elivered. The storekeepers affirmative, and showed him ned by Casswell. The gen- stated that Casswell had th over $1,000 belonging to ch & Co.—Free Press.

Special Assize.

ourt of assize has been called inst., when the Fee murder other business that may be l no doubt be disposed of.

Week of Prayer.

week is generally observed prayer. A joint devotional held each day at noon at e Y.M C.A., and in a number t churches other meetings ring the evenings.

From the Bay City.

el has returned from San re he has been attending to s of business. Among other chtel has bought the 60-ton y of San Diego," which he l to the northern seas on a ion. She is a clipper, and knots per hour. She will rancisco and sail under the Mr. Bechtel expects to fit next year off his marine

Have Been Serious.

last night one of the glass g to the electric light system of Government and Yates cracked, and fell in showers among the pedestrians, who, the crash, with natural l towards the place whence oceeded. On perceiving the around them a panic ensued scramble to reach the shelter s on Salmon's and Camp- Had any one been struck by a piece of the broken glass great height from which it uries might have resulted.

he Candidates.

en much interest awakened ach of the election of mayor for the ensuing year. The prise the candidates who presented themselves for the fellow citizens: John Grant, Alexander Wil-

; James Bay Ward—Capt. Edward Mallandaine, J. C. A.J. Smith, Joseph Hunter, d Ald. William Wilson. reet Ward—Ald. Louis Vig- er, Ald. W. D. McKillican, G. Richards, jr. Street Ward—John Cough- Robertson, A. J. McLellan, W. H. Snider.

he Mayoralty.

meeting was held in Tem- nder the chairmanship of n, the object being to pro- n to the mayoralty of Mr. on. After some preliminary Wilson, who had formally ndidature, defined his posi- favor of temperance and nd of all good measures. ks from a number of chose committees were formed, from each, who, combined, executive, a ladies contingent for to meet and act having been proposed that mittees should co-operate me of the aldermanic candi- nounced by Mr. Pillar that anization was that of Mr. There appeared to be an ve the meeting considered ng private.

Wrecked Dare.

with the wreck of the Dare and several of the crew upon U. S. Consul Myers, Charley Chips, an Indian, ed to rescue them and had Victoria. It appears that l broke up there were on nd two silver watches, sev- arine glasses, reports, bar- se had been taken posses- dians, who had disposed of n any way considering the s." There was also some hich had been removed. bitterly complained to the eatment he had received, g that after a considerable sion, an agreement was ar- hich in liquidation of all em the captain relinquished the salvage, leaving the ve at a decision among

BITUARY.

has been received of the D. Hamm, daughter of his city. She was about of age, and was highly re- o knew her. She had only ut fourteen months. Her e to-morrow afternoon at her father's residence. is everywhere manifested and friends.

SEPH WILSON.

, one of the best known n City, was, on the 15th Kootenay Lake, while en- over a large load of cat- e crowding of the animals erturned, throwing Mr. ater, the darkness render- o render him any assist- was recovered, on the ing, and interred, on the ay.

was born in Wellington in February, 1862. His from home was in Win- e boom. He from there ta. From Minnesota to ence country: thence mbia, arriving in this 881. In 1885 he ian Pacific. He finally pack train, and when excitement broke out ere. That camp's boom 7 found him at Illecille- came into the Kootenay king Nelson his head- ar he brought in beef river, and laid the foun- ness that he carried on ring, he and his brother t for furnishing the con- he Nelson & Sproat rail- the contract for pack- he right of way. He was o man in the lake coun- ng enterprise. No man cess. He was liberal is dealings; was both ood-natured, seldom ut- even when disappointed uck.

left for London, Eng., morning.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Who Shall be the Irish Leader?—McCarthy Tired and Some Others Impossible.

Proposed Changes in Parliamentary Practice—The Coming Election in Horncastle.

The Prince of Wales' Lion—Troubles of a Prince and Princess—Important Paper.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A significant feature of the political situation this week is that both political parties are discussing reorganization with home rule left out. Joseph Chamberlain declares that the Liberal Unionists ought not to desert their Tory allies, but to stand with them in opposition to what he calls "English Nihilism," meaning thereby the advanced Radical element, which is gaining in strength every day, and which proposes to carry socialism into the national legislation. Chamberlain and other manufacturers feel that advanced Radicals, who wish to upset the foundations of English society, can no longer be safely combatted by a property class divided between Tories and Liberals, and that those who have something must unite in defense of it. It remains to be seen how this will suit the constituencies that elected Liberal Unionists. The information given in a despatch of New Year's night that Mr. Parnell would probably retire to make way not for Mr. O'Brien but for a Parnellite member of parliament, was founded on substantial information, and may be expected as the outcome of the next conference. Mr. Justin McCarthy, it is stated, is sick of the situation, and longs for his books and writing desk. He is entirely out of place amid Irish brawls and blackthorns. He has been a welcome guest for years in the best English society, and, although a true patriot, never swerving in his devotion to Ireland, his tastes are altogether foreign to the shocking scenes in which he has lately mingled. When he accepted the chairmanship he expected that Parnell would acquiesce after a protest. He never anticipated the lime, the crowbars and the Billingsgate, which have made the struggle the most disgraceful episode of the century in Ireland, and now it is reported he would willingly withdraw if he could do so with honor. The man willing to take McCarthy's place is Timothy Healy, a most aggressive member of parliament, and one who has incurred Parnell's bitterest hostility by his reflections on Mrs. O'Shea. For this very reason Healy cannot become leader, as the anti-Parnellites know that, with Healy in command, Parnell would be implacable, and the majority of them do not care to make him any angrier than he is. It is equally well understood that Parnell wants and is resolved that the future leader shall be a man with whom he can hold intimate personal relations, and who, indeed, will be

HIS POLITICAL MOUTHPIECE.

Such a man could hardly be selected from the ranks of the seceding majority. O'Brien is most anxious to patch up a peace that will satisfy, not only Parnell, but also the English Liberals. He does not wish to go to jail, and his wife is more anxious about it than he is. If he makes terms on Tuesday that all are willing to accept, he will rejoin Dillon, and they will protract the American campaign, carrying it perhaps to other countries beside America, in the hope that the general election might soon be held with a result that would open the jail doors to Irish political prisoners. Money is urgently needed for evicted tenants, and unless something is done soon to revive confidence in the plan of campaign, the tenants will give up the struggle. Mr. Townsend, agent for Smith-Barry at Tipperary, is so encouraged by the surrender of a number of influential tenants, that he has announced himself no longer willing to accept rents secretly from those who have allowed themselves to be evicted, and that he will only take rent on condition that the tenant paying it will enter upon and reoccupy the land, and with this condition a number have complied. The full significance of this may be understood when it is remembered that, during the trial of Dillon, O'Brien and others at Tipperary, Mr. Townsend carefully concealed, and the magistrates protected him in concealing the names of those who paid rent, while the defense were anxious to obtain the names. These tenants now come out boldly and proclaim what they have done, and the police declare their ability and determination to protect them. In view of the excitement in Cork, consequent on the strained relations between the clergy and the Parnellites, and the refusal of Bishop O'Callahan to permit the use of the cathedral for installing the Parnellite mayor, Gen. Dawson, commander of the troops in Cork, has requested Gen. Wolseley to strengthen the forces in that city, and the request will no doubt be complied with. At Londonderry, Rev. Canon Crozier addressing "apprentice boys, said that the Irish Protestants saw in recent events the hand of God. He appealed to Irishmen not to leave the country for the sake of quiet. Let the industry and intelligence of the country remain in it.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF A PHOTO.

From Naples comes the story of a singular difference between Prince Adolphe, of Schaumburg-Lippe, and his bride, Princess Victoria, during their stay in that city, previous to starting for Malta and Egypt. It is merely hotel gossip, and is given for what it may be worth. The Prince is said to have found in the papers of the Princess a picture of a gentleman known as Count Harlenau, which is identical with that of Prince Alexander of Battenburg, with whom the Princess is said to have been very much in love at one time, the engagement or attachment having been broken off by the iron mandate of Bismarck. Prince Adolphe himself is very like Alexander in feature, and this fact is said to have led to the Princess liking him. The Prince was ordering his luggage shipped for Buckeberg when a reconciliation was effected. Prince Alexander's portrait was left behind, and that fact and the luggage order probably gave rise to the story. Adolphe is a proud-spirited young man, and not likely to brook any diversity of affection on the part of his spouse, even if she is a sister of the Kaiser.

GERMAN'S AFRICAN POLICY.

Berlin advices give a vigorous denial to the report that there is to be a slacking of Imperial interest in German East Africa. The country is to be thoroughly explored and carefully colonized, so far as it will admit of colonization. The trouble between Wissman and Emin is a difference between the two as to the methods and not the result of any change of Imperial policy. It is also believed that Wissman does not wish Emin to establish himself as a sort of German potentate in the interior but has an eye on that territory for himself. English anticipations of the failure of Germany's colonial policy grate harshly in Berlin, and are connected with England's cordial professions of friendship at the time of the Anglo-German treaty.

CATHOLIC SUPPORT NEEDED.

There is considerable opposition in Germany to the proposed surrender to the Catholic hierarchy of the fund accumulated from stipends withheld on account of the disobedience to laws regulating the relations of Church and State. The progressionists are opposed to it as a concession intended to bribe the Catholic element into sustaining the government, and all conservatives are not in favor of the surrender. Those who oppose it regard it as confession that the Church was right and the State wrong. It is almost certain, however, that the money will be delivered up, thus supplying the German Church with a large fund for religious uses. The Kaiser needs the assistance of the Catholics in his proposed warfare on socialists, with whom he is getting every day more impatient on account of their failure to accept him as the oracle of Germany.

UNFORTUNATE JEWS.

Berlin is being inundated by poor Jew refugees from Russia, although thousands of native artisans are out of employment. They are largely people who have escaped across the frontier, and strike for the great city as the most likely place to make a living. Their condition and appearance arouse pity and make it all the more evident that they are out of place. The latest from St. Petersburg is that no work in connection with government supplies is to be entrusted to Jews outside the territory limit assigned them, in order to get rid of all pretext for their residence in any other part of the empire. Russian newspapers continue to publish semi-official apologies for the persecution of the Jews. They are, in substance, that the Jews are too sharp traders for the Russians, and must be fettered in order to keep them from owning the country; that Russia is not persecuting any body, but only protecting the Christian subjects of the Czar, and that outside advice and interference will not be tolerated. The Princess of Wales, it is known, has received a letter from her sister, the Empress of Russia, dealing with the Jewish question, and English sympathy is expressed for the race. The contents of the letter have not been made public, but the Czarina is said to feel deeply the imputations on the humanity of the Russian government.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

English Tory newspapers are warning France to beware of aiding the Republican agitation in Spain and Portugal, and thereby drawing down the wrath of the crowned heads of Europe.

The Scottish railway strike is as far from settlement as ever. A large majority of the strikers are holding out, and the few hands induced to take their places show such inefficiency that the public are afraid to travel.

ENGLAND IN INDIA.

The future of the British empire in India is attracting fresh attention in German military circles. The military "Wochenblatt" has just finished publishing a series of papers entitled "Russia and British India," from the anonymous pen of an officer, who has spent eighteen months in India. This writer quotes authorities on his subject, and appears to be familiar with the geography and political and military conditions of Central Asia. He gives excellent sketch maps of the countries with which his studies are concerned, and with his first paper sums up the political situation in a sense favorable to England. He thinks that the constant advances of Russia, and the repeated withdrawals of England from Afghanistan, have produced among the Asiatics a disposition to entrust their future to an aggressive such as Russia rather than to a defensive power like Great Britain. In his second paper he examines the possibilities of a conflict. The Russian main advances, he thinks, would be through Herat, where the Czar has an army of 140,000 men from the Caucasus and from the Khanates of Bokhara and Samarcan could be assembled in three months time. A subsidiary advance would be made across the Hindu Koosh upon Cabul or Jellalabad. The British can no longer anticipate the Russians at Herat, and the question for them is whether to advance in order to attack the Russians at Herat or remain on the defensive. The latter is the course foreshadowed by the recent fortifications of points at or near the frontier. The author does not think that the Indian army could send more than 50,0 0 men in the direction of Herat to oppose the Russians. The difficulty for the Russian army would be to supply and feed their force during a 500 miles march from Herat to Kandahar. It would be, in his opinion, a difficult, but not impracticable operation. The author accepts the views of Mallison, Vambery and Rawlins concerning the importance of Herat as the Key of India, but he is the first writer to define the meaning of the expression in this connection. He thinks, not that the power possessing Herat can at any time conquer India, but that the power that contemplates invading India must first occupy Herat. This accords with the definition of a "key" given by highest authority upon strategy.

WATCHED WITH INTEREST.

There was a crowded meeting at the Clinical Society, London, the other evening, to see the result of some cases in which Koch's lymph has been used. The case which attracted most attention was one of lupus. This was the patient who was taken to Berlin, and was the first English person who submitted to the treatment. The improvement which had resulted from the inoculatians was more marked. This was a matter upon which there was a general agreement of opinion, and admitted of no dispute, but still the disease could not be said to have been absolutely arrested. It was plain that some phases of the disease were apparently unaffected, and had resisted the remedy. The interest attaching to this fact was that latterly the highest doses of lymph considered compatible with safety had been given the patient without any reaction occurring. This, of course, pointed to the suspicion that all tuberculous matter had been destroyed by the previous inoculations, and that probably after all the disease remaining was not actively tuberculous.

ALBERT EDWARD, THE LION KILLER.

There is a story going the rounds which relates to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and the sporting and art exhibition now going on at Kings Lynn, for the benefit of the West Norfolk fox hounds. Among the trophies exhibited is the skin of a lion said to have been shot by the Prince of Wales in India. The true story of the lion, as told by military officers who were there, is that the unhappy animal was caught in a pit, especially prepared for it by the natives, and kept there until the arrival of the Prince, who had been especially invited to administer the coupe de grace. This was not done as speedily as it might have been, considering that the Prince is a patron of the Royal society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. However, as the lion was probably unconscious before the Prince arrived his national trepidation before the king of beasts, even helpless in the bottom of the pit, could not have added much to its sufferings. Some of the Prince's cynical friends have often expressed the hope that the British lion will always have a fairer fighting chance than the unhappy victim of his prowess, whose skin is exposed to the open-mouthed rustics of Kings-Lynn.

TO EXPEDITE BUSINESS.

Mr. Atkinson, M.P., intends to give the following notice of motion on the first day of the re-assembling of parliament: "That in the near future all questions be printed with replies to them, and awaiting the arrival of members at the House of Commons every day, so that the business of the house may not be interrupted by members and ministers asking and replying to questions orally." It is quite likely that this rule will be adopted, as it will save a great deal of the time of the house and give the government an opportunity to push its measure through to early enactment. Many of the questions asked relate to Irish affairs, and give rise to prolonged debates.

THE CONTEST WILL BE KEEN.

The election to fill the vacancy in Parliament for Hartlepool district, will be held in a fortnight. Despite the fact that, at the last previous election in 1886, the Unionists had a large majority, the Liberals' chances of success in the coming election are good. In 1886, 2,650 voters abstained from voting. Of these, 1,200 were Liberals. There have been 2,000 electors added to the register since 1886, and the new comers are mostly workingmen, who are considered more likely to favor the Liberal than the Unionists' side. The Liberals' candidate is Mr. Furness, a wealthy ship-owner, who is very popular with all classes. The Conservatives are so much impressed by Mr. Furness' prestige as a candidate that they have put up against him a fellow ship-owner of wealth, Sir Wm. Gray, who also enjoys to a high degree the esteem and confidence of his townsfolk. The contest is certain to be a spirited and interesting one.

WORK OR BREAD.

There were exciting scenes at Bromley to-day, when 150 men, who have been for some time out of work owing to the dullness of business, marched to the offices of the town officials and demanded work or bread. They threatened to plunder the bake shops to obtain food for their families if they could not find means of obtaining it. The officials promised to furnish them with some kind of work on Monday, and a purse was made up by the tradesmen of the town to buy bread for the families of the desperate men.

ITS OBJECTS ARE GOOD.

The Bishop of Marlborough has formed, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, a lay brotherhood of St. Paul. The members of the order take strict religious vows for one year, at the end of which period they may renew the vows or withdraw, according as they find the work fitting to them. The objects of the brotherhood are street preaching, visitation of the poor and other works of charity and Christian endeavor.

A FATAL ENDING.

An officer of the Black Hussars, who eloped from Berlin a few days ago with the daughter of a wealthy resident of that city, shot the girl dead last night and then committed suicide with poison. The tragedy occurred at a hotel in Brunswick, and followed the receipt of a letter from the young woman's father, in which he refused to supply her with money, or even to recognize her longer as his child.

CREAM OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Steamer Newport, from Colon, which arrived at New York yesterday, reports falling in with the Nova Scotia bark James H. Hamlin, whose crew were sick with fever and unable to work the ship. Relief was given them, but the bark has not since been heard of.

Mamie Starr, the poisoner of the Newland family, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

Militia is being concentrated at Fort Robinson, Neb., to meet possible trouble with the Indians.

The preliminary hearing of Ex-banker Keen, of Chicago, on the charge of embezzlement, has been opened.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley were given a reception at the Union League Club, New York, yesterday.

Richard K. Fox has named Louis Cyr as the Police Gazette champion strong man of the world.

Miss Mary Abell, daughter of the late A. S. Abell, of Baltimore, took the white veil at the Georgetown convent yesterday.

Twenty-four miners perished in an explosion of fire damp near Ostrau, Austria, yesterday.

PORT CRESCENT PENCILLINGS.

The Leader Growing—Celebrating New Year's Night—Railway Progress.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PORT CRESCENT, Jan. 3.—The present quarters of the Port Crescent Leader have been found inadquate to accommodate the new press and outfit, and a new building is to be immediately erected for its use, on Crescent avenue, north of Second street. The edifice is to be two stories in height, of a character that will be a valuable addition to the city.

A largely attended dance was held at the new school-house on Washington street on New Year's night.

Clearing Camp, No. Two, has completed its contract of clearing on the right of way of the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis railway, and the men were paid off, last night. Almost all of them have taken claims on the Government land in the Quillayute valley, through which the railroad will run, and they will at once go down to make further improvements.

Dr. W. T. Strother left, this morning, on the Garland, for a month's visit with friends on the Atlantic coast. He will then return to his valuable practice at this place.

A. J. Blackwood, assistant engineer, has been appointed chief engineer of the Victoria, Port Crescent & Chehalis railroad, vice A. S. Going, resigned.

Manager John E. Lutz, of the Port Crescent Improvement company, left this morning for a business trip to Victoria.

NO MORE MOUNT TACOMA.

Government Officers Forbidden to Give "Grand Old Ranier" a Nickname.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—The United States Board of Geographical Names has issued a bulletin fixing the nomenclature of islands, rivers, towns and mountains, where they are known by more than one name. Among the more important decisions are: Bering, not Behring's, Sea; United States of Colombia, not Columbia; Kadiak island, not Kodiak; Port Townsend, not Port Townshend; Pribiloff islands, not Pribyloff or Pribylov; Mount Ranier, not Mount Tacoma; Unalaska, not Ounalaska.

CANADIAN NEWS.

One Hundred Thousand Tons of Nickel Ore Offered Admiralty For Use in Practical Tests.

The Proposal to Establish an Ocean Penny Postage Again Brought Forward.

A Story of Frightful Barbarity on a British Ship Being Investigated in the Courts.

Re-opening the Question.

TORONTO, Ont. Jan. 3.—A cablegram from London to the Globe says: "The reduction of postal rates between Great Britain and India and Australia, has renewed the discussion on the proposal to establish an ocean penny postage.

A Generous Offer.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 3.—Some time ago, J. H. Clarke wrote to Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, offering to the British government on behalf of the owners of nickel mines in the townships of Craig and Moncrieff, in Algoma, 100,000 tons of nickel ore, free of charge, for the purpose of making such tests as they considered desirable. He has received an answer from the hon. secretary of the commission, in which it is stated that the admiralty are making exhaustive tests in nickel steel for armor plate, and that no doubt if the tests prove satisfactory the offer will be accepted.

A Tale of Cruelty.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3.—The evidence of Lorenzo Ring, in his charge of brutality against the officers of the British ship Selkirk, has been taken at the hospstal, where Ring is under treatment. He states that the captain knocked him down with a blow, because he was unable to take his turn at the wheel, and that officer assaulted him on several other occasions, because he did not perform his duties as quickly as the captain thought he should. The first mate also assulted him with a belaying pin, and hurt him so severely that he was unable to walk, and had to crawl around on his hands and knees. He was also refused food and made to suffer intensely from hunger, as well as from his injuries.

NO ONE WAS INJURED

Though Thousands of Dollars Went Up in Smoke at the Last Great New York Fire.

The following is another account of the great theatre fire in New York on Friday night:

Broadway was alive with crowds of excited people when flames burst from the Fifth avenue theatre to-night, and the windows of the Gilsey, St. James and Coleman houses were filled with people. The fire in the theatre broke out under the stairway in the rear under the stage about fifteen minutes after the curtain had gone down on "Cleopatra." Harry Miner himself had gone home; he was recalled and saw the place burn down. The fire was discovered by the watchman, Dan Finn. There were then only two other people in the building, two actors who were putting on their street dress. It was thought at first that the fire would be confined to the place where it originated, but it forced its way through the floor of the auditorium and the stage. It drove into the street the firemen who had come at the first alarms, and the blaze roared through the building and through the roof, ascending in a tremendous volume of smoke and embers away up in the sky. Sparks and flaming fragments fell on the adjoining buildings, and on all buildings on Broadway setting them afire in a hurry. The cornices of the Sturtevant House caught and at 1.05 o'clock the upper windows of the hotel and the cornices of the roof were all ablaze. A strong northwest wind carried the flaming messengers further down Broadway, setting fire to more awnings and window copings. Miner's theatre and its appendages run through the entire block from 28th street to 29th street. Herman's new theatre, which was recently refitted at a cost of $50,000, backs up against it, and was also destroyed, and the offices, buildings and stores on both Broadway front on the block, and will also probably go. Special calls were continually summoning more engines. Harry Miner said his loss would probably be $100,000, including the cost of the properties of "Cleopatra," which he estimates at $47,000. The theatres, the buildings themselves, are estimated to be worth $250,000, and fully insured. The Gilsey estate owns them. While the flames were bursting through the roof of the first theatre there were half a dozen explosions, which blew out the windows of the 28th street front. Miner attributed them to the calcium light cylinders, but they were probably due to back draughts. The Sturtevant front covers nearly an entire block on the east side of Broadway. At 1:15 the whole top floor of the hotel appeared to be on fire. It is said that one of the guests at the hotel who was anxious to see the fire, was driven from his window by sparks and left the window open. The firemen had trouble in fighting the Sturtevant house fire because all their long ladders were in use at the two theatre fires accross the street. The jam on Broadway was tremendous. Sixth Avenue elevated trains were stopped. Guests of the Sturtevant House, many of them, had set out at 1:30 in search of new lodgings for the night. The windows of other hotels bearing upon the scene were full of faces, and the Gilsey and Coleman Houses received most of the Sturtevant's burned-out tenants. The Coleman is a block below the scene of the fire, and the Gilsey is a block above. At 1:20 o'clock part of the roof of Sturtevant house caved in and the flames burst forth. John Callaghan, watchman, had long roused all the guests of the different floors and got them all down stairs in safety. He carried down a man named Reilly, sick with consumption. On the fifth floor of the Sturtevant, was Wm. Furman and his family, Alexander Comstock, assistant manager of the Academy of music, his wife and his brother-in-law, who all got out in good order. The top floor was burning fiercely at 1:45. Mr. Matthews, one of proprietors, says he had about two hundred guests in the house. Pat Sheedy and wife were also at the hotel. About an hour after the first alarm was given, the flames burst through the roof and shed a blaze of light for a block around. People in the neighborhood say that simultaneously a series of loud explosions were heard. Peter Gilsey lives right next door to the theatre on the west. His house is filled with valuables. rooms of theatre run back of house and adjoin it. "My loss," said Harry Miner, as he stood on 28th street looking up at the blazing building, and surrounded by a group of reporters, "will be $100,000. My insurance is $20,000, but I will build a better theatre than any in town." Miner says that after the audience had left the building at 11.20 he had a foreboding that something was going to happen, and he walked all around the interior of the building to see that everything was right. He even spoke of a possibility of the theatre getting on fire. There was one thrilling scene enacted when two firemen were discovered on the roof of Herman's theatre after the roof of the other had fallen in. At first it was thought they could not be saved. They were, however, finally brought down in safety by means of scaling ladders, amid the cheers of the crowd. So far as known at this hour, 2.25 a.m., no one has been injured.

BURRARD INLET MILLS.

Their Output for 1890 Reaches Enormous Figures—Bright Prospects for This Year.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 2.—The Hasting's saw mill produced during the past year 14,600,000 superficial feet of lumber, valued at $175,000. Of the foregoing, 13,059,000 feet were rough lumber, 955,000 dressed, 107,000 pickets, and 20,180 laths. Shipped to foreign markets, 10,699,000 feet rough, 544,000 dressed, 107,000 pickets, and 17,020 laths. Rail shipments were 407,300 feet rough, 23,000 feet dressed. The local market consumed 1,953,000 feet rough, 388,000 feet dressed, and 3,180 bundles shingles. Fourteen sailing vessels were loaded with a tonnage of 16,863. The number of men employed at the mills was 150, and at the logging camps 150, 70 cattle and horses and one locomotive, two tugs for towing ships and logs, which give employment to 15 or 20 more, are also utilized, whilst 25 or 35 stevedores get employment. The wages paid by the company will average $150,000 per annum. Owing to certain alterations and repairs being made, the mill has only been in active operation about six months this year.

The cut of the Moodyville mill for the year was: Lumber, 18,594,738 feet; 18,598 bundles laths; 81,108 feet pickets. Shipped to the following countries: Australia 7,116,781 feet lumber, 14,500 bundles laths, 81,108 feet pickets; South America, 6,598,744 feet lumber, 4,098 bundles lath; China, 1,687,228 feet, United Kingdom, 872,038 feet; Local, 1,676,295 feet, China per steamer, 300,439 feet; Japan per steamer, 162,213 feet. Amount of wages paid monthly, $5,000.

Moraes Saw Mill since starting has turned out 6,000,000 feet. The sash, door and blind factory has been running its full capacity all season. A shingle mill has been added with a capacity of 35,000 per day of ten hours. A yard has been established at Mission City to supply branch yards. Three scows with a capacity of 120,000 feet have been built and the steamer Rustler also purchased. The monthly pay sheet was $50,000, with 220 names on it, about one-half the cut was shipped from the city, 2,000,000 feet going to South America. The capacity will be increased to 125,000 per day. The Royal City Mills have a capacity of 45,000 feet in 10 hours, 40,000 laths, 30,000 shingles and 150 doors, and in addition mouldings, sashes, turned wood-work, and all kinds of house furnishings, are executed. A specialty is made of fine mantels from native woods. Employment is given 95 men, and $5,500 paid out monthly in wage. The market for the product of this mill is principally local, but considerable is shipped abroad, especially to China and Japan. A large force of men is employed at the Vancouver Mills, owned by Webster and Edmunds, and the concern is certain to become one of the most important in the province.

Busse's mill, near Hastings, promises to become a very considerable industry.

The North Pacific Mills, at Burnett, are being rushed on to completion, and among the largest in the country; at Tiffins saw and shingle mill, opposite Port Moody, a number of men are employed at large wages. Others of small proprietors are doing good business. The number of buildings started and completed since January last cost $1,384,000, and the outlook for the coming season is hopeful.

VANCOUVER'S PROGRESS.

Gratifying Increase in the Volume of Business, During the Year Past.

Special to THE COLONIST.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 2.—Postoffice orders issued during the year amounted to $159,000, and paid-at-office orders amounted to $120,000. Stamp sales amounted to $182,000. Net results of the year's operations show an increase of over $50,000 in excess of last year.

During the year the C.P.R. brought to the city nearly 51,000 tons of freight and forwarded 40,000 tons; 516,000 packages merchandise were exported to China and Japan via the C.P.R. steamers, and imports from the same source aggregated 574,000 packages, the total tonnage inwards being 34,428 tons, and outwards, 21,801 tons. The Canadian Pacific disbursed in Vancouver $648,234.65.

The local customs house records for the year showed that, for the last fiscal year, there arrived in Vancouver marine craft carrying, inwards, 59,131 tons, and outwards, 214,917. Customs house collections were $145,608.79. The total imports were $525,275, against $74,868, in 1888; and exports were $430,782, against $121,461 in the previous year. Goods shipped to the United States were valued at $195,474.82, against $20,087.75.

THE RED MAN'S FRIEND.

Father Craft Blames the Whites, Not the Indians, for the Present Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—New York Freeman's Journal to-day published a letter from Father Craft, the Catholic Indian missionary, who was fatally shot through the lungs in an Indian fight on Monday. The letter is dated Dec. 20, and was mailed from Pine Ridge Agency, S.D. Father Craft says that from the beginning of the treaties with the Indians they have been disappointed, cheated, starved, deprived of both their own customs and those of the whites, which they had fondly hoped to assume with the aid of government, and in every way abused, mocked and discouraged. In their despair, Gen. Crook brought them hope. Their confidence in him led them to hope that he would be able to realize their hopes. His death was their death blow, and they so felt it. Their fears and despair after Crook's death were increased by the further reduction of rations and delay even of these. Mr. Leo, who took the census, made grave mistakes, counted less than the real number and made false reports of prosperity that did not exist. Rations estimated for the reduced number were not sufficient for half even of these. The Indians were more than ever in abject misery, starving, without hope of redress and without hope of living in any other way. It is not to be wondered at that they believed in the Messiah and listened to every dreamer who promised hope. Interested whites took an advantage of this state of affairs and howled for troops. Troops came. Interested whites again came to the Indians and persuaded them that the army had come to complete their destruction. The Indians did not fight, but ran away in fear and despair. Father Jatz calmed them down and brought them back, and the prudence and kindness of General Brooke convinced them of safety. The death of Sitting Bull was caused, if military reports of the facts and my knowledge of the situation agree, as they seem to, by an Indian agent through his desire for notoriety.

KOOTENAY MINING NEWS.

(From the Nelson Miner.)

Jim Fox, one of the owners of the Dandy, reports the shaft on that property down about 40 feet, with 3 feet of ore, fine peacock and gray copper, in the bottom of the shaft. Little trouble is now had in handling the water, and Mr. Fox is more than sanguine that the Dandy will yet be one of the big mines of the Toad Mountain district.

On the head of Anderson creek, about three miles due east from Nelson, J. P. Lamotte and his partners are working on a claim named the Cub. They have a two-foot ledge, the pay streak varying in width. A tunnel is being run in on the ledge, and it is now in 25 feet. Work will be continued all winter. Mr. Lamotte reports the snow about 2½ feet deep.

The incline shaft on the Lily May is down 30 feet, showing a three-foot ledge of cube galena. Five men are at work on the Le Roi, and the same number on Springer's claim. Perdue & Stewart are sinking a shaft on the Zilor, a claim that is believed to be second to none in the camp. About 40 men are wintering in the district.

Owing to the difficulty of getting in machinery, the work of sinking a shaft on the Little Donald will not be commenced until spring. The owners of the Krao, another Hot Springs property, have also decided to await spring before starting up its machinery. It is reported that the latter mine will be stocked.

While the Blue Bell is the only property on the east side of Kootenay lake developed into a mine, good ore is brought in for assay from several claims in that district. Bryan, the assayer at Ainsworth, reports that the richest ore he assays comes from over there—the ore being free milling and carrying ruby silver.

At the Skyline, in Hot Springs district, work has been resumed on the two-compartment shaft: now that the steam hoist and pump are in position. Three shifts are run, with Tom McGovern and Alec McLeod as foremen in charge and Dr. LaBau and Joe Petty as engineers. The shaft is down nearly 100 feet.

BEARING SWEET TESTIMONY

The Flowers Blooming Here in Midwinter Proclaim the Climatic Attractions of Victoria.

What a Student of Horticulture Saw Blossoming in the Open Air New Year's Day.

Mr. George Fraser, himself a lover and student of flowers, has compiled the following list of plants and shrubs, all of which were found blooming in the gardens of Victoria on the first day of January:

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Alyssum maritimum.
Calendula officinalis (marigold).
Delphinium consolida (larkspur).
Tropæolum majus (nasturtium).
Reseda odorata (mignonette).
Nicotiana affinalis.
Pyrethrum parthenifolium (golden feather).
Chrysanthemum frutescens.
Chrysanthemum coronaria.
Cheiranthus cheiri (wallflower).
Iberis coronaria (candytuft).
Dianthus caryophyllus (carnation).
Althea rosea (hollyhock).
Godetia, var.
Mathiola perennis (stock).
Verbena, var.
Pelargoniums.
Fuchsias.
Centaurea cyanus.
Ammobium alatum.
Dianthus chinensis.
Elichrysum monstrosum.
Melitotus sauveolens.
Phlox drummondi.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Arabis albida.
Aubrieta purpurea.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Potentila hybrida.
Thymus serpyllum.
Primula auricula.
Primula polyanthus.
Primula vulgaris (yellow primrose).
Primula veris (cowslip).
Chrysanthemum sinense.
Viola odorata (violet).
Viola tricolor (pansy).
Bellis perennis fl. pl. (double daisy).
Hyderangia.
Fragaria vesca (strawberry).

TREES, SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

Daphne mezereon.
Viburnum tinus.
Kerra Japonica.
Pyrus communis.
Berberis Darwinii.
Cydonia Japonica.
Hedera helix (ivy).
Rubus occidentalis.
Jasminum nudiflorum.
Rosa ver.
Vinca minor.
Vinca major.

NATIVE AND INTRODUCED PLANTS GROWING WILD.

Erodium cimcutarium.
Senecis vulgaris.
Bellis perennis.
Achillea millefolium.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.
Stelaria media.
Ulex Europeus (furze)
Saromanthus scoparius (broom).

Sixty distinct varieties are mentioned above, and in addition to them the following were noted among the roses in flower:

General Jacquemot.
Hermosa.
Lamarque.
Cloth of Gold.
Gloire de Dijon.
Douglass.
Queen of the Prairie.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Trade Relations Between Canada and Hawaii—The Farmers' Delegates.

Imperial Penny Postage Not Unlikely to be Inaugurated—Cable Matters.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 3.—Col. Ashford, of Hawaii, had a long interview with Hon. Mr. Foster to-day on trade matters. Mr. Ashford is anxious that the Canadian government should make an effort towards securing a foothold in Hawaii. He also saw Mr. Sandford Fleming on cable matters.

The report of the farm delegates will be published in London this month, under Sir Charles Tupper's directions.

Fifty-one Canadian firms will be directly represented in Jamaica.

A special cable says the belief is general in London that the next Imperial budget is likely to include provision for the establishment of Imperial penny postage.

THE OCEAN DOCK.

Large Extensions to Meet the Demands of Sea-Going Ships.

The new wharf being built by contractor Sinclair, for R. P. Rithet & Co., is being steadily pushed forward, and it is expected it will be ready for steamers the first of April next. It has been building since last March, with an average of seventy men employed.

The old wharf is 900 feet long and 100 feet wide. The new wharf is being built parallel to it and with a clear distance of 200 feet from it. The new wharf will, moreover, be extended 250 feet further to seaward than the old one, giving it a total length of 1150 feet, with a width of 100 feet.

The slip between the old and new wharves will be 200 feet wide, and will be dredged out to a depth of 30 feet at low tide. The big dredge "Mud Lark" has been for some time at work outside the old wharf, and now there is on that side also a depth of 30 feet at low water.

The Rithet wharves therefore will be able to accommodate at one time, when completed, seven deep water ships or steamers, besides one more in fair weather across the outside end of the new wharf. The new trans-Pacific line will land here, and the auxiliary commerce it induces, will doubtless keep the wharves pretty well filled up.

From the end of the new wharf a break-water is being built, trending off eastward some 200 feet and then northward along the line of Mr. Rithet's property. The space enclosed is over four acres, exclusive of the 100 feet width of the new wharf. The break-water is being made of rock taken from adjoining lands, belonging to Rithet & Co. The enclosed space is being filled in by scows, which dump there the material dredged from outside the old wharf. It will eventually be entirely built up to the level of the dock, and warehouses and stores built upon it, thus making a thriving commercial suburb to Victoria. The land from which the rock is being removed, will also be used for similar purposes. With over 3000 feet of wharf, 30-foot depth of water, and five or six acres of warehouses close at hand, Victoria may lay claim to possessing better commercial facilities than any city north of San Francisco.

Mr. Sinclair is building the outer wall of the new pier with sandstone set in cement, and employs four submarine divers. The sandstone is brought from Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island, about 45 miles away. For filling in between the wharf and the breakwater, he is having a new steam dredge made—the wood work here, and the machinery at Welland, Ont. She will have a boom 90 feet long, and will take up the material from the scows and drop it inside, 160 feet away. The space between the wharves and breakwaters and under the former will be filled up solid like the Liverpool docks, and will be finished in about eight months. The total cost of the outer dock improvements, will be in the neighborhood of $125,000.

The contractor doing the work for Rithet & Co., is T. F. Sinclair, who came here first, way back in '73. He was one of the first contractors on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and since then has built the Kootenay canal, connecting the head waters of the Kootenay and Columbia rivers. He has been doing government work on the harbors and rivers for the last nine or ten years, and has a reputation for submarine work and blasting. He is now building a system of jetties on the Frazer river.

CIV