

The Week's Chronicle.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY JANUARY 25 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 7

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Fire Protection Ameliorations in Westminster—Deputation to the Government From Vancouver.

The Asylum Arrangements—What the Miners are Doing—A Railway Controversy.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Jan. 17.—John Scott has been sent to jail for robbing the safe of the New England Fish Company. Three men and three women were fined \$20 each for fighting on Duperon street.

An Association football team has been formed with John Boyd as captain.

School Trustees Macgowan and Murray have gone to the Capital to interview the Board of Education.

C. E. Tidale, gun-and-sportsing goods, jobbing and retail merchant, has challenged anyone in Vancouver to walk around the park nine miles against time, just for the glory of the thing.

Mr. Tidale has the impression he has better staying powers and a quicker stride than anyone in the city, and wants to prove it to anyone who disputes his claim.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 18.—It looks very much as if Chinese stevedores would have to be employed on the Australian boats. When the Miowara arrived in port the firemen had been working all day and were ordered to work all night. They demanded a certain figure for overtime. It was refused, and they refused to work. They were all arrested, and it ended in their paying all the law costs and paying for substitutes engaged in their place. It is singular that at the time the difficulty was being adjusted the Warrimoo, at the other end of the world, was having the same trouble. The firemen refused duty and the engineers were ordered to fire up and proceed to sea. The engineers refused, and it was some time before the matter was adjusted.

Mr. Noyce, the new Japanese consul, expressed himself as highly pleased with British Columbia. The cities are much bigger, cleaner, and contain much handsomer buildings than he thought. When Mr. Noyce acts settled and more acquainted with the ways of the country he will bring out his wife and children.

The battery is hard at work drilling. They will parade every Wednesday during the rest of the winter.

The duty collected on breadstuffs, fruit and provisions at this port last year was \$60,500, while the duty and revenue on tobacco and cigars was \$146,900.

The steamer *Lotus* has been purchased by Jas. Hartney.

While the ladies of the Dorothy Opera Company were singing in the state on which a number of them were descending gave way and several were injured, Miss Vaughan quite seriously.

Mr. Costello is going to build a large cannery at Stovington. Mr. Frank will also erect a large one in the vicinity.

The C.P.R. line is clear all the way and through trains are arriving on time.

Messrs. Mason & Peterson made an assignment last week. Their stores were the most valuable articles were placed in a safe. To-day it was discovered that the safe had been opened and over \$500 worth of jewelry stolen. The door leading to the room where the safe was had been pried off the hinges.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 17.—The fire department will be more equitably distributed in Westminster so as to afford more protection to the property on the high ground.

In another week Dr. Boddington will arrive to assume his duties at the asylum.

The whole furniture and effects of the Douglas house were sold by auction yesterday for \$3,000.

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DUNCAN, Jan. 17.—The Quailhorn ward election for a councillor resulted yesterday as under: Angus McKinnon, 21; W. C. Duncan, 18.

A band of four panthers has been around Somers and Mount Pleasant lately. A party of hunters found their tracks there. There were in the snow, but after a day's severe tramp were not successful in securing or tracing them.

The customary dance under the auspices of the Cowichan Pleasant Evening Society was held at the Agricultural hall last evening.

WELDON, (From the Miner.)
The C.P.R. has obtained an injunction against Mr. Corbin to prevent him bringing his line any further at present. We are assured, however, by a man who is in a position to know, that the trouble between the two companies is simply "a matter of account." The public will recognize that this means a battle between the two companies as to freight arrangements, etc. That will probably soon be settled and then the two lines will join.

A party came down from the Bay of Hope claim, at Seven-mile point, on Wednesday, and Captain Esterson reports that it will not become a mine but a quarry. There is a huge mass of quartz, carrying apparently enough dollars to make it a very good paymaster. It is quite low down and close to the lake.

QUEENSBURG MOUNT, Jan. 12.—On the 9th instant at Queensburg, George Selma, aged 71 years, passed away. He came to this country in 1858, and spent most of his time in mining. He had been lame for several years, his foot having been terribly burnt and subsequently frozen. The old man had lived for some time in Queensburg, was very active and industrious, and was always able to maintain himself in comfort. He had had numerous ups and downs and had saved two or three hundred dollars through work-

ing with a rocker during the summer near the Queensburg bridge. Having obtained liquor from a Chinese merchant he got on a spree at Christmas and inflammation of the lungs setting in he had not sufficient strength to rally.

A number of Indians fell here over the fact of Chinese having supplied the old men with liquor. The number of Indians who got drunk in this place is scandalous. It is well known that the drink is procured in Chinatown, but the offenders cannot be convicted of the charge, as they are all sworn to secrecy among themselves. Traders are afraid to bring their boats up and down the river, the Indian boatsmen being frequently drunk for days. Were these Chinamen deprived of the license to sell liquor the town would be much benefited, and poor old George Selma might yet be alive.

Mr. McNaughton read the burial service for the late George Selma. The funeral was held at the residence of Mr. C. E. Tidale, and was attended by a large number of friends. The service was conducted by Mr. C. E. Tidale, and was a most interesting and impressive one. The body was buried in the cemetery at Sandow.

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FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Convoled in the Palace of Versailles Elects Faure to Succeed Paris.

An August and Imposing Gathering—The Result Shows Little Excitement.

(Special to the Colonist.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The revolutionary socialist sent out a manifesto yesterday in which they denounced Casimir-Perier as the representative of financial feudalism. They appealed to the people to obliterate the Bourgeois government and to erect in its place the Social Republic, not hesitating to use violence if the men in power offered resistance. The manifesto had some effect in the assembly, but it increased the general feeling of uneasiness. M. Le Flo, prefect of police, at once took steps to suppress disorder at short notice in any part of the city. Late last night it was announced that Waldeck-Rousseau had decided to be a candidate for the presidency. He reached this decision after mature consideration and consultation with his friends. M. Francis Faure, member of the chamber of deputies for Seine Inferieure, was today elected president of the French Republic to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, whose resignation was read in the chamber yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Duke of Orleans said in an interview in Dover last evening: "I came here to be near my beloved France and to learn as early as possible of the progress of events in this country. I am a supporter. Should an opportunity arise in which I could serve my country, I would be at the disposal of France and my friends."

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says when Perier heard of the scene in the chamber of deputies caused by the reading of the president's resignation, he looks down and cried bitterly. His physical and moral condition is such that he is unable to watch the movements of the anarchists, fears of bomb throwing being entertained. The royalists are indignant and high on the eve of an election.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—The day opened quiet and nothing in the appearance or demeanor of the people either in Paris or Versailles indicated that the country was on the eve of an election. The members of the assembly, which had been voluntarily vacated by a President elected a little more than six months ago. Except that a force of soldiers was massed at each of the railway stations and that the streets were guarded by soldiers, and that the crossing between Paris and Versailles, there was nothing to show that anything extraordinary was going on or anything unusual was about to occur.

Each detachment of the Gendarmes and of the National Guard of Paris and of the Gendarmes and of the National Guard of Versailles were surrounded by an admiring crowd and each kept its own posts. The day was publicly evoked in the event of the day very few persons arrived at Versailles before noon, but after that hour every railway train arriving there was packed with senators, deputies, reporters and photographers. A small crowd stood outside the entrance to the palace through which the senators and deputies passed and which was guarded by the Gendarmes and the National Guard. Small groups of senators and deputies were assembled at the approaches to the palace and the railway station as the various detachments of Gendarmes and of the National Guard arrived.

At 11 o'clock a number of telegraph operators with their apparatus were installed at the palace. Hundreds of attaches arrived as called to order by M. Chaillet-Lacour, who is in charge of the telegraph, ready to record the official report of the national convention. M. Chaillet-Lacour, president of the senate, accompanied by his official secretary, arrived from Paris for the purpose of reading the report of his arrival was conveyed to the palace in an open carriage. Workmen had been engaged all night in fitting up the hall in the palace which was greatly improved by the new furniture brought from the Gendarmes. A force of 500 detectives arrived here from Paris early in the morning and the strength of the regular police was increased to 2,500 men. It was expected that the anarchists might seize the opportunity afforded by the orators to indulge in bomb-throwing and other pastimes peculiar to them; but the fears were groundless as nothing of the sort took place.

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was focused in the lobby, where the members of the Right were holding a caucus. The result of the caucus was a decision to support M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The latter held a hurried conference with M. Paul de Chambré, who expressed his opinion that the first ballot would be without result, and that if the vote was not taken in the second ballot, a great deal would depend upon whether M. Faure would withdraw in favor of Waldeck-Rousseau. When the name of M. Faure was called, there was no response, the deputy being absent; and the name of M. Faure was called a second time, but he refused to vote, but shouted from his seat: "Abstention from voting means dissolution, down with the presidency." The voting was a slow process. It was conducted by the members of the assembly in the order of M. Casimir-Perier last June, each deputy and senator in response to his name walking to the platform, depositing his ballot in an urn and returning to his seat. While the voting was in progress the members of the assembly indulged in electoneering for their respective candidates.

The balloting began at 12:30 p.m. and lasted until 3:30. The counting, revoting, and so forth, the number of votes cast was 784, as follows: Brisson, 333; Faure, 244; Waldeck-Rousseau, 184; scattering, 23. The total number of votes cast was 784, as follows: Brisson, 333; Faure, 244; Waldeck-Rousseau, 184; scattering, 23. The total number of votes cast was 784, as follows: Brisson, 333; Faure, 244; Waldeck-Rousseau, 184; scattering, 23.

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There was an occasional hurrah, but no attempt to raise a hearty cheer. Two men even shouted: "Long live Brisson."

Mounted lancers surrounded the carriage after M. Faure entered it and escorted him to the station. Outside the palace there were a half dozen cheers for Faure and two or three for Brisson when the president entered the train. The train was a special one and very slow. It reached the St. Lazare station in Paris, five minutes past nine. By that time the news of the election had spread far and wide and a vast throng had gathered in the Place de la Harpe outside the station. The President was received with a few cheers but there was no enthusiasm. He drove directly to the Palace of Versailles. A force of 500 gendarmes went to Versailles and the strength of the police there was greatly increased, it being feared that the anarchists would seize the opportunity afforded by the crisis to throw bombs or commit other outrages.

MET HIS DOOM.
Victor, the Indian Murderer, Hanged by the Public Executioner.

The Crime He Committed—Scene on the Scaffold—The End.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 17.—(Special)—At two minutes past eight this morning Louis Victor was hanged for the murder of a Chinaman Indian policeman, Peter. A brief story of the crime is as follows: Peter, an Indian policeman, according to Mr. Moray's evidence, was very active in his attempts to prevent the Indians from drinking and thereby incurred the hatred of those who were addicted to liquor. On the day of the murder he persuaded a number of Indians who had been drinking after their labor in the hop fields, to come quietly to their homes with him. Louis Victor was among them. He and Peter had some words and Victor threatened to kill him.