May Leave The Island

rench Government is Considering Eavenation of Martinlque in Emergency.

eports That People Are Calmer And As Yet Exodus Not General.

lember of Colonial Legislature Describes Visit to Mont Pelee.

May 22.—The ministry of the tris, May 22.—The ministry of the nies has not received any despatch in the Island of Martinique today, government is considering the positiv of the necessity for the evacuator of Port de France and even of the le island. The ministers do not bethat any such emergency will arise, they are taking all the necessary sures to meet it if it does.

d here, quiet is restored at Port de ad here, quiet is restored at Fort dence, and there has been no general lus of the population, though 1,000 ons have gone to the Island of deloupe and the Island of St. Luand 3,000 more have removed to the and villages in the extreme south-art of the island. Those who re-at Port de France are calmer. rt de France, Martinique, May 22 .correspondent here of the Associat-Press has had an interview with M. ie, a member of the colonial legis-re of Martinique, who recently ex-ed the vicinity of Mount Pelee. He If started Friday last for Mount by the road leading along the rom Basse Pointe and accom-M. Telliame Chancele, chie eer of the sugar works. I reach-height of 1,235 metres without dif-y and was able to ascertain that the nt crater is about 300 metres in di On the east it is overlooked by roix, the culminating point of having an altitude of 1,350 es, which is completely crumbled nined at its base, as a result of the action, and might easily col-The Morne Petit Bonhomme has incandescent aspect.

order to make known our presence the point where I stood, I waved ece of white cloth attached to a stick the air, which was replied to by a rresponding signal from an inhabitant Morne Rouge, who signalled to me in manner in order to show that he say

our shoes were damaged by The pond, which was situated heat. The pond, which was situated Morne Lacroix, is completely dried The iron cross which stood at the of the mountain has been melted, y the base of masonry on which the stood and the lower part of the of the cross can be seen.

ne rims of the crater have very much aged in appearance. The heat where stood was intense and the whole ast of the mountain was terrifying, nes fell around us and we picked up the pieces of sulphur which, however, were unable to retain in our possess.

The whole spot was charged with tricity which became so violent that ity which became so violent that vere obliged to retreat.

ur descent from the mountain was e difficult than our ascent. A blindrain of askes fell upon us and the ineer was nearly killed by a large which fell near him. We succeed in reaching Basse Pointe on our re-, after having been for hours on the

ch have fallen here, caused so much sternation among the inhabitants of t de France that those who have not the city are anxious to do so, and e numbers are emigrating to the Islof Guadeloupe, where it is now esated 1,200 people from Martinique
e already sought shelter. During
last exploring trip about the island
French cruiser Suchet, which did
stop at St. Pierre, noticed that all
formerly cultivated land between
nde Riviere and Marigot has been
ndetely destroyed. The impatitations pletely destroyed. The inhabitants hose two towns have suffered and still suffering a great deal, but they not yet determined to abandon these ies, and efforts are being made to oly them with provisions.

he Suchet also reports that as she sached that part of the island e the land was in a better state of rvation, especially between Maa and Lorraine, a shower of stones sulphur caused those of the popula-of Morne Rouge who had remained to hastily evacuate that place. For ing the safety of the detachment of ich troops quartered at Le Carbet, there has been no loss of life among according to the most recent re

French gunboat Joffroy took on about 150 of the inhabitants of the estimated that 3,000 persons w'll ft Port de France by nighttime or the extreme southern part of

TORONTOS COMING HOME.

Poronto, May 22.—Word has been reved announcing that the Toronto Lasse club sailed from Liverpool yestery on board the steamship Lake Simter Or Onebec.

NORTHWEST ELECTIONS. ter Returns of the Results in the Ter-

nipeg, May 22.-Revised returns the Northwest Territories legislative-

atoche—C. Fisher (Govt.) attleford—Dunn (Ind.), leading Canton, E. C. McDarmid (Opp.) ardston—J. W. Wolf (Govt.) algary East—K. H. Young (Ind.) algary West—R. S. Bennett (Opp.) dmonton—M. McCauley (Govt.) ranfell—R. S. Lake (Govt.) ligh River—R. A. Wallace (Govt.) misfail—J. A. Simpson (Govt.) finistino—Not heard from. Fisher (Govt.) nistan—J. A. Simpson (Govt.)
nistano—Not heard from.
thbridge—Dr. Deveber (Govt.)
combe—P. Talbot (Govt.)
tple Creek—H. L. Griley (Govt.)
dicine Hat—W. T. Finley (Govt.) psom Jaw-G. W. Annable (Opp.) psomin—A. S. Smith (Govt.) chell—A. D. McIntyre (Govt.) cLeod—F. W. G. Haultain (Govt.) nce Albert—W. McKay (Opp.)
Appelle South—G. H. V. Bulyea

Appelle North-D. H. McDonald Albert—J. Lambert (Ind.)
ris—J. W. Connell (Govt.)
Coats—T. N. McNutt (Govt.)
katoon—W. H. Sinclair (Govt.) thcona—A. Rutherford (Govt.) oria—J. W. Shera (Ind.) askiwin—A. S. Rosenwell (Govt.) tewood—A. B. Gillies (Govt.) Elliott (Govt) rkton-Dr. Patrick (Opp.) Handy Guide -The Tourist as

n has just published a neat guide to

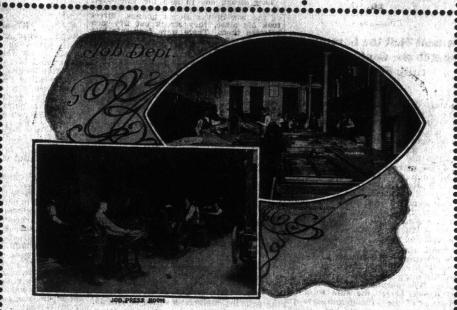
sdC.

The Art Preservative of all

Established





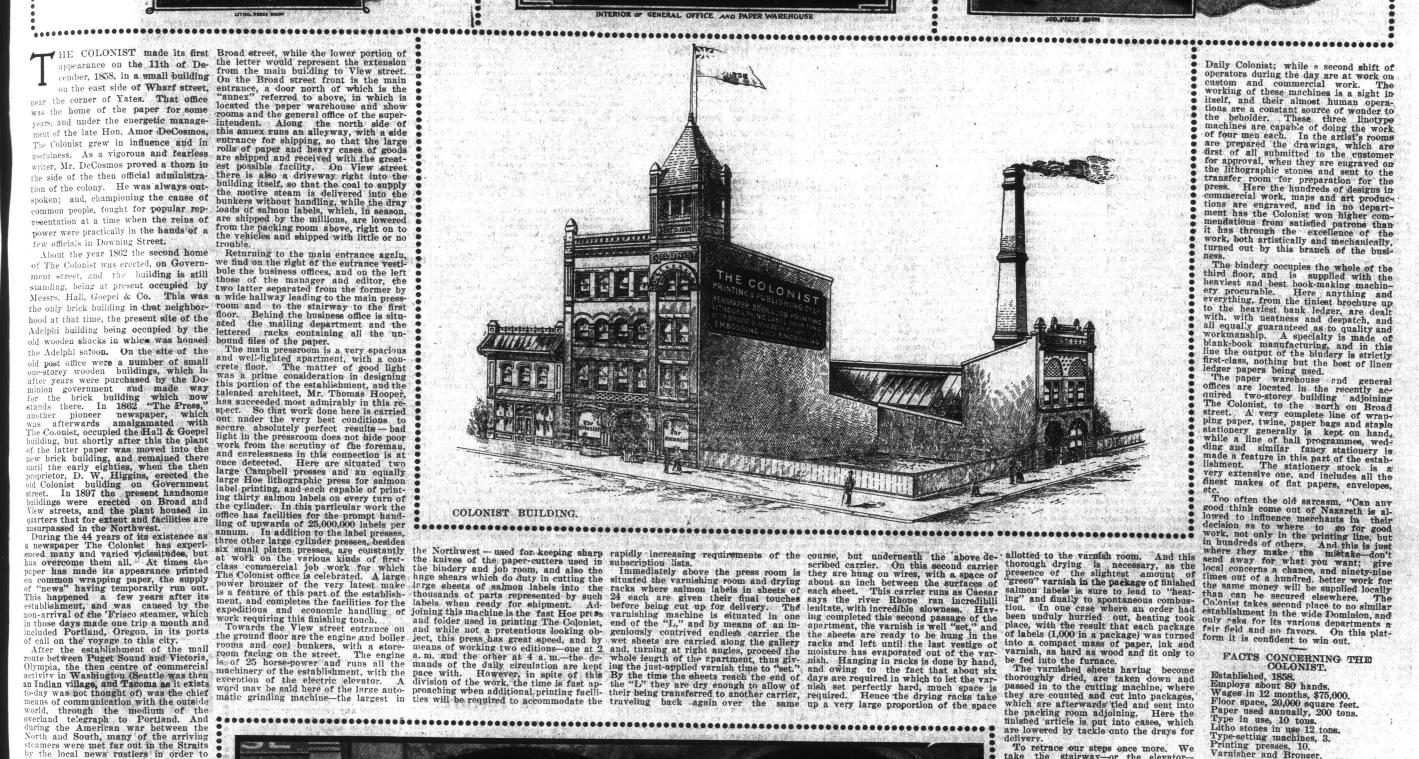


olympia, the then centre of commercial activity in Washington (Seattle was then an Indian village, and Tacoma as it exists today was not thought of) was the chief means of communication with the outside word, through the medium of the overland telegraph to Portland. And overland telegraph to Portland. And remaind telegraph to Portland. And uring the American war between the orth and South, many of the arriving camers were met far out in the Straits we the local news rustlers in order to be the exchanges with the latest ews from the field of battle.

eriod covering the war was in ways the hey-dey of newspaper ts early days in British Columbia. first place, there was a plentiful of news, even if it were not alhast place, there was a pientiful of news, even if it were not aleash, and there was an ample and, time, rich field for the newshe mines of Cariboo pouring out. auts coming and going every week, foregoing reminiscences will illusing a measure the continued growth e Colonist from small beginnings, accentuate the fact that its roots centuate the fact that his roots mak deep down into the soil of Columbia political life; and idensitis paper always has been with it interests and progress of the nity in which it was established, earned for itself the respect and of the heat character. It has the best elements of the

remarks with reference to The establishment of to-day will ose at a distance, as well as citionay be unable to pay the office in forming an idea of the large yed in Victoria's industries by cern. As may be gathered from one of the employees, the staff is means a small one wages, aime the picture of the employees, the staff is by no means a small one, wages, alone representing about \$75,000 every year. The Colonist office is a union office, and, paying the highest current rate of wages, is enabled to avail itself of the best procurable talent, so that in all departments the best workmanship, in conjunction with the best material and the latest appliances, are a guarantee of the high standard of the work done.

The present premises are built in the shape of an "I." with an annex on Broad street. The top of the "L" faces



varnish, as hard as wood and fit only to be fed into the furnace.

The varnished sheets having become thoroughly dried, are taken down and passed in to the cutting machine, where they are counted and cut into packages, which are afterwards tied and sent into the packing room adjoining. Here the finished article is put into cases, which are lowered by tackle onto the drays for delivery.

inisshed article is put into cases, which are lowered by tackle onto the drays for delivery.

To retrace our steps once more. We take the stairway—or the elevator—to the first floor, where are situated the job room and the lithographic transfer department. In this latter are the handpresses used in preparing the stones of the steam lithographic presses in the main pressroom, and here also are stored the hundreds of lithographic stones and the hundreds of designs" which have at one time or another been through the presses. These stones represent a weight of about ten tons, and are constantly being added to. The balance of this floor is devoted to the job department, and here are installed the hundreds of "cases" contribuing the type used in this work, and the large "imposing" stones where the "forms" are made in this work, and the large "imposing" stones where the "forms" are made in this work, and the large "imposing" stones where the "forms" are made in this work, and the large "imposing" stones where the "forms" are made in the constant adding of new "faces" and the consequent demand for

On the second floor are the reporters' rooms and the news composing room, as well as a separate apartment for the lithographic artist. In the composing the following machines, the grown people would understand their which set all the "matter" used in the sermons.

COLONIST.

Established, 1858.
Employs about 80 hands.
Wages in 12 months, \$75,000.
Floor space, 20,000 square feet.
Paper used annually, 200 tons.
Type in use, 10 tons.
Litho stones in use 12 tons.
Typesetting machines, 3.
Printing presses, 10.
Varnisher and Bronzer.



