o custody; but from
nferred that several
ast night.

ke I. O. G. T.

.—The biennial ses-
Worth Grand Lodge
nt Order of Good
d in the First Meth-
rch. W. W. Turn-
ight Grand Worthy
ed the convention to
f the roll the follow-
broad answered to
tland—Hon. C. W.
Parliament; Joseph
s, Guy Baylor, W. C.
rne, Rev. H. M. C.
, Samuel Insall, W.
Valshall and Annie
nd—Gilber Archer,
non, Jas. Hamilton
bull. Ireland, John
k, Capt. P. Jacob-
C. Klund, Johann
ockert; India, Wal-
ev South Wales,
rom South Africa—
dore Schuerer. A
was accorded each
s the names were
e opened with the
annual report shows
on has a membership
ers of a million, scat-
obe, and that it has
results in the matter
rance since the last
cially it is in excel-
evening the 21 local
ing the delegates a

n-na-Gael.

28.—Two hundred
ing eleven camps of
et last night to take
murder of Dr. Cro-
of Philadelphia, pre-
g preamble and re-
ted; "Whereas, we
p regret of the ter-
fallen on our fair
Dr. P. B. Cronin;
lved that we, the
the Clan-na-Gael,
itter detestation of
ation, and we enter
against the evident
cers of our brother
his death on our or-
pirit nor the object
and we repudiate
our best efforts to
d in hunting down
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n Murder.

—The police made
ove in the Cronin
Harry Jordan, a
Philadelphia some
to have been an in-
Geehan's, was placed
d as a witness. It
knows something of
nts that may prove
e do not charge him
principals in the

to Escape.

May 28.— John
g German who is
gaol awaiting trial
lly murdering Mat-
27th of April, at-
self out yesterday
discovered by the

Arctic.

May 28.—Captain
has been appointed
he new station at
ed in this city yes-
ve for the north on
The whaling tender
for the north on
carry supplies to
assemble at Point
She will also take
ed to those on board
rctic fleet.

hring's Sea.

y 28—The United
s sailed from Taco-
, Alaska, yesterday.
askan waters until
e wish to prevent
ur-bearing animals.

wery Sold.

—The Voight brew-
n sold to an English
pital of $1,000,000.
or of the company,
d it. Mr. Voight
worth of stock
continue as man-
ree years.

r Damaged.

27.—A cable des-
to-day states that
ago, an immigrant
and Newcastle for
injured in a col-
l, and had returned
ged. Sanderson &
r the Chicago, to
was sent, are wait-

g Overdue.

ay 28.—The Pacific
pany's steamer City
ngkong, via Yoko-
s overdue at this
anxiety is begin-
safety.

the League.

8.—The Municipal
ational League to-
tions condemning
, and expressing
unishment of his
g the allegations
y connection with

the Sheriff.

1. May 28.—The
ars the most pop-
ty, was closed to-
a judgment for
or, R. Bilderrain,
hat owing to dull-
attachment will

n Explodes.

28.—Miss Zeta
pted to kindle a
oal oil last night,
y burned by the
of oil, died this

circus will reach
inning of July.

l.

stant, the wife of
son.

ED.

his city, on Monday
ence of the bride's
et, by Rev. Wm.
ced to Miss Annie
ter of Mr. Thomas

family residence,
e, Montana, April
than Henderson,
ths and 12 days;
G. Dell.
the 23rd instant,
street, Cecilia I.
William Fyrwhitt
e 22nd instant, at
, Jane, the wife
. P. P., aged 64.
ce of his son-in-
Kingston street,
orning, 31st inst.,
e (82h year of his
Ont.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1889.

THE CELEBRATION.

It is our pleasing duty to congratulate the Celebration committees on the success that has attended their efforts. The citizens of Victoria and their host of visitors enjoyed their two days' holiday to the utmost. The amusements provided were as good as were promised, and everything went off without a single hitch. The utmost good humour prevailed. Every one seemed determined to enjoy himself or herself, and everyone to all appearance succeeded. The good order that prevailed was exceedingly creditable to both the excursionists and their entertainers. The policeman's lot on those two days was a happy one. All that he had to do was to enjoy himself and to see others enjoying themselves. In many places he was conspicuous by his absence, and he was never missed. The pleasure-seekers knew what was due to each other without a hint from the guardians of the peace. The lovely weather contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the holiday. It was warm without being too warm, and the holiday makers could view the sports and enjoy the lovely scenery without a single drawback. It is needless to say that the visitors were eloquent in praise of the beauty of Victoria and its surroundings.

THE BEHRING'S SEA DISPUTE.

We see that on the other side of the Atlantic the differences between Great Britain and the United States are regarded as serious. The persistence of the United States in claiming sovereignty over the waters of Behring's Sea, it is considered, are not unlikely to lead to unpleasant consequences. The Canadian Gazette, reviewing the work of the session at Ottawa says:

But if the relations between Canada and the United States on the Atlantic are unsettled, they are nothing short of dangerous on the Pacific coast. There the United States Administration seems inclined to insist on a pretension which the British and Canadian authorities cannot for a moment admit, and which United States ministers themselves have shrunk from asserting when brought to the test. What is wanted is only too obvious—a clear definition of the claims to which the Washington Government restricts itself, so that the way may be open for their submission to some court of arbitration. But that is just what Mr. Blaine seems disinclined to agree to though his refusal inflicts grave injustice upon the honest and industrious fishermen of the North Pacific, and imposes a restriction upon legitimate British enterprise which may become unbearable."

We find it hard to bring ourselves to believe that the United States will insist on a claim so utterly unreasonable, and one which she would not think of allowing if it were preferred by any other nation. The unreasonableness of the claim is seen and protested against by American citizens as well as by British subjects. We are inclined to think that the necessity of preserving the fur seals from extermination has a great deal to do with the assertion to the claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of Behring's Sea by the United States. It would be a very great misfortune if those valuable animals were by reckless hunting to be completely destroyed. But surely some means of preserving them may be found other than that of setting up an inequitable and untenable claim. Secretary Bayard began negotiations for an international agreement to effect that purpose, but they were, by the exigencies of the presidential election, apparently broken off. These could be renewed. It would not, we think, be difficult to frame regulations which, while they acknowledged the right of men of all nations to fish and hunt on the high seas in that part of the Pacific, would forbid the hunting of seals during a certain season. No one wants to interfere with the lawful jurisdiction of the United States in Alaskan or any other waters. By means of international regulations with regard to the high seas, and United States laws with respect to territorial waters, the fur seals could be better preserved than they are now. The present state of things, if continued, will certainly be productive of endless disputes, and will most likely lead to war. The cause may appear trifling, but when nations are irritated by a succession of misunderstandings and provocations a very small matter will cause an open rupture.

BETTER TRADE THAN FIGHT.

Those of our neighbors who talk so lightly of war with Great Britain seem to have given but little thought to the inevitable consequences of such a war, let the ultimate result be what it may. It would, in the first place, cause a most serious derangement in the trade of the United States. We are not thinking now of the harm which British cruisers would do to the commerce of the Republic, or the danger in which its seaports would stand of being destroyed or greatly injured. We are thinking of the loss that the producers of the States would suffer simply by an interruption of their trade with Great Britain. Great Britain is the best market for United States produce of all kinds. If the products which now, in these piping times of peace, are sent to Great Britain, were left on the producers' hands there would be distress from one end of the Union to the other. Not only would the Americans be without a foreign market for the greater part of their natural products, but the home market would be so glutted that the prices of produce of all kinds would fall to a very low point indeed. A few figures will show that this must take place. Raw cotton is the principal export of the United States. It exported $225,122,111 last year; of this $141,450,000 worth, or 62.84 per cent., was sent to Great Britain. War with Great Britain would, therefore, throw on the home market nearly two-thirds of the quantity the planters have to export. The export of breadstuffs from the United States to the whole world was last year $116,662,663; of this $74,000,000 or 63.51 per cent. went to Great Britain. The export of provisions from the States was $104,850,974; Great Britain purchased $71,000,000 worth of these or 67.92 per cent., or more than two-thirds. Great Britain also purchased large quantities of petroleum and tobacco from the Americans. When the reader sees what a very large proportion of the products of the United States are sold in Great Britain he will be able to form an idea of the mischief that would be done to every branch of industry in the former country simply by non-intercourse with its best customer across the Atlantic. Of course war with the United States would do harm to British commerce; but it would be poor consolation to the southern planter and the western farmer, suffering for want of a market for their surplus produce, to know that they had inflicted a loss on British merchants and shipowners. It seems to us that when it comes to the pinch the men of business who know the extent of the interests involved in a continuation of peaceful intercourse with Great Britain, and the trifling nature of the questions in dispute between the two nations, will take means to give the administration to understand that it will be to their interest to put some restraint on the tail-twisters and tall-talkers of the ruling party.

PRINCES AND PEOPLE.

Although monarchical Governments have tried to discountenance the Paris Exposition the people of monarchical countries, both as exhibitors and visitors, have contributed greatly towards its success. It is significant that although Lord Lytton received instructions to be in England on the days when the centenary of the convening of the States General was celebrated and when the exposition was formally opened, tens of thousands of British subjects were at the demonstration at Versailles, and the British section was the only one in the Exposition in which the preparations were well forward on the opening day. British exhibitors were then far in advance of even those of France. They evinced no backwardness. They were not afraid of being considered the encouragers of revolution or the condoners of political crimes. They knew that it did not become them to be politically prudish. In gaining their own liberties their forefathers had beheaded one king and driven another out of the country. They saw that it was slightly inconsistent in the admirers of Hampden and Cromwell and those who had benefitted by the accession to the British throne, in quite an irregular way, of William of Orange and Mary his wife, to pretend to stand aside while the French people were celebrating the meeting of the first real parliament. They saw clearly that this would be a piece of political pharisaeism that would make them both ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of the world. They therefore went to work with a will to help to make the Paris Exposition of 1889 a success. And their example has been followed by the people of every monarchical country in Europe. It appears to be nothing to them that their governments refuse to give an official recognition to the Paris Exposition. They look at the matter from a business point of view. It is their interest to make a good display at that exhibition of the world's industry, and they care very little what the year in which it is held or the day in which it is opened commemorates or celebrates. If the statesmen are afraid to accept the facts of history they are not. It seems unfortunate that the statesmen allowed their scruples and their fears to prevent their giving official countenance to the Exposition, for the absence of the ambassadors of the empires and the kingdoms makes it apparent that the rulers of the nations of Europe are not in agreement with their subjects. The rulers boycott the Exposition while their subjects unite heartily with those who are carrying it out. It was hardly wise thus to accentuate the difference on such a subject between princes and people.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

WORD has come across the ocean that James Gordon Bennett has gone to Khartoum to liberate General Gordon. It is hard to tell how much truth there is in the story. It seems that a rumor has reached the west that General Gordon was not murdered but has been kept a prisoner, and that he can be reached and ransomed. The enterprising proprietor of the New York Herald believes that he is the man to do this work. The traveller who sets out for Khartoum, no matter what his errand may be, must expect to meet many and great dangers. The country south of Egypt is inhabited by a wild and wandering people who are unacquainted with the usages and amenities of civilization. They are fierce, suspicious and fanatical, and the white man who falls into the hands of a band of Arabs stands but a poor chance of ever seeing country and friends again. It is impossible to traverse the stretch of country that lies between Khartoum and the sea without meeting many such bands and the route by way of Egypt and the Nile is not likely to be any safer. It is possible that Bennett may come to an understanding with the Mahdi before he starts and that he will get from that personage a safe conduct which the tribes will respect. But the journey will be most likely a wild-goose chase. The evidence of General Gordon's death has been considered by those competent to form an opinion upon it, conclusive. It is not likely that they were mistaken. It is much more probable that the report of his imprisonment is without foundation than that the account of his death which reached Europe is false.

Naval Officer Under Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Lieut. G. F. Ormsby, of the navy, now confined on the old hulk Independence at Mare Island, this morning swore out a writ of habeas corpus in the United States circuit court, alleging that he was unlawfully restrained of his liberty at the Island. Ormsby on December 20th last, while at Washington, was ordered by Secretary Whitney to report at once at Mare Island. He immediately started for San Juan, asking for a revocation of the order. Upon arriving at Los Angeles on Jan. 23rd, he was arrested, and taken to Mare Island, and charged with disobedience to orders. He claims that under certain acts of Congress he is entitled to his liberty after having been in confinement for ten days without a hearing. His application will be heard on Wednesday morning.

The city council of Toronto has decided to extend Victoria street to King. By the street extension the Globe newspaper office will have to come down.

THE PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF LAND.

Another Letter From D. W. Higgins, M.P.P.

To THE EDITOR.—While thanking you for your courtesy in inserting my letter of a week ago, I cannot compliment you upon your ingenuousness. I can scarcely bring myself to believe that in your anxiety to "down" me you wilfully omitted the pivot on which my whole argument turned; yet what am I to think when I find you selecting the "baseless fabric of a vision" as a foundation for a government policy that has for its aim the barter of land in the Peace river country for the cullings of the railway belt? If you turn to "Hansard" you will read that, after Mr. Mara had finished his word-picture of the dreadful results which he believes will flow from the failure of the two governments to come to terms in working the minerals in the railway belt, Mr. Dewdney replied: "This is a matter which could be very easily rectified if thought necessary."

Mr. Dewdney is the head of the department that will administer the baser metals in the railway belt. If he has not the power to frame a few simple rules to rectify the anomaly, he can easily get it. It is probable, if properly urged, that the Dominion government would be glad to rid themselves of the responsibility that attaches to the administration of the railway belt, since the cream of the minerals has passed to the province. I tried to show, and succeeded, to my own satisfaction, that with Mr. Dewdney's pledge, that the "matter could be very easily rectified," there was no occasion to propose an exchange of lands to effect the same object. But, sir, you ignore Mr. Dewdney's statement "in toto." You decline to discuss my letter from the standpoint which the Minister of the Interior takes, and proceed to urge on the country the absolute necessity for an exchange of lands to avert evils that may come in the railway belt from dual government control, but which at this time have only an existence in your and Mr. Mara's imaginations.

If the Minister of the Interior sees no obstacle in the way of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, why should Mr. Mara? Why should THE COLONIST magnify prospective disadvantages by disregarding the Minister's opinion, and insist that no settlement is possible short of an exchange of fertile land in the Peace River country for the cullings of the "sea of mountains" along the line of the C.P.R.? Why this feverish haste to rid ourselves of the only large tracts of presumably fertile land (I still rely on Prof. McCoun's report in spite of your doubts) available for railway purposes? Why this eagerness to cast suspicion on the fertility of the Peace River valley at the very moment you are tying those lands in a bundle to sby at the head of the Dominion government almost as a cultus potlatch?

If the Dominion government got the worst of the bargain by selecting lands along the present line of railway, British Columbians are not to blame. Time and again the Dominion was urged by the press and the public men of the province to carry the road further north so that better lands might be included in the belt. They adopted a route along the southern fringe of the province and find themselves with millions of acres of miserable land on their hands. And now Mr. Mara and you propose to compensate the Dominion at the expense of the province for their want of knowledge and foresight.

Careful consideration leads me to emphasize the opinion I expressed in the house at the close of the late session. That opinion is that a more unwise, suicidal, foolish proposition than that to exchange could not have been brought forward. I am ever ready to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, but I am not willing to give away what I believe to be the very best part of the country in exchange for a very weak mess of pottage indeed.

I do not think that the doubts you cast on the value of the Peace River lands strengthen your argument. You ask, how do I know the lands are fertile? I reply, if we are not to take the testimony of Prof. McCoun and the railway engineers, who have been there, whose are we to take? Not yours or mine, because we have never was gassed on the valley; but I have the authority of a gentleman once high in the counsels of the Hudson Bay Company, and whose control extended over the district under discussion, that in 1876 Mr. McCoun obtained from the factor at Fort Chippewan samples of wheat grown near the fort and that those samples took the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876! I cannot doubt the correctness of this information. If the Dominion government are really at the bottom of the proposition to exchange, with the C.P.R. in the misty background, then you may rest assured that they are already well informed as to the fertility of the tract. They are not likely to err a second time in selecting land in this province. You will say that Fort Chippewan is not in British Columbia; but have we not reason to know that as one journeys westward the milder the climate becomes? Therefore it is not unreasonable to think that if the finest wheat can be raised on the Saskatchewan, the same quality can be raised with even greater sureness as to good crops in the British Columbia portion of the valley?

In reading your article over carefully I do not find a single argument in favor of the exchange that is not based on what I believe to be a wrong premise. You assume that the Dominion government will act in an arbitrary manner, and you assume that the Peace river lands are no great catch; you assume that assimilation must precede, not succeed, an adjustment of conflicting claims, seemingly forgetful that a similar adjustment must precede an exchange of lands as well. Truly, sir, you are raising mountains where only molehills exist. You mistake mirage for objects that are almost insurmountable. There is not a single difficulty that may not be smoothed away by the adoption of Mr. Dewdney's sensible suggestion for rectification, and that course I recommend to both governments.

You tell me that the late Minister of the Interior was not in favor of the exchange, but you neglect to say why. I will supply the deficiency. When Mr. White was alive the minerals case was still undecided at London. At Ottawa the Dominion had won the case, and had every confidence of winning again before the Privy Council. Since Mr. White's death the decision of the Privy Council, declaring that the owner of the precious metals is the Province, has been given. That decision, as I explained in a previous letter, has altered the whole situation. Denuded of the precious metals, what is there left in the railway belt worth having? Had Mr. White lived till to-day he would have seen reason to change his mind, as many, who in the local house supported the resolution favoring the exchange, have done. But, while I was at first disposed to blame the Dominion government as the originators of the plot, Mr. Dewdney's attitude gives me reason to think that they are not, or at least, were not parties to it. If this belief should prove correct, why should Mr. Mara and THE COLONIST, as the organ of the local government, insist upon forcing on the Dominion what they do not want, and what our interests demand we should retain?

The exchange of lands, if carried out, means a knock on the head of the Western Central railway scheme and the final surrender of the province to the malign influence of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. So believing, I shall strenuously oppose, during the recess, and in the House at its next session, a proposition which I regard as a blow aimed at the progress of this part of the province as well as that of Cariboo and adjacent districts.

D. W. HIGGINS.

CABLE NEWS.

Lord Dunraven's New Yacht Beats the Irex.

American 'Cyclists Receive a Brilliant Reception at Queenstown.

Police Having a Lively Time at Falcarragh—Lord Salisbury Gives Offence to the Home Rulers.

House of Commons.

LONDON, May 27.—In the Commons this evening, Sir James Ferguson, under secretary of foreign affairs, stated that the government had no confirmation of the treaty with Hayti, giving France commercial privileges. Thos. P. Gill, member for South Louth, asked Mr. Balfour whether it was true that a league was being formed for the purpose of establishing Protestants in possession of farms in Ireland from which Catholic tenants have been or may be evicted. Balfour, in reply, said that he saw nothing worthy of blame in finding tenants for vacant land, even if they were Protestants. Mr. Timothy Healy called the attention of the Speaker to a dinner given in the dining room of the Commons, to which Matthews, home secretary, had invited the judges of the Parnell Commission to meet Sir Rowland Blennerhassel, who was implicated in the Pigott forgeries, through having supplied money to defame the Parnellites. Mr. Healy asked if the members of the house of commons were not protected against the use of the rooms of the house by such persons. (Parnellite cheers and Conservative cries of oh! oh!) The Speaker said that he had no authority to ask who the guests of members were.

The Valkyrie Wins Again.

LONDON, May 27.—To-day's yacht race was won by the "Valkyrie" in 4 hours 10 minutes and 3 seconds. The Irex finished next in 4 hours 22 minutes and 55 seconds, and the Yarara in 4 hours 29 minutes and 29 seconds. The Irex took the lead, followed by the Valkyrie and the Yarara in the order named. Rounding the bell buoy and leaving Harwich harbor the Valkyrie led by two lengths, the Irex being second. The Valkyrie fast increased her lead, and passed the bell buoy on her return ten minutes ahead of the Irex.

Failed to Receive Invitations.

LONDON, May 27.—Considerable comment is occasioned by the utter disregard of custom and usage on the part of Lord Salisbury at his Saturday's reception. It has always been customary on these occasions to invite Privy Councillors and ex-Cabinet Ministers, but several of these failed to receive invitations. The omission is more noteworthy, as all those who were slighted are home-rulers, and it is severely criticized as actuated by unworthy partisan rancor.

'Cyclists in Ireland.

LONDON, May 27.—The American 'cyclists who arrived on the Cephalonia, received a brilliant reception at Queenstown to-day. They were met by a deputation from the 'cycling clubs of Dublin, Cork and Limerick, who welcomed them in the name of the cyclists of Ireland. After an interchange of greetings, the visitors were supplied with bicyeles and taken on a tour through the city and suburbs.

Naval Defence Bill.

LNNDON, May 27.—In the Lords this evening the naval defence bill was read a second time without division.

Returning Home Happy.

BERLIN, May 27.—King Humbert and the Prince of Naples arrived at Frankfurt to-day on their way home. The King there met Empress Frederick and held an extended consultation with her. In reply to an address of welcome by the Italian residents of Frankfurt, he said that German soil was no longer foreign, for Italians belonged to the same family. He returned home, he said, full of happiness.

Affairs at Port-au-Prince.

QUEENSTOWN, May 27. — Reports brought from Port-au-Prince by the Dutch steamer Orange of Nassau, which arrived this morning, says that on the 20th of May Hyppolite, with his entire army, was encamped only four miles from Port-au-Prince. Hyppolite was getting ready to move his artillery into position and several gunboats were on the way from Gonaires to bombard Port-au-Prince. They were headed by Mercles. At the office of Kunhardt & Co., steamship agents in this city, the firm stated that their correspondent at Port-au-Prince had spoken of the war as practically ended, inasmuch as Legitime was too badly crippled to protect even the public buildings occupied by the officials of state. It is suspected that Legitime left Port-au-Prince some time between May 15th and 20th. No one has seen him in the city since May 15th.

An Abandoned Schooner.

QUEENSTOWN, May 27.—The steamer Servia reports passing the wreck of the American schooner David W. Hunt, of Bath, Maine. They searched in vain for the boats and the crew.

The Falcarragh Evictions.

DUBLIN, May 27.—The last has not yet been heard of the Falcarragh evictions. The police are present in great strength, and the tenantry resist them at every step. While forcing their way into houses of tenants to-day by means of scaling ladders, the officers were dragged to the ground by the enraged populace, their ladders being pulled from under them. Twenty-five policemen were injured in the scuffle.

A Tramway Co.'s Troubles.

PRAGUE, May 27.—The municipality has fined the tramway company $5,000 for suspending regular service on account of the strike of employees, and has given warning that the company's charter will be withdrawn unless operations are immediately resumed.

France and Hayti.

PARIS, May 27.—M. Foure, member of the Chamber of Deputies, has withdrawn his questions regarding the reported treaty between France and Hayti, that he intended asking the Government during the discussion of the budget.

Strikers Arrested.

BERLIN, May 27.—The members of the strike committee at Bochum have been arrested and their papers seized by the authorities.

And Now It is Earl Zetland.

LONDON, May 27.—It is stated that the Earl of Zetland has been offered the viceroyalty of Ireland.

Treatment of Irish Prisoners.

LONDON, May 27.—The Royal Commission on the treatment of prisoners has decided to examine Mr. Harrington on the subject of his experience in the Irish prisons.

A Mexican Quarrel.

SAN BERNARDINA, Cal., May 27.—On Saturday night two Mexicans, Juan Garcia and Pablo Yescas, got drunk at Redlands, came to blows, and Yescas shot Garcia. The latter died last night. Yescas was arrested, and lies in jail awaiting a coroner's verdict.

ALASKA'S NEW GOVERNOR

Spends a Few Days in Victoria on His Way North.—His Future Plans.

Louis W. Knapp, Alaska's newly appointed governor, arrived from the east on Sunday night; and with Mrs. Knapp and family, is at the Driard. They will leave tonight by the steamer George W. Elder for their new home in the far north.

Governor Knapp is a Vermonter, and has never yet visited the wonderful country of which he is now the chief magistrate.

He has, however, given much of his time to thoroughly acquainting himself with the needs of the territory, and its prospects. It is his opinion, he told a COLONIST representative last evening, that the people of the United States do not yet realize the vast importance of their most northern possession. Its value is, however, becoming more clearly realized each year.

The fisheries, and the fur seal industry, are now recognized as very valuable; and the mining resources of the country are rapidly becoming opened up. Another great resource of the territory, in time to come will be the timber. When the supply of Washington Territory becomes exhausted, the United States will fall back upon the thickly timbered Alaskan coast for their supply.

"What about the Behrings Sea question?" asked the reporter.

"The question, as I understand it, is this," replied Governor Knapp. "The entire seal fisheries of the territory are leased to the Alaskan Commercial Company, who have the right to slaughter 100,000 seals each year,—and no more. They confine their operations to two small islands, commonly known as the 'Seal Islands,' of the Aleutian group; a long distance from the mainland of Alaska, and in the Behring Sea. By the treaty under which the United States purchased Alaska from the Russian government, they acquired control over a large portion of this sea, where the American revenue cutters are now cruising for the purpose of preventing anyone from slaughtering seals. The existing laws of the United States prevent anyone, the Alaskan Commercial Co. included, from shooting seals in the open sea; and for this reason—four seals out of every five shot at sea sink, and if shooting at sea were allowed the industry would in a very few years be extinct. The only question that can possibly arise may be in regard to the right of Russia to transfer the control of Behring's Sea to the United States. The law will be strictly enforced, as the only means of protecting the seal industry from extermination. Any vessel captured by the United States revenue cutters will be confiscated and the crew taken to Sitka for trial."

The lease of the fishing and shooting rights to the Alaskan company expires next year, and it will be a part of the new Governor's duties to report upon the advisability of renewing the lease, or of leasing the privilege to any other bidder.

The perfection, or improvement at least, of the school system of Alaska, is another matter which will receive the immediate attention of the new governor. In all the larger settlements there are already good schools, and at many of the smaller stations the missionaries of all denominations have established schools, which are substantially encouraged, independent of any question of creed, by the government.

It is the intention of Governor Knapp, wherever practicable, and as soon as possible, to open up new roads, and model the school system upon the plan of the public school system of the United States.

He has also in his consideration, plans for the increase of the mail facilities; and possibly the organization of militia in the larger places, as well as the establishment of telegraphic communication.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Canadian Pacific Passenger Service to the "Soo."

The Premier Will Attend the Taillon Banquet at Montreal.

Still Agitating Against the Jesuits Bill—The Private Delivery System in London Suppressed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 27.—The London (Ontario) merchants had organized a city letter delivery, but quickly suspended it on the departmental intimation that they rendered themselves liable to a penalty of $20 per day.

The premier and several ministers go to Montreal to attend the Taillon banquet.

A mass meeting of citizens was held to-night to protest against the Jesuits bill. Delegates were appointed to attend the convention which meets in Toronto in a fortnight to decide upon political action.

The Canadian Pacific passenger service to the "Soo" commences on Monday next. The travel between Montreal and St. Paul will be forty-eight hours.

SUNDAY'S DESPATCHES.

New Russian Appointment.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—Count Ignatief has been appointed assistant Minister of the Interior.

Warship Ashore.

LONDON, May 26.—The British warship Surprise, of the Mediterranean squadron, is ashore at Syracuse, after running down and sinking the steamer Nesta. The Surprise is full of water.

Presented to the Prince.

LONDON, May 26.—United States Minister Lincoln was presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Lord Salisbury's reception last evening.

The French "Oaks."

PARIS, May 26.—The French "Oaks" was run at Chanailly to-day, and was won by Baron Rothschild's "Criniere;" "Victoria Regina" second, and "Reine des Pres" third. Betting, 6 to 1 against "Criniere."

Fire at Lubeck.

BERLIN, May 26.—A fire at Lubeck destroyed several extensive warehouses filled with cotton and flax. Loss estimated at £80,000.

A Poisoner Acquitted.

PARIS, May 26.—Pastre Broussier, a chemist's assistant, whose arrest at Havre in December last, charged with poisoning sixteen persons, created such a sensation, has been acquitted. The motive for the crime attributed to him at the time of his arrest was a desire to ruin his employer, and by so doing to succeed to his business; but the evidence adduced at the trial failed to support this theory.

King Humbert at Mass.

BERLIN, May 26.—King Humbert attended mass in Hedwig's Kirche this morning. He entered the church alone, and not even the clergy were aware of his presence. Hitherto the visiting sovereigns who have worshipped there have been received with great ceremony, but it is understood the Italian King chose to be unrecognized. King Humbert and the Prince of Naples started on their journey home at 9:30 this evening. There was a large crowd at the railway station to witness their departure.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Another $50,000 Reward for Tascott's Capture.

Canadian Pacific Competition Injuring the Southern Pacific.

The Inquest on the Body of the Mind Reader Bishop—Ex-President Cleveland Banquetted.

Injured by Canadian Competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Supt. Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific company, complained to a reporter this afternoon that business was not nearly so good as it should be at this season of the year. "One of the chief causes," he said, "is the competition of the Canadian Pacific, which is not hampered by the interstate law, which makes it so hard for seaboard cities to keep up their commercial supremacy. American roads disburse all their earnings in America, while this road does not spend a dollar in the country. It sounds very nice to talk about the benefits of a competing line, but the benefits of a line that disburses thirty millions a year in the State in which its managers live are of some consequence also.

The Deceased Mind Reader.

NEW YORK, May 27.—In the Bishop inquest to-day Dr. Robertson, the mind reader's regular physician, testified that he had often seen Bishop in a state of catalepsy, when he seemed dead. Witness would not have performed an autopsy as hastily as it was done. The hearing will proceed to-morrow.

Banquet to Cleveland.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The banquet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel this evening, tendered Ex-President Cleveland by the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city, was in every way a successful and enjoyable event. The committee on arrangements included representatives from all the Democratic clubs and organizations in New York and Brooklyn, who, with the first-named club, united in doing honor to the ex-President.

The Chess Championship.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Ischigorin and Weiss drew again to-day in their attempt to play off the chess tournament. They will therefore divide the first prize of $1,750 and the title of championship of the world.

Another Tascott Reward.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Henrietta Snell, widow of the late Amos J. Snell, has announced to the public that the reward of $50,000 heretofore offered for the arrest of William B. Tascott will hold good for sixty days from May 27th, 1889, on the same terms and conditions as the former rewards offered.

Postoffice Robbery.

CHICAGO, May 27.—A big burglary was perpetrated in the registry division of the Chicago postoffice last night. Eighty-six registered packages were taken from the vault in Supt. Howard's division, and no trace left. The robbery was evidently committed by someone familiar with the place.

Murderers Arrested.

DENVER, Col., May 27.—A special from Childers, Texas, says: Henry Ginn and C. J. Watson were arrested at Matadore ranch on Friday for the murder of Superintendent Richardson, of the San Pedro Coal and Coke Company, away at Carthage, the 12th. The murder occurred while Richardson was paying off, and the murderers secured $4,000, of which they still had $3,200 in their possession when arrested.

In Self-Defence.

OROVILLE, Cal., May 27.—Wm. S. Peddly, a prominent farmer, was shot and instantly killed this morning by Ed. Loomey, another prominent farmer, in a dispute about hay. Loomey immediately surrendered himself, claiming that the shooting was done in self-defence.

INTERIOR NOTES.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

The Shuswap Milling Company received on Thursday a new planer manufactured by the Cowan Company, Galt, Ont. It is one of the largest size made in Canada, and weighs three tons. It will be placed in the mill here at once.

Mr. Dodd, Government agent, and family have been removed from Lytton to Yale, where they lived some years ago. Their friends there no doubt will be pleased to see them back. On the eve of their departure from Lytton a farewell surprise party was given.

The Salvation Army opened fire in Kamloops on Sabbath last by holding three meetings in Raven's Hall. Meetings have been held every night this week, and a fair audience is generally in attendance. It is reported that three or four converts have already joined the ranks.

The Columbia Milling Co. are contemplating the erection of a large grain warehouse at Vernon. This will be a boon to the farmers in that district, and will no doubt prove a paying speculation.

Geo. Sanson, M. D., late of Vernon, has received the appointment from the Provincial Secretary of physician at Clinton. We believe the appointment will give universal satisfaction.

One of the many little "incidences" which go to make the life of the commercial man happy, occurred to R. E. Smith this week. The plate glass ordered for his new store front arrived per C.P.R., the freight charges being $348. The point of the joke comes in when it is known the original cost of the glass is only $113. Verily, the pleasant life of the merchant is not without alloy.

For removing a number of choice plants from a grave in the cemetery, a Kamloops resident was sentenced on Wednesday, by Mr. Justice Walkem, to six days imprisonment in the gaol, without the option of a fine. The case was the first of the nature tried here, and under the circumstances elicited in the evidence the judge was inclined to be lenient with the prisoner.

Reports from the mining districts on Okanagan Lake are very encouraging. The quartz locations at Okanagan and Rock Creek are improving as they are being opened up, and good placer claims are being worked on Bear and Okanagan creeks, the miners taking out from $2 50 to $3 per man per day.

REVELSTOKE AND KOOTENAY.

Revelstoke, amongst other improvements, is to have a weekly paper. It is expected the first issue will appear the first week in June. The paper will be called The Kootenay Star.

The Revelstoke Smelter company have purchased the Hansen property at that place, and will utilize it for offices and a general store.

Brick-making operations commenced at Revelstoke this week. The sample is a good one—experts saying the best in the province.

The C.P.R. is laying a spur line from the Revelstoke station to the smelting company's grounds.

A rich strike of quartz is reported on the trail between Sproat's Landing and Nelson.

Morrow and partner, it is reported, have been offered $50,000 for their claim at Toad Mountain.

The Hendryx company have offered to supply 300 tons of ore a day to the Revelstoke smelter provided a better means of transportation than at present exists can be secured.

THE TEN DAYS TOUR.

An Interesting Description of the Islander's Trip, and of Sights and Scenes by the Way.

The following very interesting description of the Islander's recent trip to Alaska with the millionaire tourists, is from the pen of Mr. John Williams, mate of the steamer.

The account of sights and scenes by the way, begins with the sailing of the Islander from Victoria, on May 18th, when, says Mr. Williams, everything that could be done, on deck and below, to equip the good ship for the pleasure trip to Alaska, had been done. She lay alongside the outer wharf the picture of peaceful inactivity, until 7:30 a.m., when Capt. John Irving signalled our departure. Immediately there was life on board; each man sprang to his station, and the vessel shot forth on her voyage.

The weather being most propitious, we made a good run to Vancouver, arriving at 1:30 p.m., and there receiving on board Dr. Webb and party, the charterers of the "Islander." The following ladies and gentlemen comprised the party: Dr. Webb, wife and three children, Mr. Frank Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, Mr. George Bird, Mr. Julian Caine, and Dr. McLean, with their attendants.

THE START FOR THE NORTH.

All having embarked, and the baggage of enormous proportions, comprising everything from "extra day" to a typewriter, having been taken on board, we again steamed away for the north at 5:25 p. m., with bunting flying fore and aft; our departure being witnessed by a large number of well-wishing Vancouverites.

Carrying a speed of about 12 knots an hour, we passed through many narrows, deep and dangerous; reaching Seymour Narrows at 3 a. m., on Sunday morning, the 19th May. This is one of those stretches of water peculiar to the west coast. There are all along narrow channels, through which run strong and heavy tides. Of them all, Seymour narrows is about the worst. High and precipitous cliffs, or rather mountains, loom up on either side, exposing a rocky and rugged surface, covered with mountain fir in an almost solid mass, and again in places heavy pieces of rock overhanging, and seeming as though they might, without a moment's warning, fall and carry all before them. Through this canyon we passed at full speed, the vessel being driven from side to side by the tremendous current, coming out triumphantly and resuming her onward course. At 8:55 a. m. of the same day we arrived off Alert bay, and stopped for a few minutes to put Mr. Spencer ashore. At 6:19 we arrived at McGluchlin bay, where most of the party went ashore to view the quaint settlement. During our stay here Mr. Clayton of Bella Bella came on board and narrated some very interesting stories of his experience with the Indians.

The following day, the 20th of the month, we weighed anchor at 4:05 a. m. and proceeded through the magnificent scenery of Seaforth channel and past the surrounding islands. Whilst passing "Chinaman's Hat," a bold and prominent peak, we passed the steamer Geo. W. Elder, bound south. During the greater portion of the day fresh and variable winds prevailed, with light rains. Nevertheless, our party preferred braving the inclemency of the weather to losing the sight of such magnificent scenery.

AT FORT SIMPSON.

At about 6:30 p. m., we hove in sight of Fort Simpson, situated on the N.W. side of Fort Simpson cove, the approach to which is extremely imposing. The town itself lies low, though the background is mountainous. Though a small place, it is neat, clean and well arranged. There are no buildings of much size, the Catholic Mission being the largest. Besides the white population, which I should estimate at about 150, there are some hundred houses of the Chin-ey-na Indians, the number of the dians being about 1,000. Fort Simpson is the largest trading port in the region. The fort itself is quadrangular in shape, having a stockade 200x160 feet; with bastions at two angles. Within the stockade, are the post buildings and dwellings. A fine wharf, from a quarter to half a mile in length, runs out into the sea, so that ships can land at any state of the tide. A tramway also runs the whole length of the wharf, and thus they are enabled to handle freight with the greatest dispatch. Having discharged an amount of freight brought up for this port, we sailed on the following morning, the 21st, at 4 a. m. As we proceeded to the northward, the weather became perceptibly col