BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL.

Its Superiority Beyond Question—Proved by United States War Department Tables.

The Value of the Mines Should Ensure for Them Adequate Protection.

The following passage from the article on "Canada" in the London Times of the 16th ult., will no doubt be of much interest to our readers:

"When we cross the continent to the Pacific coast we find, in connection with the coal of British Columbia, a group of facts scarcely less striking than those to which reference has already been made. Along the whole Pacific coast of South America no coal is found suited for steaming purposes. There is none along the coast of North America until we come to Puget Sound. At different points on the Sound mines are being worked on American territory, but the coal is all of a distinctly inferior quality. It is only when we cross the boundary line into Canadian territory that in Vancouver Island, the site of Britain's only naval station on the western coast of America, we meet with large deposits of good steaming coal.

"The superiority of this coal is proved beyond question by the published tables of the War Department of the United States, in which are given the comparative values for steam-raising purposes of the various fuels found on the Pacific Coast. In this statement—certainly not a partial one—the Nanaimo coal is rated far above any found in Washington, Oregon, or California. The annual output of the mines at Nanaimo and Wellington has now risen beyond a million tons. At Nanaimo the principal mine is directly upon the shore, and the galleries are being run out far under the arm of the sea which divides Vancouver Island from the Mainland, so that here, as at Cape Breton, ships of heavy tonnage take in coal while moored immediately over the place from which it is obtained. In either case the facility for easy and rapid coaling could not well be excelled. The very facility of approach creates a responsibility. When ships can sail in from the open sea and come directly to the place where large stores of coal are ordinarily accumulated, it is clear that these stores must have some means of defence if they are not to fall into the hands of the first comer. The full appreciation of the value of these coaling positions ought to secure for them some adequate defence, such as they do not at present possess.

"Canada is now co-operating with Great Britain in providing adequate defence for the naval station at Esquimalt, the importance of which was well illustrated when I was there by the presence in the fine graving dock of the Warspite, undergoing repairs after her serious mishap. Doubtless Esquimalt must be the main reliance for the safety of the fleet in the North Pacific, but some subsidiary protection seems imperative for the security of actual coaling ports like Nanaimo, if they are to be safe against sudden attack. Full and joint provision for this may only be possible when the motherland and the colonies have arrived at a clear understanding in regard to the distribution of national responsibility. The defence, however, ought certainly to be given, and it would be wiser to plan carefully and complete in time of peace what would of necessity have to be supplied hastily under the pressure of any threat of war. Such a question would be fair matter for deliberation and decision at a colonial conference such as has been proposed.

"A fact may here be mentioned which illustrates by contrast the singular advantage which the Empire possesses from the command of abundant coal on the Pacific. The great American city of San Francisco, with its extensive shipping and railway connections, draws its chief supplies of good coal from three British sources—Vancouver, New South Wales, and Great Britain itself. Curiously enough the two distant points compete in furnishing this coal on practically equal terms with Vancouver, which is close at hand. Ships chartered to carry wheat from the Pacific Coast to Europe from want of a return cargo use coal as ballast in voyaging from England to Australia, and are therefore able to deliver it in San Francisco almost as cheaply as it is brought from Vancouver. During the year 1892 San Francisco took about 600,000 tons of Vancouver coal. The American steamship lines to China and Australia use it almost exclusively. It goes to the Sandwich Islands, to Mexico, and many other points on the Pacific, a circumstance which indicates how much Canada's stake on that ocean is increasing.

"Another suggestive fact should be mentioned. The American cruisers employed in guarding the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea have taken the larger part of their coal supplies from Vancouver. The manager of the principal mining company at Nanaimo told me that he had thus sent 5,000 tons to the Behring Sea for the use of American ships. The British cruisers were at the same time using Welsh coal, to which the preference was given, not from any superiority in steaming qualities, but because it was a smokeless coal and cleaner. The Admiral stated that he could see American ships several miles further than they could see him. The advantage of such a coal in time of war is obvious, but in war time the only coal obtainable would probably be that near at hand. I shall have occasion, however, to speak of smokeless coal again.

"The Vancouver mines furnish the Canadian Pacific company with fuel for their fast steamship service to China and Japan and for their railway service to the summit of the Rockies. Without these mines the Transcontinental railway and its ocean connections—in other words, the new postal, commercial, and military route to the East, could scarcely be an accomplished fact. In the West, then, as well as the East, on the Pacific as on the Atlantic, Canada's coal measures are so placed as to give the greatest possible advantage for external and internal communication for the prosecution of commerce in times of peace, and for its defence in time of war. And surely vast coal measures lying behind defended or defensible ports must be of more permanent worth than mere coaling stations which have to draw all their supplies across wide seas."

Indicted for Murder.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The spring term of the U. S. court opened to-day. The most important case on the docket is that of Lieutenant Maney, of Fort Sheridan, indicted by the grand jury for the murder of Captain Hedberg under circumstances that have attracted wide attention both within and without army circles throughout the country. Maney is at liberty on $10,000 bail. After the shooting he was relieved from military duty with residence in Chicago, and leave to visit Tennessee and Kentucky. He will continue to draw $150 a month until his case has been disposed of.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

The bill to provide for the payment of succession duties in certain cases, which was one of those promised in the speech from the throne, was laid before the legislature yesterday. The objects to which the new revenue is to be applied are set out in the preamble, which reads: "Whereas this province annually expends large sums for maintenance of the insane, and towards the support of hospitals and other charities, and it is expedient to provide a fund for defraying part of the said expenditure by a succession duty on certain estates of persons dying as hereinafter mentioned." The amount of the duty is thus stated:

3. The following sections shall not apply:

(1.) To any estate the value of which does not exceed five thousand dollars; nor

(2.) To property given, devised or bequeathed for religious, charitable or educational purposes; nor

(3.) To property passing under a will, intestacy or otherwise, to or for the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, daughter-in-law or son-in-law of the deceased, where the aggregate value of the property of the deceased does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars in value.

4. Save as aforesaid, all property situate within this province, passing either by will or intestacy, or any interest therein or income therefrom which shall be voluntarily transferred by deed, grant or gift made in contemplation of the death of the grantor or bargainor, or made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after such death, to any person in trust or otherwise, or by reason whereof any person shall become beneficially entitled in possession or expectancy to any property, or the income thereof, shall be subject to a succession duty to be paid for the use of the province, over and above the probate duties prescribed in that behalf from time to time by law.

(2.) The duty payable upon all property liable to duty under this act shall be computed upon the following scale, that is to say:

Upon the value up to $25,000, a duty of $1 on every $100; in cases where said value reaches $25,000 but does not reach $50,000, a duty of $2 on every $100 of its value.

Where said value reaches $50,000 but does not reach $100,000, a duty of $3 on every $100 of the value.

Where said value reaches $100,000 but does not reach $250,000, a duty of $4 on every $100 of the value.

Where said value reaches $250,000 but does not reach $500,000, a duty of $5 on every $100 of the value.

Where said value reaches $500,000 but does not reach $600,000, a duty of $6 on every $100 of the value.

Where said value reaches $600,000 but does not reach $700,000, a duty of $7 on every $100 of the value.

Where said value reaches $700,000 but does not reach $800,000, a duty of $8 on every $100 of the value.

Where said value reaches $800,000 but does not reach $1,000,000, a duty of $9 on every $100 of the value.

Where said value reaches $1,000,000 or more, a duty of $10 on every $100 of the value.

(3.) Provided that where the whole value of any property devised, bequeathed or passing to or for the use of any one person being the father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, daughter-in-law or son-in-law of the deceased, under a will or intestacy, does not exceed $10,000, the same shall be exempt from payment of the duty imposed by this section.

(4.) Provided that all duties under this act shall be levied and collected pro rata upon the whole of the estate of the deceased person liable to the duty.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Adirondack, which arrived yesterday, confirms the news that the American yacht Natalie, which took on board a lot of cannon, arms and ammunition at Savannah, for the revolutionists at Hayti, is still at Fort Alvent, while a Haytian warship was outside, watching for her to come out.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Cleveland has promised to review the Knights of Pythias at their triennial encampment in Washington, next August. This is the first time the president and the commanding general of the army have so honored similar organizations.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The weather bureau received information to-day that a violent southerly storm was raging off the South Columbia river. Early this morning the wind was blowing 78 miles an hour and it had been as high as 84, which is the greatest recorded this season on the Pacific Coast.

Ship John C. Potter, bark Carrolton and steamer Montserrat, sailed coal laden from Nanaimo yesterday.

Mr. E. V. Warmoll
Toronto, Ontario.

A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARMOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

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FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more of less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or more to calve this spring), 1 pedigree Hereford Bull (rising 3 years.

7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are in good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

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CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Dr. John A. Duncan Expresses His Opinion as to Their Superfluity in Certain Cases.

Coroner Hasell States His Position—Inquiry Touching the Death of Jacques Paetie.

Dr. Hasell, district coroner, presided at an inquest held in the police court room yesterday afternoon, touching the death of Jacques Paetie, the elderly Frenchman who was found in a dying condition in his cabin on Fisgard street, last Tuesday, under circumstances narrated in the COLONIST of the following morning, and who died in the Dupont ambulance while being taken in it to the Jubilee hospital. The jury was composed of Messrs. A. Friendly (foreman), E Smith, W. H. Turnbull, James Smithers, F. J. Dawley and William Armstrong.

Dr. John A. Duncan was the first witness examined, he having been summoned to attend the old man when he was found lying insensible on the floor of his cabin. M. Louis Marboeuf's Chinese kitchenman had accompanied him (the witness) to Paetie's house, and assisted in lifting the insensible form from the floor to the bed. The witness described the several bruises and abrasions on the head and face, and gave the opinion that from their appearance he would think the old man had lain on the floor unable to rise, for 24 or 36 hours. He saw that the man was in a dying condition and would not have removed him to the hospital (it was by Dr. Jorsan's suggestion that this course was adopted, Paetie's wretched cabin affording no facilities for caring for him). He (Dr. Duncan) from the appearance of the body while yet there was life in it though it was cold and numb, concluded that cold and exposure with want, constituted the cause of death; being prepared to give a certificate to this effect he considered that the holding of an inquest was an entirely unnecessary and superfluous proceeding. In fact, where the certificate of a reputable medical man was given there was no justification whatever for the holding of an inquest; in this particular case he had been put to great inconvenience and the city to the expense of an inquest, the object or motive for which was certainly not apparent to the majority.

The further remarks which the doctor evidently intended to make were interrupted by the coroner, who emphasized that the witness had been called to give his evidence in connection with the death of Jacques Paetie, not for the purpose of delivering an address to the jury on the desirability or necessity of inquests. It was not for the doctor to say whether or not an inquest was necessary. There were, unfortunately, cases constantly occurring where certificates assigning the cause of death were given, and inquests subsequently held, notwithstanding the certificates, demonstrated their utter unreliability—as for example in the recent Plumper Pass case. The law distinctly and unreservedly made the coroner the only person to determine whether or not an inquest should be held, and specified the necessity for investigation into all cases of violent or unnatural deaths, deaths in prisons or public institutions, or deaths by accident.

The next witness examined was a Chinese neighbor of the deceased, who deposed to having seen him in his yard on the morning (Tuesday) of his death; he also swore to having heard the old man fall out of bed a few hours before M. Marboeuf's Chinaman and the doctor came.

Dr. John Lang, who made the post mortem examination, testified that the cause of death was dropsy of the lungs, produced by fatty degeneration of the heart and the dilatation of its main artery. He had found the body well nourished, and there was no doubt in his mind as to the cause of death.

M. Louis Marboeuf narrated what he knew of the case, the deceased having been a fellow countryman of the witness, to whose kitchen he had been in the habit of coming for his meals for thirteen years past. A Chinaman in his (M. Marboeuf) employ on Tuesday told him that the old man was sick in his cabin, and witness had immediately sent Dr. Duncan, while Mme. Marboeuf at the same time took over supplies of food and stimulants. The deceased was 78 years of age, and had been a hard worker at his trade—that of a blacksmith. Recently he had made frequent complaints of ill-health, and remarked that he would soon be dead.

The evidence of the police completed the testimony, Officer Abell taking the box and narrating how the body was found and removed to the hospital, death occurring in the ambulance en route.

In presenting the case to the jury, Coroner Hasell briefly reviewed the evidence, dwelling upon the fact of M. Marboeuf's kind treatment of the deceased and the latter's remark to his benefactor that he was fast breaking down and would be dead soon. Then Dr. Duncan's testimony was taken up, and the conflict noted in his statement that he believed the man must have lain on the floor 24 or 36 hours and that of the Chinaman who said he heard him fall out of bed the same day. Again Dr. Duncan had expressed his conviction that the man had died of want and exposure, while the evidence of Dr. Lang, who had made the post mortem and was therefore the most important witness of the day, showed the cause of death to be entirely different. The jury would also consider whether or not Paetie's death had been in any way hastened by his removal to the hospital, as had been indirectly suggested by one witness.

After a brief consultation the jury announced that they were ready with their verdict, and presented it verbally—that the deceased came to his death by natural causes. Asked to specify these causes more particularly, the jury added "dropsy of the lungs, induced by fatty degeneration of the heart and failure of the main artery thereof," supplementing the verdict proper with a rider to the effect that death was not in any way accelerated by the removal of the deceased to the hospital.

The funeral of Jacques Paetie, on whose body the inquest was held, will take place at 9 o'clock this morning, at the same time and in connection with the funeral of Peter Sene, a Canadian, and 80 years of age, who died at the Jubilee hospital yesterday. Both were members of the Roman Catholic church, and will be buried from St. Andrew's Cathedral.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics &c.

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ap28

IMPERIAL POLIT

The Speech From the Thro Re-Assembling of the B Parliament.

Lord Rosebery's Address to t Leaders—Significant Refe to the Peers.

LONDON, March 12.—Parli assembled to-day. The Queen's read by the Lord High Chancel chamber of the House of Lords, in Commoners were also assembl speech, in part, is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

My relations with foreign power to be amicable. Negotiations bet government and Russia, for the s of the frontier questions in Central proceeding with the hope of an ea ment. Negotiations are also in with the United States for the p executing the award of the Court tration on the question of the seal of Behring Sea. Two collisions, a ied by a lamentable loss of life, have between the French and Colonial West Africa. I await the result quiry which has been instituted in these deplorable occurrences, in f dence that they will be examine calm and dignified temper which b great nations on such an occasion.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

The estimates of the public servic year will be found to make full and provision for the defence of the The recent improvement in the stat land has been marked. Agrarian cr been reduced to the lowest point re the last fifteen years. Measures submitted to you with a view to a re settlement of the question affecting the welfare of Ireland. Bills will mitted for the amendment of the tion law and the abolition of plura in Parliamentary elections, and dealing with the ecclesiastical es ment in Wales and Scotland wi be submitted. There will be also pr to you bills with the object of the tion of rates in London and the es ment of local government in Scotl the same basis as that recently acco England and Wales. You will a asked to confirm measures for the pro of conciliation in labor disputes.

A meeting of the Liberal leaders w to-day. Lord Rosebery in his spe ferred feelingly to the absence of Mr stone. There was no need for a decl of his policy since there would be no of measures, but only of men. The of England was safe in their hands Welsh church question would be pre the earliest settlement. (Cheers.) Reg the group of Irish questions, the was bound by every tie of honor to co Mr. Gladstone's policy. If there we doubts on that point they ought to be rest by Mr. Morley's decision to rem the Irish office.

With Mr. Gladstone's last declar concerning the House of Lords, the Q present advisers entirely agreed. He self, perhaps, had used in the Hou Lords even stronger language than Gladstone had made use of. Wha Lords had to understand was that them Irish revision was delicate and tion dangerous. (Cheers.) With Democratic suffrage the country no joyed a chamber constituted like the of Lords was an anomaly. (Hear, The Government will lose sight of no sures that might force upon the attent the country this anomaly, and great peril to which the ex constitution of the House of exposed the nation." (Hear, hear.) Rosebery said it was the greatest incon ence to him to be in the House of but it was no fault of his. (Laughter.) did not think it ought to be referred t stigma. He asked the party to judg by his deeds. (Cheers.) When the were tired of him they could dismiss but while leader he should steadfastly out the Liberal policy. (Prolonged ch

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt said he gratified to hear this exposition of leader's policy. The party felt as British fleet felt over the loss of Nelson the same spirit remained among th animated Nelson's crew. Though the suffered a great loss they would do duty. Though Lord Rosebery was a the Liberals in the Commons could be upon as a compact party in support policy. (Cheers.) It was utterly un he said, that he desired to drop Home

The members of the Cabinet then persed.

The opening of the new session of P ment was a very tame affair, so far as manifestation of public interest is conce and indeed, the Lords and Commons se to share the indifference in a large de Very few Peers were in attendance, when the House of Commons was summ to hear the reading of the speech fro Throne only about fifty members walk the House of Lords.

NORTHERN LABRADOR.

OTTAWA, March 10.—A. P. Lowe, on the engineers of the Dominion Geolo Survey, who was sent nearly a year ag the Government with a dozen voyag and Indians to explore the interior of rador, was heard from to-day for the time since August last. His letters b remarkable information. He has rea Rigolet, the Hudson Bay post on Ham Bay in the extreme north of Labrador, travelling 1,000 miles from Lake St. J above Quebec. He reports that stret of the Labrador interior enjoy a comp tively mild climate, and are clothed spruce and poplar forests of vast ex which will last for thousands of y Much of the spruce, he says, average inches in diameter. There are also g deposits of iron ore. Lowe will return another route through Labrador, and not be heard from for half a year yet.

THE QUEEN SPEAKS.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The He prints an interview with ex Queen Li kalani, granted its correspondent at H lulu February 28.—The ex-Queen wishe distinctly denied that her interest in restoration of the monarchy was wh personal. "Of course," she continued, have naturally a deep personal interes stake; but you may say we are deeply s on account of our patient native peo many of whom have lost employment the overthrow. If anything grieves sorely—more sorely than our own ann ance—it is their distress. Their deve has been so marked during our trouble we feel most grateful. They are, of cou