The Weekly Colonist.

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DOLE-CLEVELAND.

The President of the Provisional Government of Hawaii Makes a Formal Reply.

He Does Not Charge Bad Faith; But Says Suspicions Have Been Aroused.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Steamer Alameda which arrived from Honolulu to-day, brought the answer of President Dole to Minister Willis, which asked him to specify his reasons for charging that the attitude of the United States and its representatives was the cause of the warlike preparations made by the Provisional Government. President Dole gives twenty-eight reasons for his belief in the hostility of the United States. President Dole first calls attention to the action of President Cleveland in withdrawing the treaty; his appointment of Minister Blount; the refusal of President Cleveland's cabinet to inform Minister Thurston what the intention of the United States was regarding the islands; the extraordinary nature of Blount's investigation which was carried on in secret and only certain persons examined his evident partiality for the royalists, evidenced by their preponderance as witnesses before him; Mr. Blount's extraordinary proclamation on May 15th; the distinct hostility of his report in tone and conclusions together with the publication of the noted letter in the New York Herald which clearly foreshadowed the intended action of the United States government.

He cites the letter of the Secretary of State to President Cleveland indicating the policy of restoration; Minister Willis' declaration that he would "act" when the time came; the subsequent action of Minister Willis, as indicated in his communication with the Provisional Government, and the preparations for war which were observable on board the U. S. warships after the arrival of the Corwin; the departure of the families of the naval officers in view of the probable breaking out of hostilities; the constant communication of Minister Willis with the ex-queen, and the confidence of the Royalists that she would be restored; the universal belief that the U. S. forces would attempt to restore Liliuokalani; the significant reply of Mr. Willis to the German consul that he would act within 24 hours; the refusal of Mr. Willis to permit the Provisional Government dispatches to be forwarded by the Corwin; the action of the British minister and Japanese representative in demanding permission to land troops to protect their legation; the offer of the Japanese of their legation to Americans as a place of refuge and Mr. Willis' address of December 19, in which he announced his intention to restore the ex-Queen and asked the Provisional Government if they would abide by the decision of President Cleveland.

President Dole then says: "Upon the 23rd of December I replied to the foregoing communication in the negative: 'Up to the time of sending you my communication of December 27 no further communication has been received by me from you, and no assurance had been received that force was not to be used, nor what your further intentions were concerning this Government During your nearly two months' residence in this city you and your family have declined the customary courtesies usually extended to those occupying your position on the specific grounds that it was not deemed wise under the circumstances to accept such civilities. I do not for a moment intimate that such a course is improper, or is the subject for criticism. It is simply referred to by me as an exciting fact bearing upon your relations to this government and germane in considering the question of your attitude thereto. It would not have been referred to by me except in response to your enquiry. In the absence of some specific, definite information as to the intentions of your government, the foregoing are some of the facts from which this government has been obliged to infer what such intentions were, and which, considered as a whole, constitute the United States' attitude toward this government.

It may be that the proper logical deduction and inference from the foregoing facts is that the attitude of the United States and its representatives toward the Provisional Government is, and has been, essentially and designedly expressive of peace. It will give me the greatest pleasure to receive an assurance to this effect; but I submit that, under the circumstances and in the absence of such assurances, they are capable of another construction, to a sufficient extent, at least, to warrant the question which I have asked you in my communication of December 27. You finally ask my careful consideration of the following statement contained in your letter: "Your action has unfortunately aroused the passions of all parties and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any moment, and say that you refuse to believe that upon re-examination you (I) will feel at liberty to affix your (my) official signature to such an extraordinary declaration." In reply I beg to state that I have resided in this country for nearly fifty-six years, and have an intimate personal knowledge of the conditions prevailing during the riot of 1874, and revolutions of 1887, 1889 and 1893, and with all deliberation I state of my own knowledge that during such periods there has never been a time when the country has been subjected to such strain and excitement as during the eight days following the arrival of the Corwin. The business of the entire community was practically suspended, and its time and energy are devoted to an exciting and absorbing consideration of the political situation and to military preparations to meet unknown contingencies, which state of things had since been fortunately allayed by advices from America, furnished in the reports of the President's special Hawaiian message to Congress and his instructions to Your Excellency—information which made a satisfactory and favorable response to the inquiry of my letter to you of December 27.

I also state with equal deliberation that such a condition was produced and maintained by reason of your action and declaration and the actions and declarations of your government and the circumstances and uncertainties attending thereupon, as detailed in my letter of Dec. 22nd and herein. I make this statement in no spirit of unfriendliness to you and your government, but as an historical fact, which if not already known to you, should in the interests of both countries, be made known to you. In conclusion, I beg to refer to the statement in your communication of Janary 1., wherein you state that it a source of sincere and profound regret that my letter brings for the first time to you official information of the warlike preparations described by you were caused by and intended for the diplomatic and military representatives of the United States. In reply, I would say that the regret on your part at receiving such information can not exceed the sincerity and profoundness of my own regret that such a condition should exist.

This regret on my part is only equalled by my inability to understand how it has come about that any Government and community which to-day is more closely connected with the United States by the ties of commerce, friendship and blood, than any other lying beyond its borders, which values your friendship above that of all other nations; which fully admits and appreciates the many and deep obligations which it is under to your Government and people, which has done you and your country no wrong, has been forced into a position where, in defence of their very right to exist, they have been obliged to take up arms to meet the possible hostility of that country whose flag they revere, and whose principles of liberty they love. I cannot but believe that it has arisen through a misunderstanding of the facts on the part of your Government and mutual apprehensions of motives and intentions which may, I sincerely hope, at an early date be cleared away."

THE BRITISH STORM.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Fifty fishing boats have arrived at Yarmouth, County of Norfolk. All were much damaged in the storm and seven members of their crews were drowned.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Anarchist Attempt to Blow Up the Great Centre of Weather Information.

The Party Who Undertook the Job Found Fatally Wounded in the Vicinity.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A loud explosion was heard just after nightfall by the keepers of the observatory at Greenwich, about six miles from London bridge. A hasty search led to the discovery of a man, mutilated and groaning with pain, on the hill-top, near the building. His legs were shattered, one arm had been blown from his body, and he had been almost completely disembowelled. As soon as he became conscious of the keeper's presence he begged them to help him or kill him. He became insensible within five minutes, and ten minutes after being carried to the seamen's hospital died. English and French papers found on him, showed that he was Martial Bourdin, a foreign anarchist. A peculiar powder in the package which he had carried with him was not recognized by the police, and this has been sent to government experts for analysis. The inquest will be held probably on Saturday. A hurried investigation of Bourdin's life in London goes to show that he was connected with a dangerous anarchist conspiracy, full details of which can only be known after careful police work.

He was one of the foreign refugees and is believed to have been in London but a few months. He and his colleagues frequented the notorious Autonomic club in Tottenham Court Road, and there, it is supposed, they hatched the plot, which Bourdin was to help them execute by his contemplated act in Greenwich. The increasing activity of the Autonomic club has been noticed recently by the police. Detectives have been watching the club house constantly, as well as a near by house in Windmill street, where many of the anarchist refugees have lodged. The occupants of this house have been recently in constant communication with anarchists on the continent. Emil Henry who threw the bomb in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, has visited them within the last year and he is believed to have obtained from them the explosives which he used in his bomb on Monday night. The lodgers in the Windmill street house apparently discovered, a few days ago, that they were watched and several of them vanished. This afternoon a detective saw Bourdin and another lodger enter the house together and come out half an hour later. The unidentified lodger hurried off alone, Bourdin took a train far Greenwich. He carried with him, undoubtedly, the explosives which caused his death. Bourdin's exact intention in making the trip to Greenwich has not been ascertained. The papers in his pockets give no clue to it, although the first inference was that he intended to blow up the observatory, but was prevented from doing so by the premature explosion.

PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The first chamber of the Civil Court to-day handed down its decision in the case of the heirs of Baron Reinach against Cornelius Herz, of Panama scandal fame. The court ordered Dr. Herz to pay 600,000 francs to the creditors of the Panama Canal Co., and decided that the houses in Paris that were placed in the name of Madame Herz belong to Dr. Herz. This decision will allow the creditors to sell the houses. The 600,000 francs that Herz was ordered to pay is the amount that Charles de Lesseps declared, during his trial, he had handed to Dr. Herz in 1886 The directors of the Suez canal have passed resolutions that the shareholders at the next meeting be asked to provide for De Lesseps' family.

ANARCHISTS ASTOUNDED.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Anarchists here were astounded to-day by the arrest of Bernard, one of the Anarchist chiefs, who had exercised supreme influence among the various groups. Bernard has been several times condemned for provoking to murder, arson and pillage. His latest conviction was in November, 1890, when he fled to Barcelona. In that city he organized a party and planned the Xeres conspiracy, which resulted in four Anarchists being garrotted.

CONTRACT ALIEN LABOR.

Allegation That ex-Postmaster Wannamaker and Mrs. Hart Have Violated the Law.

Irish Laceworkers Imported to Work at Philadelphia and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The immigration authorities believe that they have a case of violation of the alien contract labor law against ex-Postmaster General Wannamaker. Immigration Inspector Wahle took to Ellis island, on suspicion of being contract laborers, William Timmins, aged 42, a lace weaver; Bridget Gallagher, aged 23, a lace spinner; Owen Curran, aged 26, and Hugh Feeny, aged 23, a weaver. They had come from Philadelphia, and were looking up their baggage preparatory to sailing for Europe. Timmins, acting as spokesman, said that they had all come from Minnaduff, County Donegal, Ireland, through correspondence with the Donegal Industrial fund, whose headquarters are in London. Timmins received a contract paper for himself and his companions, providing they were to work for £1 a week each and board, and go to any part of the United States designed by Mrs. Ernest Hart. They signed the contract and received steamship tickets from Liverpool to New York. Just then Timmins' brother returned from the United States and advised them not to go there. They decided against coming, and sent back their steamer tickets by return mail. The tickets were returned to them with the information that, as they had signed a contract, they would have to go, and if they did not they would be punished. This frightened them into coming. They arrived here on December 8, and at Philadelphia were met by Mr. Whitmen, acting for Mrs. Ernest Hart. He took them to the Keystone hotel and later put them at work in Mrs. Hart's lace department, in the Wannamaker building. Their work was on an exhibition order, and continued until a month ago, when Mrs. Hart asked them to sign another contract to go to the Midwinter Fair in California. This they did, but a week ago were informed that the California scheme had fallen through and that they must return to Ireland. Mrs. Hart saw them off at Philadelphia on Wednesday, handing them their steamship tickets as the train started. Second cabin passage had been promised them but their tickets called for steerage only. After arriving here they couldn't find their baggage and it was owing to this mishap that they came under the eye of the law. Timmins said their wages had always been paid them by Mr. Wannamaker's cashier, Mrs. Coyle, and that Mrs. Hart was the head of Mr. Wannamaker's lace department. The examination will be continued to-morrow. The Immigration authorities say they are determined to prosecute the case. The penalty for violating the alien labor laws is $1,000 for each offence.

FIRED AT AMERICANS.

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RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 15.—On Tuesday night last a launch belonging to the American cruiser Newark, took ashore from the vessel several sailors who had been attacked by yellow fever. The men were taken to the yellow fever hospital and the launch returned to the Newark. On her way back her course took her close to the anchorage of the merchant fleet. Lying among the merchantmen was the insurgent steamer Marte. The latter fired three shots at the launch, but all three went wild, doing no damage. The representative of the United Press saw the captain of the Marte yesterday and questioned him as to why he fired on the American. The captain declared that he didn't know that the launch was an American. This statement, however, is not worthy of belief, as the launches belonging to the American warships are easily distinguishable from those belonging to the other ships, and from the other boats that ply about the harbor. After landing her sick sailors, the Newark, under orders from Rear Admiral Benham, commander of the American squadron sailed for Montevideo where she will be disinfected. It is the opinion of those who know what sort of a place the bay is during the yellow fever season, that the fleet of warships ought to anchor off Copacabana, outside the harbor. There is no fever at that place, which is easy of communication to the city.

BRAZILIAN SITUATION.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro confirms the reported resignation of Galvao, assistant minister of war. It says he resigned because of differences between himself and Peixoto regarding the treatment of captured insurgents. It is also said General Maede, commanding Fort Santa Cruz, has been arrested on suspicion of being an insurgent spy. Insurgents hold the State of Parana. There are signs of disaffection beginning to spread in the state of Sao Paolo. Garrisons in cities Sao Paolo and Santos have been withdrawn because it was feared they would join the insurgents. Other troops have replaced them. A battle along the boundary line between Parana and Sao Paolo is imminent. A conflict has occurred between the troops and the inhabitants of Aligoas, and many of the latter were killed. Mello is reported cruising off Santos.

EXTENSIVE CONSPIRACY

WARSAW, Feb. 14.—The police claim to have discovered an extensive conspiracy, the object of which was to secure the freedom of Poland. A number of arrests have been made, including many Roman Catholic priests. The conspiracy is said to have extended to many other places. At Kielce a large number of pamphlets were seized, calling upon the youth of Poland to rise and free their country from Russian oppression.

ROME, Feb. 15.—The church of San Joachim, the jubilee gift of the World's Catholics to the Pope, was formally delivered to Cardinal Parocchi to-day. Many diplomats, several cardinals, and many prelates and crowds of Catholic laymen attended the ceremony.

CABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

British Columbia Ore for London—The Commons Reject the Peers' Amendments.

The Latest Paris Bomb Thrower—The New Colonial Party—Voting in Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Arrangements are being made for a trial shipment of British Columbia ore. It is to be shipped from Vancouver and will come by Cape Horn. The smelting will take place at Swansea. Is is the expectation of the shippers that a large market will be found here for this ore. A company is also being formed to develop certain British Columbia mines. The samples of ores from these mines now exhibited here are creating much interest in mining circles.

The House of Commons to-day disagreed with the House of Lords' amendment to the Parish Council bill, providing that councils be permitted only in parishes of 600 inhabitants and upwards, by a vote of 260 to 191. Most of the other amendments made by the Lords were rejected, and provisions that had been altered by the House of Lords were changed back to the original text.

Newspapers this morning publish the letter of Lord Herschel, chairman of the governing body of the Imperial institute, regretting the attack made on Canada at the institution the other evening by Mr. Maddock.

The new colonial party will meet to-morrow. Gen. Sir Geo. Chesney, in an address before the Colonial institute to-day, advocated Sir Charles Tupper's proposal for the appointment of an Imperial committee to wait upon the privy council for the consideration of colonial affairs. Sir Robert Read, minister of defence of Victoria, Australia, also gave an address, and among other things said that the chief essential of the unity of the empire was that Great Britain maintain her dominion of the seas. Col. Drury, of Queensland; has a letter in the Times to-day, in which he urges the inclusion of colonial troops in the British army.

The German Reichstag has adopted the proposal made by Herr en Rickster and Grocher to introduce in Germany the Australian method of polling. A very large majority of the members voted in favor of the proposal.

In an editorial Le Temps, of Paris, admits that the bomb thrower's name is not Emil Henry Breton, but simply Emil Henry. Police Commissiary Bernard examined the record at the Sorbonne and found that Henry was graduated there in the department of science, after winning a state's scholarship. Henry's father was a colonel of the Commune, was condemned to death and was forced to flee for his life. He went to Spain with his wife and died there. His wife returned to France with her two sons, Emil and Fortune, and made her home in Brevanne, nineteen miles from Paris. She still keeps a little grocery store in that village. Her neighbors say that Emil was a quiet, well-behaved boy when at home. He has not been in the village, however, for several years. Fortune, his brother, was regarded as the unruly and reckless member of the family. He is now serving a three-year term in the Clairvaux prison for inciting to murder. Emil Henry's last places of residence in Paris, as far as the police can ascertain, were single lodgings at the Place de la Republique and in the Rue Veron. While in this city, Henry studied spiritualism with special interest, working industriously in physical science. He read widely in French literature. Two years ago he gave up manual labor to devote much of his time to writing for the anarchist journals, in which he published at the time a defence of the propaganda of death.

Since Henry outgrew his boyhood, the police have been watching him on account of his association with the anarchists, and when he last left Brevanne to go to London, he barely escaped arrest. He was arrested immediately after Ravachol blew up the Cafe Very, but was released after two days' detention because no proof against him could be obtained. During his confinement, however, he was photographed and measured by the officials of the Anthropometric department. After a short sojourn in London he went to Spain, where he fell in love with a rich widow. From her he secured money to pay his expenses while he travelled about preaching anarchism. He is said to have been in America within the last six or seven months, and to have been imprisoned there for a short time owing to his violent speeches and disorderly conduct. Henry was last employed in Paris by M. Dupuy, a decorative sculptor, in the Rue de Rocroy. M. Dupuy said to the United Press correspondent to-day: "Henry earned 175 francs a month when he was with me. He was a good workman and I never had the slightest reason to complain of him. He left without a motive and I learned afterward that the police were after him because he had delivered a violent oration censuring the explosion in the Rue des Bons Enfants. He did this on the very night when the explosion occurred." The street before the cafe in the Hotel Terminus is crowed this evening as it was last night with curious men and women.

The National Liberal Federation of England has endorsed the Newcastle programme and unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that the habitual disregard of the national will by the House of Lords is an intolerable abuse, and assuring the ministry enthusiastic support for whatever measures are employed to secure to the House of Commons paramount authority. In speeches on the resolutions the Lords were denounced as a fraudulent company, using their political position for their own pecuniary interests, and that what the people wanted was first to quarrel with them, then to secure the destruction of their great enemies.

Baron Blanc, accompanied by Mr. Potter, American minister, and others, yesterday witnessed the opening of an Etruscan tomb recently discovered at Tarquinii. It was found to contain relics of the period 800 B. C.

In the French Chamber of Deputies to-day, Dr. Marie Edouard Vaillant, Socialist member, attempted to make an apology for displaying the red flag at Ivry cemetery, last Sunday by a number of visitors. He was ordered to leave the tribunal; his remarks were ordered struck out of the official record and proceedings of the Chamber. As he left the tribunal he denounced the members as a pack of assassins.

It is believed the bomb throwing at the Hotel Terminus on Monday was part of a vast anarchist conspiracy with twenty-three engaged in it. Henry has confessed he held a communication with Dr. Reclus, who, the police allege, was in league with Vaillant.

M. P. Lepine, prefect of police, has issued a decree forbidding the display of any but French and foreign national flags in the streets of Paris or cemetery.

Jacques Leonard Maillet, the well known French sculptor, died to-day.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 15.—(Special)—A petition signed by two thousand women of Manitoba was presented to the Legislature last night, praying that the franchise be extended to the women of the province.

Winnipeg's big prohibition convention will open its regular sessions to-morrow morning, when Lieut.-Governor Schultz will preside. It is proposed to take important political action.

The checker match between Hood of Calgary and Norman of Winnipeg, for the championship of Manitoba and the Northwest resulted in a victory for Norman.

Charley Chamberlain, of Toronto, and well known on the Pacific Coast, who was recently arrested in Toronto, charged with personation at the recent Dominion election, was before the Winnipeg police magistrate this morning. After taking some evidence, Chamberlain was committed to the upper court for trial.

Application was made to the courts to-day to settle the list of creditors of the defunct Commercial Bank of Manitoba. The list filed contained over 2,500 claims.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sandford Fleming Scores Postmaster-General Kidd, of N.S.W., for Opposing Cable Scheme.

Regarding the Fur Seal—Important Exchequer Court Judgment as to Spirit Duties.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 — Sandford Fleming, replying to the strictures of Postmaster-General Kidd, of New South Wales, on the cable scheme, says that Mr. Kidd is the only public man in Australia who is against the project. When the conference meets here in June next a flood of light will be thrown on the subject which will surprise the opponents of the cable.

Otto J. Klotz, astronomer and surveyor, delivered an interesting lecture to-night on Alaska. The trade in seals alone, he said, has paid the Americans four per cent. on the whole purchase money. Describing the habits of the seal, he held that the killing of bachelor seals was alone justifiable.

Justice Burbidge gave judgment in the Exchequer court to-day in the case of Godderham & Worts, distillers, v. the Crown, releasing 24,712 gallons of spirits seized for duty, on the payment of the duty on 513 gallons, which was acknowledged to be the deficiency. It was a stated case. The real question was whether or not the distillers were entitled to use refrigerators. The decision is that they are.

The Ottawa Catholics have sent a petition to Premier Mowat asking for the ballot in the separate school elections.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—A Russian exile, unable to speak English, appeared in the Cunard steamship office to-day with a ticket for Liverpool. Through the interpreter he stated that he had escaped from the Siberian mines some time ago and then worked his way by the Pacific route to British Columbia, finally settling on a farm near Winnipeg. The Russian is now on his way to Austria to meet his wife, who is coming from Russia to join him and come to Canada.

PETERBORO, Feb. 14.—At a meeting last night in Peterboro of the friends of Home Rule $300 were subscribed. A resolution eulogizing Hon. Edward Blake was adopted.

MONCTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Amos E. Botsford lies at the point of death at his residence in Sackville. He is in his 90th year.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—Mark Irish, formerly proprietor of the Roesin house here, and one of the best known hotel men in the Dominion, is dying.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—Rev. Dr. Shaw, professor in the Wesleyan Theological College, has been appointed principal, succeeding the late Dr. Douglass.

YARMOUTH, Feb. 15.—The residence of Mrs. Samuel Smith was destroyed by fire last night. Mrs. Smith was asleep in bed and was burned to death.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Hon. David Mills is reported to be seriously ill.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—Dr. W. C. Winney, formerly of Addington County, has been found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—The recount in the Montreal Mayoralty election has increased Villeneuve's majority to 216. McShane will protest the election.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—La Patrie declares that McGreevy and Connolly will be released from prison in a few days.

HALIFAX, Feb. 15.—The Furness liner Madura arrived to-day from London, after a stormy passage of twenty-two days. Strong gales with tremendously high seas were met with up to forty west. During the storm the wind blew with such violence and the sea was so heavy that the steamer would not steer, notwithstanding the engines were going full speed ahead Last Saturday she sighted a field of ice and passed through seventy miles of it.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—A tin box believed to contain an infernal machine was found this evening in the Rue Sainte Roche. It was taken to the municipal laboratory.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Officers Elected by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows.

A Dying Father Asks for His Runaway Son—Kaslo Ore Shipments.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 15.—From Acting Consul Shimizu it is learned that Hon. T. Kito, consul of this port, has succeeded in organizing a sealing company in Japan with a capital stock of $100,000. It looks as if Mr. Kito had made up his mind to embark in mercantile pursuits in Japan. In this event Acting Consul Shimizu would make a very able successor.

Jenbei Kawashima, a silk merchant of Japan, is in Vancouver on his way to New York on business. Mr. Kawashima has on view at the Japanese consulate a single piece of tapestry worth $2,500.

The men employed by the relief committee received their pay for their first work yesterday, $118 35. In all so far 37 men have been employed—five single men and thirty-two married men.

Mr. Al. Larwell has been presented with a very remarkable souvenir cane by an old friend, Mr. Wilson, of Montana. A Frisco Chronicle recently fell into Mr. Wilson's hands with the photos of the lacrosse team. Mr. Wilson carved the features of the team, including the recipient and President Tom Darvin, on the cane and presented it, with an appropriate address, to Mr. Larwell.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., the Grand Secretary's report showed that there were 24 lodges in the Province. There are six Rebekah lodges with a total membership of 2,154. The total revenue of all the lodges during the year was $42,480. Two hundred and forty-seven members received sick benefits amounting to $10,450. Total amount paid out for relief, $12,882 60. The assets amounted to $177,666, or $82,48 per member. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: G.M., T. C. Gray, Western Star lodge, No. 10, Vancouver; D.G.M., W. E. Holmes, Victoria lodge, No. 1, Victoria; G.W., P. J. Foulds, New Westminster lodge, No. 3, New Westminster; Grand Secretary, F. Davie, Victoria, No. 1, Victoria (re elected 11th time); Grand Treasurer, D. Walsh, Royal City lodge; Grand Representative, R. Roberts, P.G.M., Victoria lodge, No. 1, Victoria.

The funeral of the late Duncan McRae takes place to-morrow at 2:30 p. m. His sons, John and William, of Revelstoke, will be chief mourners.

The case of the sailors of the British General for alleged insubordination has been dismissed. The case was tried before Capt. Mellon and M. A. McLean, Justices of the Peace, and Magistrate Jordan.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 15.—(Special.)—The Grand Encampment of B. C. elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Wm. McCall, grand patriarch, New Westminster; R. Ross, G.H.P., Nanaimo; D. Menzies, G.S.W., Vancouver; W. J. Vallentine, G. scribe, New Westminster; J. Crossen, grand treasurer, Nanaimo; G. Robinson, G.J.W., Wellington; H. Waller, grand representative, Victoria.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 15.—A heavy gale which blew up from the southeast for a few hours last night, together with rain, carried away the snow very fast.

Captain Pittendrigh presided over the district court at Huntingdon yesterday, and imposed fines of $25 each on Peter and Henry Kelly for killing deer out of season. The charges of running deer with dogs and killing fawns against Thomas Campbell and Lester Boley were dismissed, the case not being proved.

Chief of Police Huston is in receipt of a letter from Portage la Prairie, inquiring for a boy named Eddie Ira Webster, 16 years old, who left there and came to British Columbia last November. He was last heard from in Vancouver, and his mother, who writes the letter, is very anxious to get him home as his father is dying and wants to see him before the end comes.

NELSON.

(From the Nelson Tribune.)

The reported discovery of gold-bearing ore on Woodberry creek, in Ainsworth district, is verified. The discovery was made in a claim located last April by D. F. Strobeck, and now owned by the Canadian Pacific Mining company. A shaft is down 30 feet and 3 feet of ore shows up in its bottom. A 30 pound sample was sent to St. Paul for assay, and the return was $150 gold, 2 ounces silver, and 62½ per cent. lead. The claim is called the Wakefield.

The amount of development work outlined by Mr. Harvey, the consulting engineer, has been done on the Silver King mine, and a part of the working force has been laid off, awaiting advices from London.

The Le Roi mine, of Trail Creek district, has over three hundred tons of ore on the wharf at Trail awaiting shipment to the smelter.

For the week ending February 9 the ore shipments over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway were: Washington mine, 40 tons; Northern Belle mine, 180 tons; Mountain Chief mine, 100 tons; Antelope mine 19 tons; Reco mine, 20 tons; total, 359 tons; value (at $120 a ton) $43,080.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

(From the Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.)

At present ore is being delivered at the wharves more rapidly than at any previous time. The rate at which ore is being unloaded at the wharves will averge 40 tons per day.

NAKUSP.

(From the Nakusp Ledge.)

A. F. Hodgins has secured the contract to put the ground of the Nelson Hydraulic Co. into shape for work in the spring.

G. B. Wright, owner of the Mile Point mine, at Ainsworth, made a carload shipment of ore to San Francisco last week.

It is announced that the Great Northern railway will put two vessels on Kootenay lake, from Bonner's Ferry in the spring.

Eastern parties have purchased the American Boy mine for $15,000.