Gardner, who was in court, re called to the stand, and the n was continued through him. continuing: I paid Shee Dor his account was $600 for three le allotted three shares to me. I ay them, and to accept the ac- was rendered to me. It was trial that I was allotted three was not done before because I hee Dor had no idea what the ee would be. Mr. Walk- the only lawyer that I connection with the case. did not say anything about pay- is trouble. I didn't tell him that him to work for nothing. He "You are only a woman. You w how to conduct this case. me, and I will attend to every. you." So when he said that I nt to leave the management of to him. I did not hire him. He e when I was in trouble, and o my call. I was discharged be- e came in in the Supreme Court. e Dor demanded money. I would m. The Chee Kong Tong didn't to refuse. Nobody bissed me the other. I complained to the g Tong when I thought I had led. That was all. I have no money

I do not know Zed Koo. She the meeting of the Chee Kong my knowledge. The statement woman owed me $800 is false. o truth in it. I never cancelled to pay Shee Dor. It was Ah sent the constable to my house. ined by Mr. Walker: Shee Dor when he got the $200 from me to a lawyer. This was before the e Supreme Court. The other big s for the Chief of Police. Shee e that the $200 was paid to the olice, through Ah Wing, but the was for $250. Prisoner told me d paid $100 on account of the rl, and that if $100 was paid to her he would keep all the wit- y at the trial.

ung, a mission boy, said that he n the defendant and the prosecu- had seen them both at the meet- Chee Kong Tong, two weeks ago. r spoke at the meeting. He at he had paid $250 Police Boss and $100 to dner, as well as $200 to the He produced the statement of nd laid it on a table. There rge number of Chinamen present. e bill. I saw a woman at the She addressed the meeting about I didn't hear any other woman ing. Dont know who wrote the was produced. Didn't see prisoner

Sheppard, chief of police, swore new the prisoner, Ah Wing, and utor. He had never received a any of them in the present case. ardner swore that he had never cent from any of the parties in

Mr. Fell and Mr. Walker addressed briefly on behalf of their respect- s. Mr. Belyea decided to send the higher court, and committed the for trial.

was allowed in two sureties of ch, Wah Yuen and Ah Die, the e son of the prisoner, accepting

y, the prosecutrix, was also bound e sum $500 to attend at the sitting preme court, and give evidence in

Bad, Worse, Worst.

ough, consumption, to cure the first nd and prevent the third use Hag- ectoral Balsam, the never-failing dicine for all diseases of the throat, chest. A marvel of healing in pul- mplaints.

CARIBOO PLACERS.

Good Prospects that the Golden Days of the Early Sixties Will be Repeated.

Mr. Nason, M.P.P., Talks of the Rich Returns Which Await Practical Development.

Mr. I. B. Nason, M. P. P. for Cariboo district, in conversation yesterday with a COLONIST reporter, stated that he was pleased to see that there was a good prospect that considerable attention would be paid to the development of some of the placer ground of Cariboo during the present year. Referring especially to Slough Creek, Mr. Nason said that it was one of the few creeks not prospected in Cariboo. The banks on both sides and those of Devil's Canon, a tributary of Slough Creek, were worked six or seven years ago, and in a goodly number of places yielded rich returns. The reason that Slough Creek had not been mined before was principally because of the want of capital in the district, it being known that it would take a considerable sum to successfully prospect it. Mr. Nason states that he is not alone in the belief that when Slough Creek is developed successfully, the old, palmy days of Cariboo will again return. All the old miners in Cariboo are one in this belief, and all are hoping that the scheme for working Slough creek will be gone on with. Mr. Nason is confident of the success of the plan by which Mr. Ramos, superintendent of the Slough Creek Co., intends to first prospect the ground, and is also certain that the results of prospecting will be such as to entitle the company to extensively work their claim.

There is good reason for this confidence, for Slough creek lies in the heart of the richest mining district of Cariboo. On the one side Williams creek, on the other Lightning creek, each of which have yielded many millions in gold, while all the tributaries of Slough creek have also paid rich. Mr. Nason states that it is well known that a strata of clay exists between surface and bed rock on Slough creek which would keep all surface water from getting to the bed rock. Having ascertained the depth of the ground by the boring apparatus, all trouble in regard to water on the bed-rock is easily overcome by sinking a shaft in bed-rock at either side of the creek, and driving out into the channel, thereby cutting off all the surface water.

Mr. Nason has also good authority for stating that the hydraulic company composed of English capitalists, will commence the opening up of William's Creek early in the spring. This company has been promoted by Mr. J. D. Whittier. The ground on William's Creek from the Ballerat claim to a point above Barkerville has been acquired, altogether a distance of about a mile. A space will be excavated at the lower end; where a hydraulic elevator will be placed, which will carry the tailings to the surface, where they will be taken off in the flume. Mr Nason feels assured that big returns will be secured, the ground in William's Creek still retaining many millions of dollars, which could not be taken out in the ordinary process of drifting.

Mr. Nason is of opinion that it only needs the successful opening up of these, or some other equally promising ground, and the output of gold, to make Cariboo as attractive a gold field as it ever was. It would also mean that the long deferred Cariboo railway would be pushed to a speedy completion.

MISCELLANEA.

Complaints of the American Census—Companies Incorporated During the Year—Labor Exhibition.

PATENTS IN THE U. S.

In his annual report just submitted, the Commissioner of Patents presents a history, illustrated by several tables and graphic charts, of patent-granting during the first century of the existence of the Patent Office, viz, from 1790 to 1890. The report contains a strong presentation of the effect of patented inventions upon the development of all the industries of the country, including those connected with agriculture and the benefits flowing therefrom to all classes of the people. Several amendments to the patent laws are recommended by the commissioner, among them being provisions enacting that a patent shall not expire with the expiration of a prior foreign patent; compelling applicants to take action every six months; providing that no patent shall live more than twenty years after the date of the original application; requiring licenses to make or use an invention to be recorded; allowing aliens to file caveats; relegating interference contests to the courts; providing that no damages for infringement shall be recovered except as such accrue within six years next prior to bringing suit, and allowing the registry of trade-marks which are used in commerce between the states.—Bradstreets.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN 1891.

"During the year 1891," says the Engineering News," "there were incorporated in the United States, according to the records of the United States Corporation Bureau, of Chicago, a total of 15,204 corporations, with an aggregate authorized capitalization of nearly $6,000,000,000. The different classes of corporations are grouped as follows:—

	No.	Authorized capital stock.
Mercantile and manufacturing companies	6,656	$1,073,244,144
Gold, silver and other mining and smelting companies	1,219	1,634,692,900
Coal and iron companies	338	133,471,830
Banks and investment companies	768	257,164,800
Light, heat, power and transportation cos	1,015	631,619,350
Building and loan associations	572	1,709,183,640
Miscellaneous companies	4,706	311,576,128
Total	15,294	$5,730,892,792

U. S. CENSUS COMPLAINED OF.

The Manufacturer, of Philadelphia, is authority for the statement that "complaints heard respecting the delay of the Census Bureau in issuing the statistics of the industrial census are well grounded. The most important of the facts and figures were collected more than a year ago, and time enough has elapsed to permit the bureau to prepare for publication, at least summary statements, which would enable the country to learn the nature of the general results. As things are, the figures are likely to be two years old before they can be quoted at all by the press and public men, and, meantime, the only basis upon which estimates may be made of the industrial condition of the nation, is the census of 1880."

WORLD'S LABOR EXHIBITION.

It is proposed to open a World's Labor Exhibition in the grounds adjoining the Wood House Social Club, Wood-lane, Uxbridge road, London, in May next. The exhibition, it is proposed, will be divided into groups, comprising co-operative workshops, stalls for the products of co-operative societies, sanitary, domestic, educational, and other appliances, musical instruments, carriages, bicycles, furniture, costumes, life-saving apparatus, food and hygiene, inventions, women's art and industry, agricultural products and implements, model houses for the housing of the poor, art galleries, historical and geographical museums, &c.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Prices Remain Steady—Good Demand for Nearly all Produce.

There is very little change in market prices to report this week. The demand is as good as ever, and the supply of most of the produce equal to it. There have been, during the week, a great many cattle, hogs and sheep received in the city, the butchers being the heaviest importers of the week. The receipts of farm produce from the Fraser River have diminished somewhat. Hay is the principal agricultural product brought in from that locality.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR, which is selling at 6.25 per bbl., and Three Star at twenty-five cents lower, command a ready market, while Portland, Victoria, Salem and Hungarian are in poor demand. The supply in all grades is fair.

WHEAT—quoted at $40, commands as small a good sale, and oats are quite up to the mark. They are selling at $32 50 per ton. Barley is stationary at $30 per ton.

There are no new vegetables offering, except radishes, which are, as yet, very scarce, and at no set price. Potatoes are selling well, as also the small table vegetables, which are hardly as plentiful as they were. But a considerable variety will soon be obtainable.

In dairy produce quotations are unchanged, California butter is coming freely in, and selling at 75 cents per roll. Fresh eggs are plentiful, rather too much so, for the demand. They are selling at 35 cents per dozen, whilst imported range from 25 to 30 cents.

The prices of meats vary little. Large quantities of Canadian ham are now being imported, which command ready market, giving good satisfaction to the purchaser.

Fruits are becoming scarce. Apples are selling well, but the supply is limited. The delicious Eastern apple has disappeared from the market, and about the only ones now for sale are of Oregon and Island growth. New Crop oranges are beginning to take the place of last year's.

Nearly all kinds of fish are scarce. Salmon, which always sells well, brings from 8 to 12 cents per pound. Cod is selling at 10 cents, and pickerel and perch at 10 cents.

FLOUR—Portland roller per bbl	$ 6.50
" Salem	6.25
" Snowflake	6.75
" " "	6 00
" Hungarian	6.50 @ 6.75
" Victoria	5.75@6 00
Wheat, per ton	40.00@45.00
Oats, per ton	32.50
Barley, per ton	30.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	25.00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	32 50@35.00
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00@40.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3 00
Oatmeal " "	4.00@4.25
" National Mills, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Oats, per bag	80c
Pearl Barley, per lb	5c
Split Peas, per lb	4c
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs	5.00
" small " "	5.00
" Bayo "	5 50
Potatoes (Island), per ton	18.00@20.00
" (imported), per ton	18.00
Onions	2@4
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Straw, per bale	1@1.25
Beets, per lb	1@1½
Carrots, per lb	1@1½
Celery, per dozen	25
Apples, per box	1 25 @ 1.50
Oranges, per case	3.75@4.50
Lemons, California, per case	4.50 @ 6.00
Cabbage (white), per lb	1½
" (red) " "	3
Turnips, per lb	1
Russel Sprouts, per lb	3
Eggs, Island, per dozen	35
" Imported	25@30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	75 @ 80
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1.00
" California, per roll	75
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	18 @ 20
" California " "	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 18
" Rolled "	14@16
Shoulders, per lb	12½@13
Lard "	13@20
Meats—Beef "	10@18
Sides "	10@12½
" Mutton, per lb	12@20
" Lamb, forequarter	1.25
" " hindquarter	1.50@1.75
" Pork, fresh "	15@18
" Veal, dressed, per lb	15@18
" Tallow " "	2@3
" Chickens, per pair	1.00@1.50
" Teal, per brace	40@50
" Grouse	75
Beef cattle	4@5
" Sheep	6@7
" Hogs	8@9
" Calves	7½@8
Turkey per lb	20
Geese per lb	15
Hides	6@8
Skins, sheep, each	25@75
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	12
" (Steel head), per lb	8
" Cohoe "	5
" Cod	3 lb. for 30c
" Miscellaneous	5
" Kippered Salmon	15@20
" Smelts	10
" Perch, ⅌ lb	6
" Pickerel, ⅌ lb	6

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, Feb. 17.

Insurance men do not take kindly to the new freighters' rejoicing in the name of the "whalebacks." Perhaps it is because they have proved unlucky in their infancy, perhaps it is because they are not yet thoroughly tried. Certain it is that none of the large companies will underwrite either vessel or cargo except for a very large premium.

The British schooner Mermaid, which sailed from London in November to join the Victoria sealing fleet, is to-day 97 days on her way. She is already equipped for the sealing grounds and it is expected will only remain in port a few weeks at most upon her arrival. The Mermaid is a trim little craft of 198 tons, which Capt. Crim commands on her long voyage to this port.

The India is expected to complete her lumber cargo for Valparaiso at Moodyville, to-day, and sail about the end of the week.

Steamer Angeles arrived over from Dungeness this afternoon with a full load of potatoes, which consisted of 100 sacks for G. Russel, 100 sacks for H. Saunders, and 525 sacks for R. Baker. The Angeles leaves to-night for Port Angeles, and will return in a few days with another load of the tubers.

Spratt's Ark came over, from Vancouver, to-night, and, to morrow morning, is to be run alongside the wrecking steamer Whitelaw, so that the steam pumps, diving apparatus, etc., may be more easily transferred. It was found impossible, to-day, to get more than the two regular divers at work, but by to-morrow, at least three additional ones will be in working shape. However, with the extremely fine weather, to-day, a good day's work was done. It is estimated that it will take, at least, a day and a half, possibly two days, to complete the transfer of the machinery from the Whitelaw to the Ark, and get it in working shape.

A telegram received to-day by Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co, Ltd., from the owners of the Lizzie Bell, states that the only information the owners have received regarding the bark's misfortunes was contained in a message telling them that the Bell had put into Coquimbo with captain sick. Their reply instructed the chief mate to take command and proceed immediately to Victoria. No mention was made in the telegram to the owners of the bark being on fire, and so the blaze can hardly have been one of any importance. The Bell is looked for here very shortly.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION.

The City Council Deal With Some Weighty Matters at Their Weekly Meeting.

The Census and Sewerage Matters Discussed at Length and Referred to a Special Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night. There were present: The Mayor, in the chair; Ald. Hunter, Lovell, Styles, McKillican, Munn, Humber, Baker, Devlin and Hall.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A letter was read from Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P., enclosing a copy of the application of the E. & N. Telephone Company to the Legislature for increased powers, and calling attention to the harm of which such increased powers would be the cause. The communication was referred to a committee consisting of Ald. Lovell, Munn and Hall, for consideration.

From George Pantages, complaining that, this year, he had been refused a license for his peanut stand, in front of the Pritchard House, and asking that the matter be reconsidered, as he had had the stand for three years, unmolested. Referred to the Police committee for report.

From H. Lapierre, once more directing the attention of the Council to his claim against the city, on account of damage to his horse by an electric wire. The communication was received.

From C. A. Holland, director of the B.C. L. & I. Co., stating that several of his clients intended building in the spring, and that the encroachments complained of in portions of the city, more especially in Lot 1, Block 14, Beckley farm, would be rectified then. Received and filed.

From J. G. Tiarks, calling attention to a serious defect in the street and sidewalk grades on one of the small streets on James Bay, running off Boyd street. The mistake referred to placed his fence nearly two feet above the road. Referred to the Street Committee for report.

From J. Larbonne, asking permission to excavate for a cellar on Lot 181, Pandora street, it being his intention to build a three story brick building on the property. Referred to the building inspector with power to act.

From Geo. Maidment, calling attention to the condition of drains on Oswego street, and asking that the nuisances existing there be at once rectified. Referred to the sanitary officer for report.

From Eli Hallock, asking permission to plant suitable trees on Market street, near his residence. The communication was laid on the table.

From the Sewerage Commissioners as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—We beg to call attention to the annual report of the Chief Engineer, which shows that for the completion of that portion of the system therein described an additional sum of $24,360.60 will be required. While a sufficient sum to complete the outlet sewer and mains will be retained and expended on that part of the work alone, it is probable that the whole amount at the disposal of the Commissioners will be expended by July next. It is therefore absolutely necessary th t steps should be taken to provide further funds. We also beg to point out the importance of providing means to continue and complete the sewerage system of the city. The Chief Engineer is now preparing an approximate estimate of the cost of the above work, which will shortly be laid before you.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,
J. H. TURNER,
THOMAS KABLE,
JNO. TEAGUE,
Sewerage Committee.

The letter was the cause of some discussion. Ald. Hunter moved that the communication be laid on the table, and taken up at a special meeting held for the express purpose of considering it and the whole question of sewerage. This was carried.

From Edward Mohun, in answer to a communication from Mr. T. C. Sorby, as follows:

CITY HALL, 17th Feb., 1892.

The Chairman and Members of the Sewerage Committee:

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to Mr. Sorby's letter of the 4th inst., I beg to state that he has been misinformed. The sewers are not at such a level as to be tide-locked, and they are laid at such grades as to ensure a proper velocity. As Mr. Sorby has formulated charges, based upon hearsay evidence, and without enquiry in the only quarter where trustworthy information could be obtained, which charges are absolutely without foundation, I beg to submit that the deduction he seeks to draw from false premises, viz.: That those in charge of the works have been guilty of "the most serious mismanagement," is unwarrantable. The sole statement made by Mr. Sorby on his own authority, viz.: That a population of 40,000 would require at least 20,000 connections, is incorrect. Population averages about five persons instead of two to a house. Sir Robert Rawlinson places the average at five and a half. Mr. Sorby's recommendations are not original; every suggestion made by him has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Council during the last sixteen months. Junctions ready for house connections are placed where necessary while the sewer is being constructed. The positions of all buildings, flush tanks, manholes, ventilators, junctions, etc., are accurately shown on large plans on a scale of fifty feet to one inch.

I have, etc.,
(Sgd.) EDWARD MOHUN,
Chief Engineer.

In addition to this, the Sewerage Committee put in a report, as follows:

After having carefully examined the plans and drawings in the Engineer's office and heard the explanation of the Sewerage Engineer, we find that the errors and omissions complained of, also the suggestions contained in the communication of Mr. T. C. Sorby, have been fully anticipated. We herewith hand the letter in reply from Mr. Mohun, the chief Sewerage Engineer.

A report of the Sewerage Commissioners was also put in and laid on the table:

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to call your attention to the fact that during the past sixteen months we have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Council the importance of laying the house sewers from the public main to the street lines, during the construction of the mains, as also other suggestions. See copies of extracts of minutes hereunto attached and dated 24th October, 1890, 6th February, 1891, 21st February, 1891, 1st June, 1891, 21st September, 1891, 30th October, 1891, 13th January, 1892. Also reports from the Chief Engineer, dated 15th October, 1890, 29th January, 1891, 9th February, 1891, 19th February, 1891, 30th May, 1891, 1st June, 1891, 22nd September, 1891, 31st December, 1891. It was felt by the Commissioners that the money placed at their disposal was for the public sewers alone, and could not be used to cover the cost of laying house sewers, which are for private use solely. We, however, strongly recommend that we should be placed in a position to direct that these house sewers should be laid while the main work is in progress.

The cost of these connections should be defrayed by the property owners.

The weekly report of the city clerk with reference to communications received by him during the week for committees was read and received.

From R. P. Rithet & Co., calling attention to an offer of the N.E.T. & L. Co. to extend their car service from its present terminus to the outer wharf itself, an innovation which would greatly facilitate travel from the steamers and excursion boats, and be a very great boon to everybody. For this purpose the Council were asked to make an extension off Dallas road, to give the company facilities. Laid on the table.

From B. Bailey, sanitary officer, putting in a bill for $199 for keep of lepers on Darcey Island.

From Eberts & Taylor, city barristers, stating that they had taken proceedings in accordance with the instructions of the Council, against Mr. John Turner for the encroachment of one of his buildings on Broad street.

From A. Campbell Reddie, D.P.S., asking the City Council for a copy of the names obtained in the late census of the city, and a list of the instructions given to enumerators. These documents were needed by Mr. George Johnson, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, before he could intelligently deal with the question of the accuracy of the Dominion census. It was decided that the information required be at once furnished to the Government.

BY-LAWS.

ALD. DEVLIN moved that the Market By-Law Amendment By-Law, be read a second time.

It was decided to leave the reading till Friday night.

The second reading of the Building By-Law Amendment By-Lay was also referred to the meeting on Friday night.

REPORTS.

From the Finance committee refusing to recognize the claim of Messrs. Dalby and Clayton for $35. Adopted as read.

Accounts amounting to $244 were read and confirmed. An additional list of accounts totalling $1,212.54, was also confirmed.

The Finance committee's report was received and adopted.

From the Streets committee, recommending several small repairs and improvements in various parts of the city. The most important items were the awarding of the tending for the building of sidewalks for the year to Mr. Elliott, the purchase of a 20-ton hoist, and the recommendation that in future all grading be done by city employes.

From the Sewerage committee, presenting a list of the officers of the sewerage works, with salaries attached, as follows: Chief Engineer E. Mohun, $3,000; Assistant-Engineer E. A. Wilmot, $1,800; F. G. Jordan, draughtsman, $1,200; J. B. Harrison, inspector, $1,800; J. Blackwood, rodman, $720; assistant inspectors, $4 per day; foreman, $2.20 per day; moulders, $2 per day; laborers, $1.80 per day.

ALD. HUMBER called attention to the fact that one laborer of the sewerage works got $7 a day, and a regular drive round all day with a horse and buggy, while another, that did probably more work, got $1.80. He thought that matters should be a little more equalized.

ALD. BAKER asked for the name of the laborer.

ALD. HUMBER said that the Corporation employed no gentlemen. All were laborers, or they ought to be if they weren't. He referred to Mr. Harrison.

ALD. BAKER said that he wished Mr. Harrison was present to hear Ald. Hunter call him a laborer.

The Fire Committee presented a report, containing a recommendation to place the insurance on the Deluge Fire Hall, with two new companies, and urging the destruction of a half burnt wooden house on Fort street. Adopted.

A short report from the Water Committee was received and adopted.

There being no more business before the Council, the proceedings were adjourned till the next regular meeting.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Some months ago I was seated in the office of an hotel in the upper country, idly reading a copy of the COLONIST. Of a sudden my attention was riveted by a short account of the experiences of a COLONIST reporter in Chinatown. Careful perusal of the account showed me the real gravity of the position, and I saw with regret that but little notice was being taken of the expose by the people. My life's experience told me that it was, in all probability, but the beginning of the end. The public are awakened. North, south, east and west, the formation of the Canadian anti-Chinese League is talked about. Independent action is being taken and the conscience of the people is alive to the gravity of the evil. It behooves every man to lay aside party prejudice and interest and honestly lay himself out to the earnest consideration of the race problem. And there is no newspaper in B. C. on which, I, as the secretary-organizer of the League, consider that I have greater claims than the COLONIST. The first to awaken the public conscience it should be, and doubtless will be the last to lay down its arms. The press of B. C. has a grave duty before it and from the indications to hand, that duty will be acted up to. The League can do but very little without the aid of the press and—through the press—the public. The league has to fight capital without capital; but like the Scotch, we fight best on an empty stomach. Here, in Vancouver, we held the largest public meeting ever held in the city, and enthusiasm ran high. But, like General Sir George Graves, I would abolish that word but; the enthusiasm was partly evanescent. The recollection of the failure five years ago militates against the success of the movement of to-day, but, this notwithstanding, it grows slowly and surely.

What is the capital city going to do? Is it not time that we heard of Victoria taking action even as New Westminster and Nanaimo are doing. The expenses of the movement are small. In Vancouver we organized the league and held our meeting for an expenditure of less than $50.

Now is the time to strike. "Aux armes, aux armes, citizens!" The Legislature is in session. Politicians are alive to the growing power of the movement. Every discussion on the "race problem" bears fruit. When is Victoria going to send us the glad tidings of a jubilee meeting for the consideration of the question?

"Sons of the West, awake! arise!
Sons of the West and do.
And banish from under your bonny skies
Those Eastern errors and wrongs and lies
That will make a hell of the paradise
That belongs to your sons and you."

LOCKSLEY LUGAS,
Sec.-Organizer Canadian
Anti-Chinese League.

Vancouver, Feb. 15th, 1892.

TO CLEAR HER CHARACTER.

TO THE EDITOR:—The item in your paper about this case is most unfair to me and can only tend to prejudice the fair trial of the action. So far the statement of claim has not been delivered to my solicitor. I am advised not to enter into any controversy about the facts of the case at present, and therefore will ask you to suspend judgment on the merits until after the trial.

PETER HANSEN.

Garza, it is said, has decided to suspend the revolutionary movement in Mexico until spring.

It is reported that the Louisiana lottery will go to Fortress Chepultepec, Mexico, after 1893.

Detective James H. Brown, connected with the Sidney Bell murder case in San Francisco, is missing, and foul play is suspected.

VICTORIA.

Reflections of a Well-known Eastern Lady Upon the Destiny of Our Fair City.

The Queen City Must Remain When Other Cities Have Crumbled Into Dust.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 11.—The man, (or most likely woman) who first discovered Vancouver's Island and Puget Sound to be the ultimate and focal point of human race tendencies rose to a height of intellectual perception which it is given to prophets only to attain. He (or *she*) doubtless had in mind the whole Pacific Coast but must at least have seen or known of Victoria and the wealth of resource that surrounds it—for Victoria is the centre, natural and unavoidable, of both British and United States development. Within three miles of Victoria is Esquimault the great British naval harbor from which Great Britain guards her land and ocean interests throughout the western and "far eastern" world. This, together with the marvelous resources that abound, present a great central fact never to be displaced. So, I say, the person who first discerned this future for Victoria was certainly a prophet.

Prophets there are in every grade of life—in the wheat-pit, in the army, in the realms of cotton and finance, in the real estate of every city and town. And there are men who drive bands of iron crosswise of continents and underneath the ocean; but greater than these are they who shape the policies of governments; and greater still no doubt are they who know no policies, but first perceive and then direct the destinies of nations. Strange, huge men have been wafted out of the past. Such were the Romans, and that bold Englishman or Norseman who—five hundred years before Columbus—touched America's eastern strand, driven on by storms behind him and by mighty storms withiu. And such, no doubt, was he who came from Asia first across the broad Pacific to this then wild western shore, where civilization shall some day reach its highest goal. Most men have been unwilling agents in the racial currents of the world, but others there have been who knew full well that the light within them was a guiding star. Occasionally has come one whose genius overscans and leads the comings and goings of all men—the movements of all nations. The great ethnic channels of society can be perceived by those who are familiar with all the past and from it can prejudge most of the future. The one, therefore, who first declared the Straits of San Juan Fuca, on which Victoria stands, to be the next great destiny point of man, has but perceived the created summit of a tidal-wave in the movements of mankind which it is the privilege of lesser generalship to notice if it will. It is the fate of some to tell; of others, to listen and make note of what is heard. Not every mind gains wisdom even by experience, only a few; the highest have it by an instinct given them in their coming on the world. Such was he who first foretold the destinies of Victoria.

Victoria is the standard word for Puget Sound and the Pacific Coast. It is shorter, but means the whole.

The men who peopled America in the days before the moundbuilders, long before the impulses of creation drove Columbus thither across the sea—those early men who lived here when Cæsar was devastating Gaul—doubtless came from Asia. So they are coming now—cultured Japanese and Chinamen as well—the Latins of the Orient; and hosts from beside the Atlantic too—Saxons and Teutons these; coolies some of those; scholars, many of both born, those Orientones, of a race whose recorded history ante-dates some forty thousand years—a time so distant that our own falls into nothingness beside it.

Those ancient men of America were followed by the Indians. Perhaps they were the Indians. Some stamp of the Jewish greatness was left, maybe, on that mighty race of red men. Does not tradition say the Aztecs had a man in the far away land of Asia who did such things as Moses? and does not the Chinaman say there lived a Christ among his people full 400 centuries ago—long, long before Confucius, and ages before Sidartha came to the Hindoo nation? What of the men of Peru, ruled by kings of light when Constantine was erecting Constantinople? Doubtless they had a revelation, yet they knew not that Europe existed.

Such thoughts as these suggest a centre old and new—past and future—both far removed from the pivots, historical and moral, hereditary and heavy, to which our education has been tied. The currents of our being, 4,000 years or longer, have flowed from out of Europe. Here comes a counter-current Asia-forth! The ends of the earth join hands here on this western strand and Arctic lands unite to make the sign complete.

Is there not war in China now against our race? Those who know say it has been long and steady rising. This is one of the secrets of nature. When nations come together they mingle with a clash. The purposes of Creation are above the heads of the man in the campaign.

When a railroad is pushed Eastward out of Russia through Siberia toward this Vancouver Island, what a change will come in the great tidal affairs of men! How Kamptschatka and Alaska will push toward Puget Sound! Bear-skin and seal and southern grape all mingle in Victoria—fruits of the iceberg and of the valleys clad in sunshine. This is a section of the tropics, with its sun and rainy season, pushed upward toward the Arctics.

The movement of Sclav and Aryan out of the plains of Asia has been westward across Europe. The only unpeopled arena left for man on our side the equator is bleak Siberia and Northern or British America—that vast and fertile region reaching toward the pole. Greater than human laws are tidal movements of the races. It is the will of Providence—call it destiny if you wish. What cares a God whether his troops are red or yellow? All the islands of the sea are surging toward Victoria. All races mingled in Jerusalem.

Here the great purposes of nature will be wrought out—things toward which all history of India and Japan and all our own have been tending since long before man with his styles began keeping a record of it. What an impetus was that given the affairs of men nineteen centuries ago in Palestine! Yonder on the coasts of China and Siberia, that mighty wave from Palestine strikes the impenetrable wall of heathen infidelity. Missionaries beat their lives out on that wall in Asia and still the heathen rage! Yet all these things must mingle here—on the western coast of America—men from Europe and from across the broad Pacific—and out of it must come some higher perception of truth than the world has known before.

The warm shores of Puget Sound invite the world, washed by the tempering currents of the Pacific ocean's "gulf stream." Salmon from the sea swarm in the rivers of British Columbia. Coal for California and Alaska and Iron for all the world lie buried in the rich mines of Vancouver's Island, to which Victoria is the gateway. Masts for ships tower on the mountain sides throughout the British realm, oysters line the bays and, stretching away toward Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay, the great Canadian Pacific railroad draws toward Victoria and Puget Sound the undeveloped wealth of millions of acres of richest land and mineral, reclining beneath a climate fair and kindly as the day—so fair that potatoes grow which would be giants in Illinois—so fair that for hundreds of miles north from Victoria (toward where the Grand Trunk railway's line will ere long trend to Victoria, tourists and voyageurs take outings in the winter. All Alaska reaches down this way its wealth of furs and mineral productions. Via Victoria and the Straits of Fuca is the shortest way around the world, and what will it be when iron rails lie through Siberia and Russia? Calculation proves that forty days will answer then to girdle the globe. There will be two principal cities on the northern half of the planet—London and Victoria.

Australian products go to Europe by way of this city of Victoria. The shortest way to London from California or the Orient lies on the shortest parallel of latitude which runs by this northern city. Men in London are planning the railroading of Newfoundland and Labrador to shorten the routes to Asia. Strange that the vast British empire in America has never been been brought into use! Man has not yet had full need of it. There is more in it than toward the South and its climate is far more bracing. Peopled valleys and islands all pay tribute toward this inlet of the sea—gardens fraught with richness—and mountains teeming with wealth—Cariboo and Kootenay. Other lands have agriculture, some have stock or mineral, some have fruit or timber. *Victoria has all.* The destiny of some cities is marked by a hundred years, some by a thousand or more. Some are held together by the will of man, some by the more natural laws of traffic. Alexandria rose and fell, then Ephesus and Athens. Jerusalem had her day; Rome, her long and brilliant away, and Carthagenia as well. Men of every clime and color clustered beneath those skies, but the operacing field of man was small in those days. What shall we say of a city-site that is placed to meet the destinies of time as long as the deeds of man shall last upon this globe? The iron rails—or the channel—that they mark—which men are laying now across the face of the globe, like the streaks it is said other men have traced on the planet Mars—will last as long as lasts the earth, or as long as there are men to operate upon it. When earth has lost her resources and her soil no longer casts up nourishment for men; when the sun no longer warms to life the food that calls for gold and iron means of sending it to market, the trace of man's existence will doubtless lie in rusty rails just where they lie to-day, and until then Victoria will stand, a natural fixture on the globe, when other cities have fallen to decay. Towns there are, and have been, that rise and fall as turnpike and ferry have made use for them, and others have been of longer and larger need; but all things must pass Victoria and she will be the northern heart of nations.

Eastward the star of the empire tends, from out of Asia towards Victoria. Poe's have foreseen it; prophets have declared it, in language vague and sunlit. America has been and is the destiny of races from all climes. The same star that has 4,000 years bent westward its guiding course, like a pillar of fire by night, a cloud of light by day, moves backward now upon the way and takes her stand above Victoria.

Do not doubt it. Time will prove it. Hither the mass of men will come. Metropolis, many a city. Cosmopolis, Victoria! The finger of destiny has decreed it. All signs move toward it. From out the future will she step in the brightest glow of splendor of all the cities men have seen. Here the Briton and the Turk, here the Norseman and Italian. Here the Esquimaux and Russian, Latin, Teuton, Slav and Aryan.

KATHARINE TODD APPLETON.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Famine is widespread in Montenegro.

Lathrop, Mo., is excited over a gold discovery.

Adjutant-General Reece of Chicago hopes to have his magazine rifle for infantry take the place of the single shot Springfield rifle now in use.

John Pratt and his young daughter, living near Leonardt, Kas., were set upon by wild dogs, Sunday, and so horribly mangled that they died.

The annual meeting of the league of wheelmen was held at Columbus, Ohio. Governor McKinley tendered the members a banquet.

Near West Berkeley, Cal., an overland train dashed into a waiting wedding party, instantly killing the groom, Francisco Tase-Bespo, and Mrs. Silva, a friend of the bride.

A marriage party in a residence in New London, Conn., was badly frightened and considerably bruised, Sunday, by the floor giving way and dumping the party into the cellar.

Vice-President Morton intimates that he will withdraw from office at the end of the term. He favors the re-nomination of Harrison and suggests Secretary Tracy for the vice-presidency.

British bark Nineveh, lumber laden from Moodyville December 15th, arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., prior to February 11th.

ABOUT CHILI AND PERU.

Mr. W. J. Macaulay Returns to Victoria After a Five Months' Trip.

The Southern Republics Lands of Elegance, Magnificence and Progress.

"I tell you that it is a magnificent country. It is just the kind of a place a man seeking for a luxurious life and wishing to settle down and enjoy himself would select. It has within itself all the surroundings and appurtenances of elegance and refinement, and I know of no other foreign land I would prefer to this South American republic."

The speaker was Mr. W. J. Macaulay, president of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing company. He has just returned to Victoria after five months' absence