

# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895.

## SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

The dignity of Knighthood conferred by Her Majesty the Queen upon the Premier of this Dominion, as a New Year's gift, may well be regarded as something more than a distinction bestowed as a mere formality in accordance with what has of late years become custom with respect to the heads of Colonial governments. Faithful and useful public service being taken as the test, it would be hard to find a man more eminently qualified for membership in the order of St. Michael and St. George. Mr. Bowell was one of the most valued advisers of Sir John Macdonald, and was equally respected by Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson. It may well be taken for granted that the personal affection and esteem of those successive Chieftains for their able colleague would long ago have found expression in securing Knighthood for him had not Mr. Bowell's unassuming modesty made him distinctly averse to the proposition. Now, however, the case is different. The Governor-General having thought fit to recommend to Her Majesty that his chief adviser should be knighted, Sir Mackenzie Bowell was not the man to court notoriety by declining the honor so justly conferred upon and worthily borne by his predecessors in office.

## MR. BLAKE'S RETURN.

The Hon. Edward Blake is no doubt a man of great intellectual power. He is a man of wide intelligence, and as a speaker he has but few equals. Yet with all his ability, all his knowledge and all his accomplishments Mr. Blake has not been successful as a political leader. In Canada every one respected him for his ability, his integrity and for the purity of his life, yet it is doubtful if he had even one enthusiastic follower. He created no enthusiasm. Men were not ready to cheer him and to fight for him through thick and thin, whether he was right or whether he was wrong. It is questionable whether Mr. Blake approves of this kind of partisanship. It is quite certain that he did not encourage it. When he retired from Canadian politics his party no doubt regretted the departure of so able a debater and so estimable a man, but they did not mourn for the loss of a leader.

It now appears that he occupies very much the same position in the Irish Home Rule party that he did in the Canadian Liberal party. He is respected, but not loved. The prospect of his returning to Canada does not fill his fellow Home Rulers with grief. They contemplate the contingency coolly and philosophically. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury, which is a Liberal paper, in view of Mr. Blake's probable retirement from the field of Imperial politics, says this:

Mr. Blake, who arrived from Canada a few years ago to assist the Irish Nationalists in fighting their cause in Parliament, has now become either homesick or disgusted with the House of Commons. His first appearance at the Eighty Club will still be remembered. He had not then been heard in Parliament, and from the official position he held in Canada, great were the expectations both of Irish Nationalists and English Liberals regarding him. The appearance he then made was disappointing; but his proved himself to be a man of enormous volubility and of an imperious cast of mind. His main effort in Parliament was to give to the home rule agitation a constitutional character, and to support it by constitutional means, derived from Canadian example and experience. Beyond this he proved rather a failure in the House. He was not intimately familiar with the details of Irish grievances, and when his constitutional arguments were no longer applicable to the questions under consideration, he was doomed to silence, and a good Nationalist tradesman proved a more servicable champion of the Irish cause than Mr. Blake. He has no doubt, however, his inherent weakness, and will hear with satisfaction the announcement of a general election, which will allow him to return to the country where he has earned his laurels.

The London correspondent of the Scotsman does not appear to be greatly impressed with Mr. Blake's ability as a statesman, and he evidently does not look upon the loss which the Liberal party in Great Britain will sustain, as irreparable if the member for South London does not present himself for re-election. He says:

I understand that Mr. Blake does not intend to offer himself for re-election in the next Parliament. His experience of parliamentary life at Westminster has not been such as to encourage him to prolong it. He came over from Canada with the position of a statesman and the reputation of a great parliamentary debater. His access to the McCarthyite section was hailed with acclamation; that section suggested it was a contribution to the defense of the House of Commons, whilst outside of it he has not found the company of his colleagues so congenial as it appeared when regarded from the other side of the Atlantic. He has been much annoyed by the remonstrances addressed to him because he maladroitness, as it is said, let the cat out of the bag about Lord Tweedmouth's proffered contribution to the Irish parliamentary fund. It is quite true the former ministerial whip originally offered £2,000. But as the larger subsidy was not accepted, Mr. Blake, it is urged, need not have said anything about it.

The reader does not get the impression from the London correspondence of the New York Irish Times that the Home Rule party will be inconsolable when Mr. Blake returns to his native land. This is the allusion to Mr. Blake's retirement.

Mr. Edward Blake has taken about the only course open to him in insisting on not standing again for an Irish constituency at the next general election. The fact is that one of his blinding indiscretions in the course of his American tour in the autumn has very much come home to roost. It will be remembered that he then declared that Lord Tweedmouth had offered the Anti-Parliamentary party a cheque for £2,000, "either in his own name or anonymously," as was deemed most expedient. The offer was refused, but the fact of its having been made remains incontrovertible. Accord-

ingly, Mr. Speaker's advice is to be asked on the point as one of a breach of privilege early in the new session. A well known Irish Unionist has looked into the matter, and convinced himself that there are good reasons for such a motion.

## UNWISLY SENSITIVE.

The Emperor of Germany is greatly displeased when he sees criticism unfavorable to himself and his policy in the German newspapers. Those newspapers are not permitted to reproduce comments on the Emperor that appear in the newspapers of foreign countries. An influential German journal, Vorwarts, says that "the decrease in respect for the Empire is evident in the comments of foreign newspapers upon the Kaiser and his actions, which comments it is impossible to reproduce in Germany." It is quite evident that the statement which Vorwarts ventures to publish must have quite as bad an effect on the public mind in Germany as the "comments" which the newspapers are not allowed to publish could possibly have.

It seems strange that with the example of England before him, the Emperor of Germany should, as far as he is concerned, attempt to put any restraint on the Press. The English newspapers are perfectly free to say pretty much what they please about the Queen and the Royal Family, yet very little that is either malicious or disrespectful is said of Her Majesty in any respectable British newspaper. Sometimes there are criticisms on some member of the Royal Family in the English newspapers, but it is very seldom that the canons of good taste and good sense are transgressed in those criticisms. The press freedom of the British Press has done more to uphold Royalty in the Queen's dominions than it has to injure it or to lower it in the estimation of the people. Queen Victoria has had no reason to complain of the way in which the newspapers of the Empire have used the freedom they enjoy. We believe it would be the same in Germany if the newspapers of that country were allowed to discuss political questions and political personages without restraint.

## DISTRESSED NEIGHBORS.

The most deplorable distress exists in some parts of the State of Nebraska. There are districts in that State in which very little rain has fallen during the last three years. The crops have to a greater or less extent been failures in those years. The consequence is that the farmers living in the arid region are quite destitute. They have sold everything saleable to buy food and clothing and have come to the end of their resources. The condition of the people is truly pitiable. They have not enough nourishing food to eat, and their clothing is too old and too scanty to keep them warm. To make the condition of the unhappy people worse the weather is piercingly cold. It has been found on inquiry that 2,800 families are in this pitiable condition. Efforts are of course being made to relieve the sufferers, but they were late in being commenced and the relief is slow in reaching those who need it. It is said that the State Government are going to do something to help the distressed people, but it does not appear to be in a hurry to procure for them the food and the clothes that are now absolutely necessary to keep them alive.

We have seen the distress in Nebraska mentioned in a Canadian paper to show how greatly superior Canada is to the United States as a country to live in and to emigrate to. It seems to us that boasting of this kind is very unfeeling and exceedingly ill-timed. It looks as if those Canadians were rejoicing over the misery of their neighbors and trying to make capital for their country out of a visitation of Providence. It is no fault of the inhabitants of the afflicted State, or of its Government, that little or no rain has fallen on parts of it for the last three years. It does not appear that the settlers ever suffered in the same way or to anything like the same extent before, and it is probable that they never will again. No one can tell how soon some promising part of Canada may be afflicted in the same way. As any rate, Canadians can find plenty to say in favor of their country without instituting comparisons that are worse than invasions between it and parts of the United States that are suffering from a calamity which they have not brought on themselves. We do not think that such comparisons are calculated to do this country any good, and we are very certain that they do not redound to the credit of those who make them.

## LYNCHING IN GEORGIA.

Lynching outrages are, it appears, becoming more frequent than ever in the United States. The people of many parts of the great republic are in the habit, on the slightest provocation, of taking the law in their own hands. Some of the sentences of Judge Lynch are horribly severe, and it sometimes happens that his prisoners are executed without even the form of a trial. Respectable American newspapers condemn lynching in the severest terms possible but it does not appear that the unparliamentary condemnation of the murderous practice has the slightest effect on the public mind. This is what the Commercial Advertiser of New York says about a lynching which lately took place in the State of Georgia:

As our dispatches show, the killing of a white farmer by a colored farm hand has resulted in a general uprising in Brooks County. Instead of proceeding, according to law, and civilized usage, to arrest the murderer the whole countryside is in arms, a mob of several hundred white men has rounded a negro settlement, bent on killing every human being in it, and already seven black men have been shot to death. Many of the colored men are armed also, and a fierce and sanguinary conflict must ensue unless immediate steps are taken to disperse and disarm the rioters. Of course the responsibility of this shocking state of affairs

is placed instantly upon the negroes. The murder of the white man, if murder it was, is alleged to have been an incident in a conspiracy to kill many others, and the violence and cruelty already exhibited are extenuated on the plea of self defense.

The country would be more ready to accept this explanation but for the stories of organized crime that come to us from the counties of Macon, Gordon and Wilkesville, where, it is alleged, an outband organization nearly one thousand strong has terrorized the district for months, committing countless murders and robberies and assaults and other crimes, upon the pretext of "regulating" their neighbors. It is quite easy to understand how this sort of "regulation" might, in Brooks County, seem about just such a way of exterminating as is in progress there and may spread to other districts and States.

What is far more to the point in accounting for this outbreak of crime is the habit of accusing the people of the South to lynch law. They have attempted to justify the hanging, shooting and burning of negroes at the stake upon the plea that such and such a distribution is necessary for the protection of white women, who have established the principle of personal vengeance in place of lawful punishment. Habituated as they are rapidly becoming to the idea of "regulating" their neighbors, it is not surprising that they should be ready to resort to such a method of punishment for every offense, real or otherwise, committed by a negro, or that the negroes themselves should hold the lives of their white persecutors of small account.

It is wonderful how the state of things described by the Commercial Advertiser can be permitted in a country presumably civilized and Christian. It is very questionable if the state of society which is allowed to exist in Georgia to-day is any improvement on that of the pagan savages who inhabited it before it was discovered and settled by civilized men who professed to be guided by the teachings of the religion of love.

## FILTRATION AND OTHER METHODS.

TO THE EDITOR:—The communication in your Sunday issue under the heading "The Consulting Engineer" bears the earmarks of a disingenuous professional, and the writer seems to have had three objects in view:

(1) To insinuate in a very unfair way that Mr. Hawkes, "the American," was incompetent to give advice on the subject in question; (2) to score A. Keith-Wilson for having the courage of his convictions, and endeavoring to create the impression that some other motive than that of the city interests was guiding his actions; and (3) to show how the proposed waterworks matter of necessity be wise and patriotic. In giving vent to his spleen, the writer of the letter has forgotten to furnish any substantial facts in support of his assertions, and while sneering at the unparliamentary efforts of the aldermen's committee who voted to employ Mr. Hawkes, very incompetently closes by recommending that either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Keith-Wilson be retained to settle the "simple" matter of filtration plans. One of these is a Canadian, the other an American, but from a local standpoint, "foreign." My memory cannot bear the weight of the writer's insinuations, but I am sure that the "simple" matter of filtration plans, which was afterwards condemned as "unparliamentary" by the aldermen, was retained to settle the "simple" matter of filtration plans. One of these is a Canadian, the other an American, but from a local standpoint, "foreign." My memory cannot bear the weight of the writer's insinuations, but I am sure that the "simple" matter of filtration plans, which was afterwards condemned as "unparliamentary" by the aldermen, was retained to settle the "simple" matter of filtration plans.

Although "British Columbia" is incompetent to give advice on the subject in question, it is not surprising that they should be ready to resort to such a method of punishment for every offense, real or otherwise, committed by a negro, or that the negroes themselves should hold the lives of their white persecutors of small account.

While I am not one with Ald. Wilson in his project for improving and increasing the city's water supply, yet I believe that he has been misled by the desire to advance Victoria's interests in the course he has pursued. The mistake he made was in not securing an expert's opinion on the best place on supply, pressurizing the water, and then when submitting the by-law providing exactly how the money borrowed was to be spent. It would have been then an easy matter to have procured the best advice and a number of accomplished wire-pullers, but as he is a man of industry and intelligence he will have gained an experience which will be of great value to him in the future.

It is a pity that the city's water supply is so much in the hands of a few incompetent business men who are willing to give the time to the city that intelligent discussion and management of its affairs requires. The money is being expended on questionable motives from an entirely untrustworthy source should not prevent a good man from doing what he believes is calculated to advance the progress of the city in which he is engaged in which he has a large personal interest.

I have reason to believe that a very considerable portion of Victoria's electorate recognize the fact that the water supply is much to improve the methods of carrying on

city work, and will be much surprised if he is not strongly urged to continue his good offices during another term.

## ACTIVE NOT PASSIVE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your well advised leader in Sunday's issue ought to stimulate within the breast of every municipal voter a desire to be active not passive, for the sake of men well qualified to fill the aldermanic chairs in 1895. "Measures, not men," ought to be our motto. The apathy and indifference of the voters in the past are the causes which have in the past produced the effects of bad management and incompetent to satisfactorily carry out the works of construction and improvement. Several gentlemen have advertised themselves as candidates for municipal honor without stating their qualifications, or placing before the electors a programme to guide us on election day. I think it is time we turned the tables and got right down to business. Let the voters call a meeting of the city hall, or several meetings, to discuss the merits and demerits of the gentlemen who are seeking election or re-election for 1895, and all other matters concerning the city. What are the worthy promoters of the Civic Reform Association doing? Are they napping? If so, let them emerge from their obscurity and carry on the battle so as to place the municipal government of Victoria on a solid and firm foundation.

W. G. EDEK.

## ENGINEERING.

TO THE EDITOR:—So many letters on this consulting engineer project of some aldermen have appeared in your columns of late that it would satisfy many of our readers to know a little more about the project. Why were not the documents and report and credentials—Mr. Hawkes, the well known Tacoma water expert, given to the press? Will you please answer this question? It does not look well to suppose that the project is being kept secret from the public and that the aldermen are judging of the matter for themselves, and perhaps saving windy correspondence from inflicting such a rambling effusion as that which appeared in the West Coast on Sunday edition. That letter simply vents the writer's spleen at certain aldermen and nothing more, under the plea that they called in outside advice. Mark the inconsistency and stupidity of your correspondent "British Columbia"—he winds up his diatribe by recommending a foreign expert, one from "New York" forsooth.

ONLOOKER.

## THE COAL INDUSTRY.

Output of Vancouver Island Collieries a Gain of 154,576 Tons.

The Prospects for the Future—Splendid Returns from the Different Mines.

A year ago the COLONIST intimated that the prospects of the British Columbia coal trade were of a very promising nature, though financial and commercial disturbances had seriously affected business throughout the continent. As the subjoined figures show those anticipations have been realized, though not to the extent that the more sanguine of the operators had expected. The same disturbing elements have, to a certain extent, been at work to cause a glut on the market, which was only remedied by a reduction in the output of coal for which provision had been made by the New Vancouver Coal Co., the complete shutting down of the East Wellington and Newcastle mines, and for some time running the working hours of the mines.

The final result, however, has been that the three working collieries of the province—the Wellington, the New Vancouver and the Colliery—turned out 952,527 tons, against 847,950 tons in the preceding year, together with 20,000 tons from East Wellington. The new output of the United States is calculated to open an extensive market for the coal of the province, where both the Wellington and New Vancouver coal is successfully competing with that of the State of Washington. It is worth mentioning that further tests of the quality of the coal mined by United States naval officials have shown that the coal of this province is as good as that of the U. S. Pacific Coast, both as to the quality and freedom from explosives. Subjoined is the statement for the year 1894 of the output of the Wellington, Union and New Vancouver collieries:

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES.	
	Tons.
January	35,038 16
February	35,038 16
March	35,038 16
April	35,038 16
May	35,038 16
June	35,038 16
July	35,038 16
August	35,038 16
September	35,038 16
October	35,038 16
November	35,038 16
December	35,038 16
Total 1894	35,038 16
Total 1893	35,038 16
Increase	35,038 16
UNION COLLIERIES.	
	Tons.
January	10,700
February	10,700
March	10,700
April	10,700
May	10,700
June	10,700
July	10,700
August	10,700
September	10,700
October	10,700
November	10,700
December	10,700
Total 1894	10,700
Total 1893	10,700
Increase	10,700
NEW VANCOUVER COLLIERIES.	
	Tons.
January	32,079 08
February	32,079 08
March	32,079 08
April	32,079 08
May	32,079 08
June	32,079 08
July	32,079 08
August	32,079 08
September	32,079 08
October	32,079 08
November	32,079 08
December	32,079 08
Total 1894	32,079 08
Total 1893	32,079 08
Increase	32,079 08

## THE CITY.

The Express of China arrived at Hong-kong yesterday.

FAN WANG, lodge, Knights of Pythias, held their second dance in aid of the new Pythian home in Castle hall last evening.

At NAKALMO on New Year's day the Rangers defeated the Barrack Athletics at Association after a well contested game by two goals to one.

Mr. STURTON gave a lecture at the meeting of the Single Tax Club last evening, the subject taken being "Motion seeks the least point of resistance."

RUSSELL, McDONALD & Co. have dissolved partnership. Mr. Russell continuing the business in this city and Mr. McDonald devoting his attention to the Vancouver establishment.

The W.C.T.U. will withdraw their usual presentation meeting this afternoon in order to give all who desire an opportunity of hearing General Booth, who speaks in the Metropolitan church at the same hour.

The open initiation, concert and dance to be given this evening by Fernwood lodge, C.O.F., at their hall, Spring Ridge, proceeds have been a great success. A capital programme has been provided, both for the concert and dance.

First officer Harry K. Stave, of the steamer Portland, is said to have viciously assaulted the little mess boy at Reginald's on the 31st of December. A warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of the mate, but he had gone—it is said to the Sound.

FRED STODDART was again in the police court yesterday, charged on four separate counts with thefts from the Albion saloon, the Clarence hotel, the Palace lodging house and the residence of Mr. R. H. Hall. Upon each indictment he was committed for trial.

An undefined Indian rumor was current in Nanaimo yesterday that portions of the wreck of the long lost ship Ivanhoe had been found on the West coast of this island with signs of white men's camps. No confirmation could be obtained; the rumor came from Alberni.

The children of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, have their annual Christmas entertainment to-morrow evening. At 5 o'clock there will be tea; then a magic lantern entertainment, a Christmas tree and prizes will follow. Rev. Canon Paddon will preside.

The conference of Christians, which had been in progress for three days in Omika hall, came to an end Tuesday evening. Interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. McClure, the visiting evangelist from Los Angeles. The community in this city were numbered about eighty members in full communion.

After the holiday adjournment the Legislative Assembly will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The campaign now in progress will no doubt afford much material for use in the consideration of the proposed amendments to the municipal act which form an important part of the business now before the legislature.

Mr. NEAL HEATH will lecture on facts concerning the Hawaiian Islands in the temperance hall on Thursday evening. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society. Tickets can be had either at the door of the hall or at the residence of the lecturer, Mr. Beaumont Bogg, secretary of the society.

In the police court yesterday Manuel Druce elected to be tried summarily for an aggravated assault upon Joseph Basso, a mouler who resides at 41 Work street, whom he stabbed with a knife New Year's day. A conviction being secured, Druce was sentenced to six months at hard labor and to a fine of \$50 or serve a further term of six months.

SOME interesting business will be brought up at the quarterly meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade, to be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The session of the board of the evening of the 1st inst. petition presented to them on the opinion of the city of the council. Also the question of making the meetings of the council open to the press will be considered; it is the past practice of the board to have such meetings closed, but the secretary has furnished the press with a memorandum of proceedings.

TO-DAY is the day of the remains of the late Sir John Thompson. will be laid to rest with solemn ceremonies. Here at the other end of the Dominion the dead Premier's memory will be honored by a religious service at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral. Preparations have been made at the church, which is hung in deepest mourning, to make the mass as impressive as possible. The members of the provincial executive, public officers, and officials will be present as the mass, which will be celebrated by Bishop Lemmens. As a mark of respect the civic office will be closed from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

An event of considerable importance to at least two residents of Spring Ridge occurred at 8 o'clock New Year's morning, when at the clock was striking the hour, Rev. Solomon Overton, the bridegroom, the bride's father, united in marriage Miss Violet Luker and Mr. Fred Hall. Both the contracting parties are well known in the city, and are members of the Metropolitan church choir. The bride was attended by Miss Nettie Lumle and the bridesmaids by Misses Maude and Neta Bone, her cousins; the groom by his brother, Mr. Arthur Hall. The affair was quite private, only the immediate friends and relatives being present. The company afterwards dined, and the wedding breakfast, and bride and groom started on their wedding tour by the Royal Pacific on Thursday. Rev. Mr. Overton is in their intention to visit Portland and the Sound cities, returning to make Victoria their home.

The Ministerial Association have agreed to hold union prayer meetings in the assembly room of the Y.M.C.A. during the week of prayer from 3 to 4 p.m., and have appointed Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Cleaver and Rev. Mr. Baldwin a committee who arranged, that on Monday Rev. Mr. Hall should preside and Rev. Mr. May give an address; on Tuesday, Rev. Canon Paddon will preside and Rev. Mr. McKee give the address; on Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Macdonald presides and Rev. Mr. King delivers the address; on Thursday, Rev. Mr. Tait is to preside and Ven. Archbishop Selwyn give the address; on Friday, Rev. Mr. McKee presides and Rev. Mr. Turner delivers the address. The subject of the address to be the one set down by the Evangelical Alliance for that day of the week of prayer. The address is not to exceed ten minutes. A cordial invitation is extended to all ministers, whether members of the association or not, and their people to these meetings. The following is the pro-

gramme, commencing Sunday, January 6, as made out by the English Evangelical Alliance: Sunday—Prayer, 40. 31; Monday—Thanksgiving and Hallelujah; Tuesday—The Church Universal; Wednesday—Nations and their Rulers; Thursday—Foreign Missions; Friday—Home Missions to the Jews; Saturday—Families and Schools; Sunday, January 13—Sermon I. Corinthians 15, 58.

The ladies on the committee of the Maternity Home desire to return thanks to the following for donations received during December: Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Jones, Charles, Wall & Co., Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Charles, Jones, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Richards, Nicholas & Renouf, Mr. Hutcheon, Mrs. Watt, and the city council; also to Dr. Holden for attendance.

The officers of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I.O.O.F., were last evening installed in regular form by H. Waller, acting grand master, assisted by an efficient staff of acting grand officers. The following are the officers installed: Walter Dampster, N.G.; H. A. Porter, V.G.; R. W. Fawcett, R.O. Sec.; W. Jackson, Per. Sec.; A. Henderson, Treas.; Jos. Davies, War.; G. T. Fox, Con.; W. H. Hurlbath, S. R. L. A. Sec.; W. G. Baird, R.S.N.G.; W. Blakey, I.G.; N.G.; J. H. Collins, R.S.V.G.; A. Edwards, L.S.V.G.; F. Taylor, R.S.S.; S. See, Jr., L.S.S.; Lewis Hall, Chaplain.

The domestic difficulties of Frederick Robinson and his wife, who came from England less than a year ago and settled in Highland district, were stirred in the provincial court yesterday, Robinson charging a neighbor named James Mullen with having used threatening language towards him. Incidentally he alleged on oath that Mullen had induced Robinson to go away with him. Still he said he bore the man no malice; he only wished to have Mullen bound over to keep the peace toward him. Mrs. Robinson appeared in court with Mullen, testified in his favor and assisted the defence in every way; her husband made many overtures looking to a reconciliation but they were all rejected with scorn. The defence was that no threats had been used and that Mrs. Robinson had left her husband owing to his laziness and neglect to provide for her. The case was dismissed.

A serious and most distressing accident occurred the week before Christmas to Alex. Mees, well known in Victoria. While out on a shooting expedition near Clinton with a companion, the latter took a shot from the sleigh in which they were seated. The gun misfired, and in passing it over to Mees a few seconds after, the charge exploded. It passed through the fleshy part of Mees' arm, and striking his knee, completely shattered it. The injured man was brought to Clinton, and Dr. Sanborn and another physician were compelled to amputate the leg above the knee. Mees was one of the finest built men in the province, being over six feet two inches in height, and as strong as a lion. He had only taken up a small farm near Clinton a few weeks previous to the accident. General sympathy is felt for him in his misfortune, and as a practical evidence of it a number of hundred dollars was collected in a few hours at Clinton, Mees' aid in defraying the expenses which his accident had caused.

## THE CITY MARKETS.

Quiet is naturally expected in business circles after the rush of the holiday season, but it is believed that trade will pick up again within a fortnight, the indications being most promising. The demand for supplies are increasing and business in this line is expected to continue to augment for several weeks yet. The season for deer is over, but considerable quantities of venison are still left on the market. During the past week the demand for geese has exceeded the supply.

Current retail quotations are as follow:	
Flour—Olivette (Hungarian) per bushel	\$ 3.25
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	3.25
Premium	3.25
Three Star	3.25
Victoria	3.25
Royal	4.25
Portland roller	4.75
Shore Flakes	4.50
Farina	3.00
Wheat, per ton	25 00/30 00
Oats, per ton	23 00/25 00
Barley, per ton	23 00/25 00
Midland, per ton	25 00/30 00
Rye, per ton	25 00/30 00
Ground feed, per ton	35 00/40 00
Corn, cracked	45 00
Commeal, per 10 lbs.	40 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs.	40 00
Rolls, per 10 lbs.	40 00
Potatoes, per bushel	12 00
Bonaparte, per lb.	12 00
Cabbages, per lb.	3 00
Cauliflower, per lb.	3 00
Hay baled, per ton	18 00/19 00
Straw, per bale	4 00
Green peppers, per lb.	10 00
Onions, per bushel	10 00
Onions, per lb.	3 00
Eggs, Island, per dozen	25 00
Butter, fresh	25 00
" Creamery, per lb.	30 00/35 00
Hams, American, per lb.	18 00/20 00
" Canadian, per lb.	18 00/20 00
Bacon, per lb.	20 00
" Rolled	18 00
" Long clear	18 00
Cheddar, per lb.	12 00/15 00
Shoulders, per lb.	14 00
Golden Cointon	15 00
Meads—Best per lb.	7 00/7 15
Butter, per lb.	7 00/7 15
Port, fresh, per lb.	10 00/11 00
Chickens (Australians) per doz.	3 00/3 25
Turkey per lb.	16 00/17 00
Geese per lb.	16 00/17 00
Fruit—Apples per bushel	6 00
" Grapes (Australians) per doz.	3 00/3 25
" (Japanese)	15 00
" (Naval)	15 00
" (River)	15 00
Lemons (California)	4 00/4 50
Pine Apples, apples	4 00/4 50
Honolulu Bananas, per doz.	3 00/3 25
Cantaloupes, per doz.	3 00/3 25
Grapes, wild, each	7 00/10 00
Brant, per pair	7 00/10 00
Duck, each, per brace	25 00/30 00
Malard, per brace	25 00/30 00
Pintail, per brace	25 00/30 00
Grouse, Blue, per brace	75 00/100 00
Fish—Salmon (smoked) per lb.	15 00/16 00
" Haddock, per lb.	10 00/11 00
" Cod, per lb.	6 00/7 00
" Sole, per lb.	6 00/7 00
Flounders, per lb.	6 00/7 00

CHATHAM, Jan. 2.—Jas E. Powell, proprietor of a boot and shoe and grocery store at