

School Taking Ad-  
New Law  
for the East

ese Farm Settlement  
Photographer's  
ssion.

the COLONIST.)

18—Mr. and Mrs. Fay  
well reception at the  
evening. Mr. Fay is  
instrumental in "enthus-

of Vancouver up to a  
mind on the occasion  
building debt being

Shimezu has been  
Harrison  
will report upon the  
of the same to his home

Mr. Sheerer's tailoring  
dove street last even-  
window. It is sup-  
talked the policeman  
was committed. Mr.  
ford it, loses over \$100-

of forgetfulness has  
action with the recent  
day. The photographer  
elaborate preparations,  
half an hour getting  
placed the flash light,  
and smoke, and as every  
rare was taken. No  
the photographer found  
udio that he had for-  
late.

age of the late C. T.  
there were three  
lodges, three Masonic  
Arch Chapter. Sir  
axwell conducted ser-

INTEREST.  
April 18.—The city  
00 for necessary street

Lumber and shingles  
from three to six  
day.

are has been extended  
as far as the second  
course of any Cana-

reurs played "Bread  
the insane asylum to  
ment of the inmates.  
least son of Warden  
B. postmaster, was  
this morning at the  
per's Landing, to Miss  
youngest daughter of  
Delta. The bride was  
Miss Shotbolt, of Vic-  
died stood up with the  
ay was performed by  
though the wedding  
hour of 7 o'clock the  
friends of the couple  
immediately after the  
couple left for the  
moon trip.

AME.  
Mrs. Adolphe New-  
Her strange disap-  
of great anxiety to her  
The police of Van-  
the Sound have been  
for her, but so far  
rned of her where-  
newman left home she  
her possession. Her  
day have committed

N NEWS.  
COLONIST.)  
April 18.—Parsons,  
oprietor, of the Even-  
ed \$112 each by the  
tempt in publishing  
partisan feeling to  
eating and disqualify-  
Moore as members  
Legislature.

—The Central hotel  
burned to-day with  
Loss \$10,000; in-

8.—Fred Austin, a  
missing. He was last  
standing in the

One hundred Ontario  
Manitoba and the

—The seventeenth an-  
Grand Canal of the  
opened here this  
elephants being in at-  
tain A. B. McCall  
in the chair and op-

—J. M. French & Co.,  
and oils, have as-  
of \$15,000 and assets

—John Stephenson,  
rent of London town-  
y on his homestead,  
57 years.

18.—The Senate has  
tion of Lycurgus R.  
nia, to be a commis-  
District of Alaska, to

ULTRY  
for Hatching.  
EASIDE POULTRY FARM.  
Plumper Pass, B.C.

PRINTING  
to an Anchor  
outed as  
COLONIST  
general  
prices.

ARGISON &  
PUBLO,  
& Agent,  
LEY ST.

THE CITY.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 18.  
THERE were no new developments in the  
Savary Island murder case yesterday.

PERCY E. WHITALL was yesterday morn-  
ing taken to the Provincial jail, there to  
await trial at the spring assizes. He has  
not yet been able to secure bail, even at the  
small amount of \$250.

THE case of Gabriel v. Meagher is to be  
tried over again, the date of trial having  
been fixed for May 4. It will be remem-  
bered that this is an action in which the  
plaintiff claims \$5,000 damages for injuries  
received by him while in the defendant's  
employment.

News has been received by Superin-  
tendent Huxley from Government Agent  
Soutles, of Clinton, that the Indian man and  
woman shot a couple of weeks ago, on the  
Alkali lake reserve, by Redburn, alias Cul-  
lan Charlie, are still alive. Charlie has not  
yet been captured.

The directors of the Horticultural Society  
and Fruit Growers' Association have an-  
nounced that they will hold a general meet-  
ing of the association at Mission on August 1.  
A paper on Prunes will be read by Mr. E.  
Hutchinson, of Ladners, and Mr. R. M.  
Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, will read a  
paper on "Pests."

The Girls' Friendly Society of St. Bernar-  
de church will give an entertainment in  
Phillips' hall on May 2. The programme  
is a varied and interesting one and includes  
fancy scarf drill, club swinging, fencing,  
recitations, vocal and instrumental music,  
the whole to conclude with a play. Con-  
siderable preparations have been made for  
this event, which is expected to be one of  
special interest.

"SILK" Morency, who broke out of the  
reformatory in January, 1893, and was  
arrested in Vancouver a short time ago,  
was brought here on Tuesday, and will  
serve the rest of his unexpired term.  
"Silk" was sentenced on the 9th of  
January, 1893, to two years in the reforma-  
tory for burglary, but escaped on the 27th  
of the same month, so he has quite a time  
to put in yet to complete his term.

MR. and MRS. PETER ACTON, of Nanai-  
mo, the latter until yesterday morning Miss  
Maggie Kellert, were passengers from the  
Coast City to Victoria by the noon train yester-  
day. The marriage was solemnized at  
6:30 a.m. at St. Matthew's church, Wellin-  
ton, the bride being given away by her  
father, Mr. Richard Kellert, of Wellington,  
and the bride and best man being Miss  
Acton and Mr. Robert Gear respectively.

COLLECTOR MILNE was waited upon yester-  
day by a number of sealing men who  
urged that the Government be asked to  
despatch a vessel at once to warn the  
schooners now sealing on the Coast. There  
are some twenty-three vessels in all working  
north along the Coast and they are supposed  
to be at present north of Queen Charlotte  
islands. A telegram advising the sealers  
views was sent to Sir C. H. Tupper, Minis-  
ter of Marine.

The long-continuing cases against Ed-  
mund Haane and Ada Green were at last  
cleared from the police court yesterday.  
The two prisoners were committed for trial  
on the counts of having goods in their pos-  
session stolen from Mr. Morrell, the C.F.N.  
Company, and Mrs. Annetta Fox. The in-  
formations charging J. M. Nagano with  
theft were withdrawn, and Harry Walsh  
was fined \$50 and costs, or in default two  
months imprisonment, for having liquor in  
his possession on the Indian reserve.

An order was made yesterday in Cham-  
bers by Mr. Justice Walker to set down  
for argument and dispute the question of  
the action a question of law raised in the  
amended statement of defence in the case of  
Cooley et al. v. Fitzsimmons. The day fixed  
for the hearing under the order is Friday,  
April 20, when it will be decided whether  
or not the receiver and the parties to the  
various Gray v. McCallum law suits should  
be made parties to this action. Mr. Justice  
Walker will hear the argument. Mr. A.  
L. Belyea (Belyea & Gregory) for plaintiff;  
Mr. A. G. Smith, Deputy Attorney-General,  
for defendant.

The annual business meeting of No. 1  
Company, B.C.R.G.A. Association took  
place on Tuesday night in the drill hall,  
when the usual reports were submitted, and  
showed a very favorable result for the first  
year of the Association. Besides other busi-  
ness the by-laws were carefully revised and  
considerable changes were made in the  
same. The following officers were elected  
for the ensuing year, viz: Hon. Presi-  
dent, Major Irving; president, Lieutenant  
Sargison; vice-presidents, Lieutenants Mon-  
ro, Taylor and McCannan; secretary-treas-  
urer, Corporal W. Muir; members of coun-  
cil, Bombardier R. Russell, Corporal  
Brammer and Alunt; shooting committee,  
Lieutenant Taylor, Corporal Holmes, Bom-  
bardier Holmes, Gunners Brammer, John-  
stone, Russell and Morrell; civil visiting  
committee, Corporal Cave, Bombardier  
Holmes, Gunners Kennedy, Bailey and  
Shanks.

APRIL 19, 1881, was the day on which the  
Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of  
Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of England,  
paid his last tribute to nature, and the anniver-  
sary of his death was celebrated by his  
many friends here by a Primrose Day  
—that flower having been the one which  
the whole garden of the deceased statesman  
had the most admired. The Primrose is  
the name that was adopted by numerous  
political leagues which were formed, the  
symbol which they appropriated being the  
blossom nearest to him whom in life they had  
honored and loved. The Primrose is also  
specially fitting as the "emblem" of the  
followers of the man who scarcely knew  
when he was beaten, its freshness, as with  
him, remaining long after other flowers of  
the same length of growth have faded away.  
To-day, Primrose Day, will no doubt see  
numbers wearing the dear little *primula*,  
bonanza of which was had from T. N.  
Ribben & Co., the sale of these flowers  
being for the benefit of St. Paul's church,  
Requiem.

THREE Japanese pleaded guilty in the  
Provincial court yesterday to having come  
to this country as stowaways on the North-  
Pacific liner Megal on her last trip. Mr.  
Prior (Eberts & Taylor) appeared for the  
transportation company, and asked that the  
court make an example of the self-confessed  
culprits so as to deter their countrymen  
from attempting to follow them here with-  
out payment of passage money. The stow-  
away nuisance is developing serious propor-  
tions and it is thought that the trio should  
be deported to their own country. To sen-  
tence them to a short term of imprisonment  
is only to make them a charge on the Pro-  
vince and furnish them with better accommo-  
dations than they have ever before enjoyed,  
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encourage them, rather than punish them.  
Magistrate Moore decided to take the case  
under consideration, being in doubt as to  
the possession of power to order the depor-

lation of the prisoners. He was inclined to  
think that the responsibility of dealing with  
these people should be upon the company  
landing them upon British Columbia. These  
particular Japs are supposed to have been  
criminals in their own country.

THE Sir William Wallace hall on Broad  
street was hardly capacious enough to afford  
sitting accommodation for all those attend-  
ing the social given last evening by the  
Ladies True Blue Lodge, No. 37. After a  
pleasing programme of vocal and instru-  
mental music, selections, etc., a dance was  
given, for which the Banally family orchestra  
furnished the music. Refreshments were  
served at midnight.

It was reported to the city police yester-  
day that a serious shooting affair had taken  
place during the early part of the day near  
Parson's Bridge. No names were given, and  
the facts briefly outlined were in effect  
that a quarrel had taken place between two  
residents, one of whom drew a shotgun upon  
the other. To save himself the threatened  
party held up his hands, receiving the  
charge shot in his wrist. Parson's Bridge  
is obtainable no doubt this morning, as a  
provincial officer went out last evening to  
investigate.

The experience of several ladies in the  
improvement of "talents" formed a very  
entertaining part of the programme given at  
the "At Home" under the auspices of the  
W.C.T.U., at the residence of Mrs. David  
Spencer, Birdcage Walk, last evening. What  
was done with the dollars invested about  
month ago was the topic of each experience  
story, the narrations of some being very  
amusing. Songs were given during the  
evening by Mrs. McGowan, Miss Rumber  
and Miss Bernie Sowerford, instrumental  
music was furnished by Mr. Burnett and  
Miss Le Page, and recitations were given by  
Miss McDermid and Miss Johnston. The  
"At Home" was largely attended.

The plaintiffs in the case of Smith and  
Angus v. Mitchell have now decided to ac-  
cept the rescission of the contract and to  
abandon their judgment as to damages, an  
order to that effect having been taken out  
yesterday with the consent of the defend-  
ant's solicitors. This was an action brought  
by Sir Donald A. Smith and R. B. Angus,  
as trustees, against the defendant Mitchell  
for specific performance and for damages  
for non-completion of contract for the pur-  
chase of certain lands in the business por-  
tion of the city of Vancouver, the contract  
price being \$9,000, and the condition that  
the defendant was to erect a substantial  
brick structure on the property. The de-  
fendant Mitchell excavated the whole of  
the land but failed to erect the building or  
pay the purchase price in pursuance of the  
contract. Hence the action. The defence  
set up was that the contract was not made  
with the plaintiffs, but, if a contract was  
made, it was made with the C. P. R. Co.  
per J. M. Browning, land commissioner,  
and further that if a contract was estab-  
lished, as binding upon the defendant, the  
judgment pronounced by the trial judge was  
in error in decreeing both rescission of con-  
tract and damages which in fact was the  
order pronounced, the damages being fixed  
at \$7,500. The full court, consisting of  
Messrs. Crease, McCreight and Drake, J.J.,  
said that the judgment of the trial judge  
was in error in decreeing both rescission of  
contract and damages, and allowed the  
plaintiffs ten days to elect which relief they  
would adopt, and the appeal, although  
allowed in this particular, would be so  
allowed without costs. Mr. Justice Mc-  
Creight, though not dissenting from the  
judgment of the court, considered it would  
be right that the judgment be set aside  
simply, and unless some settlement could be  
arrived at, a new trial would have to be  
had. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., and A. E.  
McPhillips for the appellant (defendant);  
E. P. Davis and B. H. T. Drake for the  
respondents (plaintiffs).

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The City Council met last evening in the  
Mayor's room, the chief business being to  
consider the by-law to purchase the agricul-  
tural grounds, so that it might be put  
before the ratepayers at the same time as the  
sewerage and hospital by-laws. The Mayor  
presided, the others present being Ald. Har-  
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particular Japs are supposed to have been  
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POISONING AT WHOLESALE.

A Lady in High Social Circles in  
Belgium Arrested for  
Murder.

Insured the Lives of Her Relatives  
and Then Made Away  
With Them.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Madame Marie  
Theresa Joniaux, wife of M. Henry Joniaux,  
chief estate engineer of roads and bridges in  
the province of Antwerp, was arrested to-  
day by the police on a charge of having  
poisoned several of her relatives in order to  
obtain the amount of insurance on their  
lives. As Madame Joniaux occupied a  
prominent position in society in Antwerp,  
and in other social centres of the Kingdom,  
her arrest has excited a profound sensation.  
Though there are many who believe her in-  
nocent of the crime which is charged, it is  
said that the authorities are in possession of  
the most damaging evidence against her.  
Indeed, they claim that they would have  
been justified in arresting her some time  
ago, but have been strongly dis-  
posed to give her the benefit of the doubt  
very doubt that they refrained from taking  
her into custody until the accumulation of  
evidence against her forbade them longer to  
permit her to enjoy her liberty. Madame  
Joniaux, who was born in 1842, is the daugh-  
ter of the eminent Belgian General Abloy  
and niece of a former chief of police of  
staff of King Leopold. Though she was  
never wealthy in her own right, her high  
family connections and the great wealth of  
many of her relatives, assured her an envi-  
able social position. Mlle. Abloy was mar-  
ried at about the age of 22 to Frederick  
Joniaux, the author of a book entitled "The  
French Theatre in Belgium," and other  
works. She lived with him until he died in  
1884. In 1886 Mlle. Faber was married to  
M. Joniaux. Although M. Joniaux's  
income was confined to a salary  
of only 10,000 francs a year, and his wife  
was virtually without private means, they  
lived in great style and maintained a mag-  
nificent establishment in a large mansion in  
the Rue de Verrière, where they entertained  
lavishly the relatives for whose murder  
Mme. Joniaux has been taken into custody.

The first of Mme. Joniaux's alleged vic-  
tims was her own sister, Mlle. Leonie  
Abloy, who was unmarried and resided with  
the Joniauxs. When Mlle. Abloy died it  
was announced that the cause of her death  
was influenza, a short time after her death  
her burial it was learned that her life had  
been insured for 10,000 francs in favor of her  
niece, the daughter of Mme. Joniaux by her  
first husband, M. Faber, and it was further  
found that the premiums on the policies had  
been paid by the Joniauxs. The next victim  
of Mme. Joniaux's brother, M. Alfred  
Obloy, who was formerly a captain in the  
Belgian army but had been discharged shortly  
after his retirement he emigrated to Buenos  
Ayres, where he led a dissolute life. After  
pursuing the career of a gambler in various  
parts of the Argentine Republic for some  
time, he obtained employment as a railway  
conductor, but was unable to hold his position  
on account of his habits, and in 1877 he  
returned to Antwerp. Subsequently he en-  
gaged in commercial pursuits in Paris and  
Algiers, but was able to do no better than  
to make a bare living, and in February last  
he came to Antwerp to live with his sister.  
A few weeks after establishing himself with  
his family, he died, as given out, from heart  
disease. His life was insured for 100,000  
francs for the benefit of his sister two days  
before his death, the premium in the case  
of Mme. Abloy, being paid by the  
Joniauxs. The third victim was Jacques  
Vanden Kerchove, a wealthy uncle of Mme.  
Joniaux, who was extensively engaged in  
cotton manufacture in Ghent. M. Kerchove,  
who was a man of gigantic stature and  
robust health, paid a visit to his niece, at  
whose house he intended to remain a few  
weeks. While he was the guest of Mme.  
Joniaux he died, as it was said, from  
cerebral congestion. M. Kerchove's life  
was insured for a large sum in favor of Mme.  
Joniaux, the policies having been taken out  
only a few weeks before his death and a  
few days after his arrival at Mme. Joniaux's  
house.

The succession of sudden deaths at Mme.  
Joniaux's residence of persons whose lives  
were insured for her benefit aroused the  
suspicion of the police, and investigations  
have developed overwhelming proof of her  
guilt. The bodies of Mme. and ex-Captain  
Abloy and M. Kerchove were both exhumed  
and examined with the result of finding  
unmistakable traces of poison in each.

U. S. INTERESTS IN SAMOA.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)  
President Cleveland is said to be desirous  
of dropping our connection with Samoa and  
leaving Great Britain and Germany to  
settle matters among themselves. He  
thinks that American interests there are not  
great enough to warrant the trouble of  
looking after the affairs of Samoa, and that  
the present arrangement is the best.  
It is true that American commercial inter-  
ests are not so large in Samoa as those of  
Germany and England. It is equally true  
that they will become considerably smaller  
under German or British administration of  
the islands. It is further true that  
under American administration they  
would become considerably larger  
than at present. Samoa imports  
principally haberdashery, trinkets, lumber,  
tinware and machinery. Under  
American administration we could practi-  
cally monopolize the three latter lines of  
business, and could gradually enlarge our  
trade in the others. The chief export of  
the islands are copra, cotton and coffee.  
Recently the trade of Samoa has fallen off  
because of the unsettled state of affairs.  
The islands have an area of 1,701 square  
miles, and the conditions of soil and climate  
enable them to produce highly productive crops.  
The other Polynesian peoples, the natives  
of Samoa, are dying out. They number  
thirty-six thousand. Under white rule the  
islands would become populous and pro-  
sperous, and a considerable factor in the  
future trade of Oceania. That trade should  
be dominated by the United States.  
Germany and Great Britain are both said  
to be dissatisfied with the present status in  
Samoa. But instead of seeking to do so,  
they are each considering how to hold on  
to that in the Pacific which is put into his  
hand. If he wants to let go, both of these  
Powers will help him, while congratulating  
themselves on his weakness.

It may be assumed that if we let go of  
Samoa either Great Britain or Germany will  
obtain exclusive control. The islands will  
not be allowed to revert to native manage-  
ment. As a German colony, the work of  
providing out Americans in favor of German  
trade would be done. As a British colony  
it would, like Fiji, deal chiefly with  
Great Britain and her Australasian colonies.

In this connection it may be worth noting  
that the foreign trade of Fiji has an annual  
value, under British protection, of from \$2-  
500,000 to \$3,000,000—a matter worth look-  
ing after.

Samoa is on the direct route from San  
Francisco, via Hawaii, to New Zealand and  
Australia. It is equally on the new Cana-  
dian Pacific route. Are we to voluntarily  
give up our commercial prospects in the Pa-  
cific because Mr. Cleveland and the Demo-  
cratic party have not grit enough to hold on  
to them?

MARK TWAIN IN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The assignment  
of Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain,"  
and his partner Frederick J. Hall, who com-  
prise the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co.,  
book publishers, at No. 6 Fifth avenue, was  
filed in the County Clerk's office to-day.  
The assignment was without preference,  
and the deed was signed by Mr. Clemens in  
this city. The assignment caused great sur-  
prise, and is stated to be an account of the  
failure of the firm to obtain money which  
they confidently expected to get to meet  
obligations just maturing. The business  
was started on May 1, 1884, by Charles L.  
Webster and his wife's uncle, Samuel L.  
Clemens.

The firm started to publish the works of  
Mark Twain, but afterwards added the  
works of other authors, being generally well  
subscribed books. They also handled  
miscellaneous books. Mr. Webster with-  
drew from the firm in 1888, and died in  
1893. Frederick J. Hill succeeded Mr.  
Webster in the firm upon the latter's with-  
drawal, and has since continued as the man-  
ager of the firm's business. In 1891 the firm  
began the publication of the  
"Library of American Literature," into  
which it was understood they put \$100,000,  
and which tied up a part of their  
capital. They sold this part of  
the business in October, 1893, to Mr.  
E. B. Blythe. Early in January last  
Mr. Hall stated that the firm sold a part of  
their subscription book business, but  
to have subscription branches, but  
making trade books the feature of the busi-  
ness. Their certain resources in the busi-  
ness amount to from \$150,000 to \$200,000,  
above any debts. Mr. Clemens is supposed  
to have withdrawn from \$300,000 to \$400,000,  
outside of his investment in the firm. Mr. Hall  
says he thinks the liabilities will be about  
\$25,000. The assigned man is a similar  
statement and added: "Mr. Clemens is in-  
dividually liable for the debts of the firm, as  
well as the other partner. How much in-  
dividual means he I do not know, but I  
do not think he has very much."

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

But for the loss of a few mails the British  
ship Benmore, now in Esquimaux, is none  
the worse for her remarkably smart passage  
out from Liverpool, which she made,  
according to the log, in 115 days. Had it  
not been for a slight accident which befel  
the British ship Benmore, necessitating a  
stoppage for repairs in the first part of her  
trip, the Benmore would have been a partici-  
pant in one of the longest races on record.  
The ship belong to the same owners, and  
left Liverpool at exactly the same time; as  
each has a record for speed, there was  
naturally much speculation among mariners  
in the metropolis as to the outcome of the  
race around the world. The Benmore, like  
the Benmore, was heavily laden with  
mail, and was obliged to discontinue the  
race. The Benmore had previously made  
the round trip between Liverpool and Ran-  
goun in seven and one-half months, carrying  
cargoes each way and also discharging the same. Captain Scott,  
who commands the vessel, has been in the  
employ of the company for the last twenty-  
five years. His present ship, the Benmore,  
is twenty years old, a vessel of 1,460 tons  
register, built in Glasgow by J. Reid & Co.,  
and with a well-established record of quick  
passage between Australia and California.  
As she was bound for the coast of South  
America, after discharging some naval stores,  
she will unload Victoria freight, which,  
with the balance of her cargo, amounts to  
2,000 tons weight.

THE BUSY "LORNE."

Towing business has been brisk of late  
with the tug Lorne, which arrived in port  
last evening, after towing the Chilean bark  
Roma Louise from sea to Port Townsend.  
The Lorne loads lumber at Port Blakely,  
before going on ballast. On Tuesday last the  
Lorne took the ship Yosemite, coal laden  
for San Francisco, to sea, and on the pre-  
vious Saturday the ship America.  
The latter has a cargo of coal for the U. S.  
patrol fleet in Behring Sea, whither she is  
now bound. The ship J. D. Peters is load-  
ing the Union mines for Honolulu, and  
the Scotia and McNear are loading at  
Departure Bay. On Wednesday the for-  
ward will be ready for sea, and to-day the  
latter will be towed to sea by the Lorne,  
for which purpose the tug left for Departure  
Bay last evening.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer Unatilla, bound for California,  
called here from the Sound last evening and  
took on some freight and the following cabin  
passengers: R. E. Barkley and wife, Miss  
Kate Brown, Mrs. G. C. Woodward, Miss  
M. Peers, Miss M. Warren, Miss S. Warren,  
Miss K. Patterson, Major A. H. Beers,  
M. O'Neill, F. Abbott, J. H. Meldrum, C.  
E. Adams, F. C. Milburne, Mrs. J. H. Mel-  
drum, Mrs. P. Goepel, Charles Hatch, W.  
Hutchinson and H. M. Stewart.

MARINE NOTES.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday after-  
noon the coal hulk Robert Kerr was hauled  
up on the new marine ways in Esquimaux  
for the purpose of a large number of inter-  
ested spectators. After being set on the  
blocks of the crane lowered under her, the  
vessel was drawn up the ways in quick  
order, everything about the railroad work-  
ing perfectly. A gang of carpenters will  
be set to work immediately in repairing the  
Kerr.

The trial of the action of Hindes vs. the  
Sohl-Haestle-Braque Company and James  
Haestle began yesterday morning before Mr.  
Justice Walker, and continued until 6  
o'clock last evening, when it was adjourned  
until this morning at 11 o'clock. Judging  
from the number of witnesses subpoenaed  
and the rate of progress being made, the  
trial will take at least a couple of days  
more. Mr. W. J. Taylor (Eberts & Taylor)  
appears for the plaintiff. Mr. A. L. Belyea  
(Belyea & Gregory) for the defendants. Mr.  
Taylor, in opening, intimated that the  
action was simply on the contract to recover  
the cost of the patent for the right to manu-  
facture the patent blinds in question in Cana-  
da, and that he would probably, in arguing the  
law, submit that under the Canada patent  
act the sole judge of whether the patent  
was or was not valid is the Commissioner of  
Patents at Ottawa. The plaintiff's case  
was not closed when the court rose, the  
reading of evidence taken by commission at  
San Francisco and at Hamilton, Ont., occu-  
pying much time.

Never be without Esley's Liver Lozen-  
ges.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

The Quebec Anglican Cathedral Con-  
gregation Dissents From the  
Bishop's Innovations.

They Won't Put Up With His Lordship  
—A Bad State of  
Affairs.

The Montreal Gazette contains an account  
of a vestry meeting at the Quebec Anglican  
Cathedral, the proceedings of which were  
of more than local interest. The Gazette  
says that the difficulty between Bishop  
Dunn and the Cathedral congregation has  
been terminated by the former agreeing to  
introduce no more innovations in the ser-  
vice. Those who had objected to the inno-  
vations had sought legal advice of Hon. S.  
H. Blake, of Toronto, as to whether they  
could compel the Bishop to remove his chair  
from the cathedral on the ground that it was  
a parish church. The reply was that, once  
having accepted the Bishop, they were obliged  
to put up with him, that he had full power  
to introduce a full choral service, and that  
the congregation could only stop all supplies  
and remove to the parish hall, which they  
could use as a parish church. It is well  
known that there was a deficit of over  
\$2,000 in the finances of the cathedral for  
the past year, and at an informal meeting of  
the vestry a resolution was resolved to strain  
every dollar a week. At the Easter vestry  
meeting this was put into effect, both the  
churchwardens having signified their inten-  
tion of retiring on account of the trouble in  
the congregation. In the election of vestry-  
men the low church ticket was elected by  
an overwhelming vote.

Reports submitted showed a deplorable  
state of affairs financially, there being more  
than half the seats in the church empty, and  
deficits in almost every department of  
church work. It was proposed to cut off all  
collections for outside charities, as the church  
required only all they could spare. It was  
said the only way to overcome their diffi-  
culty was to fill the church, and this could  
best be done by reducing the rents of the  
pews to a dollar each. The bishop had de-  
clared himself in favor of free pews. The  
cathedral had been too long a church for the  
upper ten, the poor having been excluded  
by the high rents of pews.

A Mr. Yeas, addressing the dean, said  
that all knew that the changes so distaste-  
ful to the congregation had not emanated  
from him, and they knew what quarter they  
did originate in. He blamed the dean for  
yielding to them. The congregation had  
been loyal to the dean, and why had he not  
been loyal to them?

The dean read a statement explaining his  
conduct, since he had been called to the  
church by the late bishop. He had prom-  
ised that no changes should be made in the  
service without consulting the congrega-  
tion, and he had done this in every case  
except in the introduction of candlesticks,  
etc., for which the bishop had paid his own  
money. He might in this case have con-  
sulted the vestry, but in any case he felt he  
would have been obliged to yield to the  
bishop's authoritative request. He defended  
the changes made, bringing the choir from  
the gallery to the body of the church, placing  
the pulpit at the side, and having a choral  
service. They had retained the old service  
for the morning, but the congregation had  
not been obliged to pay for the new service  
by turning out in large numbers in the eve-  
ning. He assured them as to the suitability,  
adaptability and finality of what had been  
done. He promised not to go any further  
in introducing innovations, but would not  
take any retrograde steps. He also read a  
letter to the same effect from the bishop.  
After referring to a book of which the  
congregation, and which has been distrib-  
uted by the church society. He objected  
to it strongly, mainly on the ground that it  
taught confession, and he was sorry that it  
had ever been introduced. He knew that  
the bishop was opposed to it on the same  
grounds.

A U. S. OPINION.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The modifica-  
tions which have been made in the British  
Behring sea bill have robbed that measure  
of the features which were most obnoxious  
to our government, and it is believed here  
that if the act is thoroughly administered  
there will be little opportunity for pelagic  
sealing in the closed season. As it now  
stands, the result of the Paris arbitration  
having been published in the British Columbian  
newspapers last fall, it will be a difficult  
task for the owners and masters of any seal-