The Colonist.

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SORROW ISLAND TROUBLE.

Widely Differing Accounts of Its Importance and Probable Outcome.

Indian Agent Todd at Work—Experience of Two Steamers—Official Information.

"Indian Agent Todd left Bella Bella for home on March 7," says the COLONIST's Northern correspondent in his news letter just received. "It is reported that he has had a great deal of trouble with the Indians, but I have been unable to obtain full particulars. I will investigate at once."

The letter from which the above extract is made was mailed from Inverness and reached here by the Danube on Sunday night. The same steamer brought as passengers Mr. James Codville, wife and child, who are on their way from Bella Bella to their old home in Vancouver, and who, coming direct from the scene of Indian discontent, are able to give the fullest particulars up to date. Mr. Codville is a gentleman well known and respected in all parts of the Province, and his opinion is therefore entitled to respect. What he thinks of "the Sorrow Island business" is summed up in the following words:

"I am very much afraid that if energetic action is not taken very soon by the authorities, Northern British Columbia will see active hostilities commenced between the O-wee-kanos (River's Inlets), Bella Bellas and Bella Coolas, on the one side, and their enemies, the Kitkatlahs, on the other. I have been around among these Indians for years, I know their language, and I can consequently catch the drift of their conversation among themselves. Besides, I had a talk with the chief of the Bella Bellas just before I came down, and he shares my views. I have just now returned from Government House, having promised the Bellas to lay the matter before Lieut.-Governor Dewdney himself as soon as I reached Victoria."

Readers of the COLONIST will remember the last reports from River's Inlet, given in an interview with a trader named O'Brien, on February 25. It was then stated that three war canoes, manned by O-wee-kanos, Bella Bellas and Bella Coolas were leaving River's Inlet, intending to visit Sorrow Island, and if they there found the bones of their companions, wreak summary vengeance on the Kitkatlahs. These plans were, however, somewhat interfered with owing to the action of Indian Agent Todd.

According to Mr. Codville's story—obtained from Chief Charlie of the Bella Bellas, who acted as Mr. Todd's interpreter during his trip—the Indian Agent has visited Sorrow Island and found there portions of a canoe in which many bullets are embedded, and which he took home with him, pronouncing them "good evidence." Pieces of rope, cut apparently with some sharp instrument, were also found, as well as fragments of a tent and a number of depressions in the ground high above the sea level which are supposed to mark the scene of the struggle between the O-wee-kanos and the murderous Kitkatlahs. The bodies were not unearthed, nor the bones, very probably because the Indian agent was aware that he would have to postpone his investigations at the island if he wished to prevent immediate trouble at River's Inlet.

When Mr. Todd, who was accompanied by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, the Methodist missionary, reached River's Inlet on the Government steamer Vigilante, a council "waw-waw" was in progress. All the O-wee-kanos wore their blankets close about them, their knives, and in some cases revolvers, ready underneath. Nine canoe loads of Kitkatlahs who had come down to protest their innocence were similarly attired, and were ready knives under their blankets. The Bella Bellas and Bella Coolas, who having promised their support to the O-wee-kanos, attended their council by invitation, were also prepared for any emergency. Only a short time after the arrival of the Vigilante the chief of the O-wee-kanos made an attempt to hurl himself on one of his enemies, but was seized and held by Mr. Todd and Bella Bella Charlie. He was not a patient prisoner, but literally foamed with rage, and asked if the Kitkatlahs might come and kill his people, while he and his tribe were to refrain from punishing. His knife and revolver were taken from him by the Indian agent.

Mr. Todd then had a talk with the Indians and left soon after, towing the nine canoes filled with Kitkatlahs back to their home. This proceeding was quite agreeable to the Kitkatlahs, who were outnumbered two to one, but proportionately distasteful to the Indians of the River's Inlet, Bella Bella and Bella Coola tribes, who insisted that everyone of the Kitkatlah tribe should have been arrested, and that if they were allowed to go home they would return by the outside passage at the first opportunity and sink the incriminating bodies supposed to be buried on Sorrow Island, far out at sea.

Bella Bella Charlie, though chief of his tribe, feels far from anxious for the glory of leading his men to battle. When he bade Mr. Codville good-bye he was trembling with fear. By advising conciliation and acting as interpreter for Mr. Todd he had incurred the enmity of his own tribe, the Bella Coolas and the O-wee-kanos, while the Kitkatlahs had sworn to kill him within thirty days for bringing the "policeman tyhee" down on them. The poor wretch when the Danube passed his home was afraid of every floating log, mistaking it for a canoe laden with avenging Kitkatlahs.

Mr. Codville urges the necessity of assuring the discontented O-wee-kanos, Bella Bellas and Bella Coolas that their complaint is being investigated, and that if their countrymen have been murdered justice will be done and the guilty punished. If they are left to nurse their grievance he feels certain the settlement of the difficulty will be hard.

"If they would devote their attention to each other," he explains, "there wouldn't be much harm done—even if all were killed. They're a worthless set for the most part. But once get them started, and all the whites up North will be in danger."

Other information from the North tends to give the situation an aspect yet more grave. Mr. R. Cunningham has a letter from his son, "Captain George," received Sunday evening, in which it is stated that the Chieftain has been forced to abandon the halibut fishing and go up the Naas after oolichans. The steamer carried Kitkatlah fishermen who fled at the approach of the O-wee-kanos. The latter had learned that the Kitkatlah chief was using the very gun carried by the chief of the party supposed to have been murdered, and they seized the gun as a strong piece of circumstantial evidence. The Kitkatlahs do not deny the identity of the gun, but say it was bought from a Nah-wit-tah. When the Chieftain last saw the O-wee-kanos, they were in hard pursuit of the fleeing Kitkatlahs.

The Coquitlam, also down from the North on Sunday, reports a subsequent encounter, in which shots were exchanged. The Kitkatlahs in this case were the aggressors, the party attacked being his Indian fishermen, members of the Bella Coola tribe, allies of the O-wee-kanos. The price paid for the halibut was made the pretext for the quarrel, and the ship had to steam away to escape the shower of bullets. Afterwards the Indians boarded the ship, and after searching for Bella Coolas, and not finding them where they had stowed away, departed apparently satisfied. Capt. McLellan also urges immediate action on the part of the authorities.

Directly contradictory of the fears expressed by those quoted above is the appended letter received last evening from the manager of the River's Inlet cannery, who was asked, on leaving for the North, to communicate the facts of the case to the authorities:

RIVER'S INLET, March 8, 1893.

F. S. Hussey, Superintendent of Provincial Police:

DEAR SIR:—There is no excitement among the Indians to be feared. I am sending a news item to the Columbian which will explain the matter. I remain, etc.,

(Signed) H. J. KIRKLAND.

WAITING FOR THE RUSH.

A Large Number of Capitalists and Miners Already in Kaslo and Slocan.

Buildings Are Going Up—Ore From Freddie Lee Being Shipped.

(Spokane Review.)

W. J. Cleary, of the Kaslo Transportation Company, arrived in this city yesterday in company with William Lynch. Mr. Cleary appears to be thoroughly satisfied with the prospects of Kaslo and the Slocan for the coming spring, and declares that the outlook is better now than ever before.

"There are many visitors to the mines already," said Mr. Cleary, "and our stage line is now carrying an average of thirty passengers a day to and from the mines. We are running daily stages each way between Kaslo and Three Forks, and have hardly missed a trip this spring. In a few weeks we will need four or five daily stages each way, but we have forty head of stage stock ready for use, and we will be able to handle all the passengers that come.

"The Kootenay river is expected to open in ten days or two weeks, and the beginning of steamboat service will be the signal for the first grand rush. The sleigh road is still in good condition, but many are unwilling to enter the country until the river is open.

"Kaslo is booming. There are many buildings going up now, principally for stores and business houses. Two large hotels and some dwellings are also being built. Real estate is active and selling at good figures, which will advance rapidly during the next thirty days. Many prospectors for the Slocan and the upper country are already going into Kaslo to prepare their outfits for the summer's work.

"Just before starting to Spokane I bought a half interest in the Bimetallic claim from Mike Hayden. This is on the extension of the Paine and Washington, the other half being controlled by W. F. Kennedy, of this city. There has been little work done on this property, but we expect to develop it this spring. There are many mineral sales reported every week, at prices that show confidence in the country.

"Ore is still coming in steadily from the Washington, Mountain Chief and Freddie Lee mines, and they are all reported as making a good showing."

Miners arriving from Nelson state that there is no longer any doubt that the Silver King is to be reopened this spring by its English owners. It is expected that 400 or 500 men will be employed before the 1st of July.

Many small mines in the neighborhood of Nelson are to be developed this spring, and the citizens believe the camp will be the heaviest producer north of the boundary within six months. The building of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway is expected to stimulate development of the mines, as it has already advanced prices of real estate. Altogether they predict that 1893 will be the best year in the history of the town.

Chenille curtains reduced in price to clear at Weiler Bros. *

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Public Meeting in the Council Chamber—A Variety of Suggestions Entertained.

Chinese Labor Denounced, But No Guarantee Given for Immediate Relief.

The public meeting held in the Council Chamber last night was largely attended, but not altogether by the unemployed, under whose auspices it was called. The Mayor was moved to the chair, and read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. R. H. Ward moved a resolution declaring that there are a large number of unemployed workmen in the city in destitute circumstances, numbers of whom were induced to come to this Province by advertisements and pamphlets circulated in the older communities; that the promises thus held out have so far turned out to be vain and delusive; that the lack of employment is in a great measure caused by the land being withheld by land speculation, and the number of Chinamen to be competed with; and that under these circumstances the City Council should be called upon to take immediate steps to continue the system of sewerage at present under construction, and that the same be done by day labor.

The present depression was declared to be due to the reaction from the "boom" or fictitious elevation of land values, and the Council were called upon to request the Provincial Government to take into consideration whether or not some amelioration of the present deplorable circumstances could not be found in the alteration of the land laws of this Province. It was also declared that men were brought from their homes to this Province by misleading literature, and resolved that the representatives of the Province be requested to advocate the raising of the Chinese per capita tax to $500.

Mr. B. R. Balpin said that he should like to see every workingman thoroughly independent, and not obliged to beg for work. He went into figures to show that the workingman's lot was not a very happy one. At $2 per day the workingman would make $626 per annum, and if he were a man of family, at the end of his year, with dead economy, he would not have more than $52 to his credit. If he were idle for twenty days during the year he could not afford to pay his legitimate debts. The workingman got but 10 per cent. of his labor, while all other producers made from 45 to 50 per cent. Matters should be so arranged that a man should be able to live and support his family in comfort and honesty.

Rev. H. Stadthagen next addressed the meeting. As a missionary in the city he said that he had many opportunities of knowing the condition of the working class. He argued that a few hundred men might be employed in improving the sanitary condition of the city. He advised his friends to apply to that noble man, Mayor Beaven, who no doubt would give something to the poor working man out of his salary of $2,000 per year. Then the Aldermen had $200 a year, which they might well contribute to alleviate the prevailing distress. Amid cries of "Time, time," the speaker left the platform.

Mr. John Cook declared for himself and the other workmen present that they did not want charity, but an honest day's pay for an honest day's work. He alluded to the manner in which the Pacific Coast is advertised in the East, and said that this "booming" was the cause of much misery to those who were misled by it. He was himself one of those thus imposed upon, as instead of getting from $3 to $5 per day, as he expected, he found he could get little or nothing to do, with Chinese labor to compete with. Something ought to be done by which a British subject—a white man—might get a preference to the Chinese.

Messrs. H. Marymount, H. P. Jacobson, and J. Jobson were called upon to address the meeting, but did not respond.

Mr. B. H. West declared the object of the meeting to be that of securing for the unemployed work at reasonable wages, and in such a manner as would be in no way injurious to their fellow citizens. He thought the best way to accomplish the object in view was for the city to complete the sewerage system, and that by day labor. (Applause.) Municipalities, he contended, should have their own work done under proper supervision, and not as was the McBean contract, by alien labor. He denounced the authorities for handing over the lands of the Province to speculators, and thus crowding people into the cities to make competition more keen and life miserable. Alluding to the question of Chinese labor, the speaker declared this class to be a detriment to the city and country. They heard a great deal of the loyalty of Victorians, but when their loyalty was put to a test they would employ a Chinaman every time instead of a fellow countryman. Working men should protest against the importation of Chinamen, and not be persuaded that trade with China would ever compensate for the damage done by the importation of disease and alien labor.

Mr. King told the tale of his experience in British Columbia. Owing to the distribution of misleading reports in his home in Nova Scotia, he was, he said, induced to come out to Victoria with his family. He had been seventeen months here and had only got 93 days' work.

Mr. Keith, M.P.P., declared the Chinese difficulty to be the greatest with which they had to contend in this Province. The United States and Australia realized the danger of the Chinese overcrowding them and were now excluding them. If British Columbians did not do the same thing they would themselves be turned out by the Chinese.

Ald. Miller took the platform in response to repeated calls. He declared that 75 per cent. of the employers of this city had less to their credit in the bank than the majority of their employes. (Hisses.) He avowed himself willing and anxious to help the unemployed, and pointed out that the city could but employ laborers, and when one of the speakers spoke of $2 per day it was misleading. Brick-layers got $5 per day, printers $3 50 and other tradesmen in proportion. If the unemployed would but get together and decide upon some practical plan of operation, he would be happy to assist them.

Mr. Burk argued that the Mayor and aldermen should improve the thoroughfares and sewerage of the city, thus giving employment and inducing capital to come in.

Mr. Shanks argued that the best remedy for the workingman was to select workingmen to represent him in the public bodies of the country. The class of men sent to the legislatures of the country were not the friends of the workingman.

The Mayor, before putting the resolution, expressed his regret that people should be brought to this city under a misapprehension. It was also to be regretted that there were in Victoria at present a large number of men out of work, and this disagreeable state of affairs caused the aldermen and himself considerable anxiety. But then it should be remembered that the Board of Aldermen were limited in power, and without the ratepayers' approval could not undertake any large expenditure of money, such as the completion of the sewerage system. He explained that when the $300,000 voted for the sewerage works was nearly expended, a by-law was submitted for a further sum, but the ratepayers did not see fit to vote the money, and consequently the work could not be proceeded with. The present City Council had been but two months in office and had expended $16,000 on roads, streets and bridges during that time. He spoke at some length on the Chinese question, and was about to put the resolution when one of the workmen asked if the sewerage system could be proceeded with until house connections were made as suggested.

The Mayor explained that the connections would be made at private expense.

The interrogator then suggested that the workmen could not hope for immediate employment, even if the resolution were adopted.

His Worship said he could not hold out hopes of immediate employment being secured by the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was put and passed unanimously, and the meeting broke up at 11:30.

THE TOMB OF MARIE BASHKIERTSEFF.

One dismal afternoon, I found myself outside the busy centre of Paris, and rather aimlessly rambling about; thinking—and viewing things in general, and nothing in particular but everything all at once, with a gloomy shadow; certainly, I was out of harmony with reality. I thought life was too short for all we wanted to do in it, and what there was of it—too hard. One falls into these grooves sometimes.

Wandering on, I came somewhat unexpectedly into the environs of "Passy," and being there, I thought I would like to visit the resting place of Marie Bashkiertseff, and pay my homage at her shrine. Had she lived, she would have become one of the most brilliant and celebrated women of this age. "Those whom the gods love die young," they say, and surely she must have been one of their most favored children. A beautiful young Russian girl—witty, well born, gifted with an intelligence far above the average, with a marvellous diversity of talents (to possess one of which less favored mortals would have hazarded much) she had a nameless fascination and individuality that even in the short time allotted to her made her known, admired, loved and remembered.

Up the slight incline, along the narrow road, I soon reached the cemetery. I passed through the gates, and close to the threshold—at hand she lies, in her gloomy sleeping chamber. How shall I describe it? The dome is of Russian design and all gilded, surmounted by a cross, with elegant, drooping chains; it was so large and grand, that at first sight it might have been mistaken for a small chapel. On the outside wal's, on tablets, were poetically and delicately written lines testifying to her buried genius. The glass and iron door of the "chapelle" is so constructed that the interior is visible to the visitor. It is just like a fairly sized studio; furnished with couches, chairs, rugs and carpets, pictures, easels, books and flowers; while facing you on a raised pedestal is a white marble bust of Marie herself, smiling as though to bid you welcome. All was charming, careless and artistic, and disputes the idea that this can be a grave. On the contrary, it seemed as though the artist must soon return.

Ah! how she loved life—with all the intensity of her gay and buoyant disposition. How she shivered at the thought of death! as it meant to her the conclusion of her aspirations and ambitions. I turned my eyes from gazing into her tomb to look at Paris. Yes; there it lay in the grey, misty light, away in the distance, just the same thudding, heartless city, panting on heedless as though no pain or death existed. How dearly Marie loved it, and how brilliant an ornament she was in its midst! How vivacious, how capricious, how vain, yet, how utterly charming she was; of so intense an originality, that as I stood gazing into her death chamber, I fell a-thinking thinking of her until it seemed impossible that she could be dead. How she loved with a great intensity each moment! For her, and for her aims and ambitions, life was all too short; she dreaded the circumstances that snatched from her opportunities that would never come again. Who that has read her diary, has not been impregnated with this idea of hers of how all too fleeting life is? She caressed and kissed each joy as it came to her, and held it with lingering fingers. What intense, unsatisfied longings she experienced, poring deep into the motive of things!

One short moment more and I must leave her. Yet, even as I lingered, I wondered whether in some far off land, some distant shore, her wondrous intelligence, her unfinished ambitions should find their consummation. Who knows?

Farewell, sweet Marie! I leave you sleeping, and if, perchance, some stray sunbeam shall find its way into your cold tomb, may it speak to you of the warm breath of the living world outside, so close to you, where you are never forgotten. For the rest, let angels guard you!

ULLAH.

LONDON, March 13.—There is considerable satisfaction expressed at the statement of the Right Hon. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state, in the House of Commons, that the defenceless state of the fortifications at Esquimalt will soon be remedied. The Canadian Government, he said, had offered to bear a part of the necessary expenditure, which the war office deem very fair, and their offer has been accepted and the repairing of the fortifications will proceed at once.

LONDON, March 13.—A special from Genoa states that Sir John Abbott's health is not in much better condition than when he first took up his residence in the south of France. In view of this the ex-Premier of Canada has decided to return to Canada almost immediately. On March 22, he will leave Genoa and will embark on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm for New York.

Weak Stomach strengthened by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

WEST KOOTENAY PROGRESS.

Rich Mineral Samples at the Provincial Museum—Development of the Various Claims.

The Latest News From Kettle River and Boundary Creek—Townsite and Smelter Gossip.

Mr. John Fannin, curator of the Provincial Museum, received a few days ago a case of specimens from the group of mines now being worked on Boundary Creek by the Spokane and Great Northern Mining company and others. The developments are important, and the assays show the richness of the properties.

The American Boy—On this mine there are two shafts sunk, one 45 feet and the other about 35 feet, cutting the ore vein which is two to four feet thick in soft country rock. From this mine there are several hundred tons of ore on the dump. The ore assays from 40 to 900 ounces in silver and $10 to $25 gold. An experimental shipment of 26 sacks of ore averaged 257 ounces silver, $10 gold and 22 per cent. lead per ton. Profit over all expenses, $130 per ton.

The American Girl—A fine shoot of silver-lead ore has here been opened. A sample of ore sacked for shipment assayed $450 gold and 301 ounces of silver per ton.

The Black Bess—The ore on this claim shows high grade mineral in the outcrop. The first two tests gave 180 to 325 ounces to the ton in silver.

The Providence—The first five assays of Providence ore averaged $840 per ton, and the shipment sample yielded 150 ounces silver and $12 per ton gold.

The Elkhorn, Tacoma, "D. A." and "S. F."—All show in the workings the same grade of ore as the Providence.

The None-Such—This mine has 400 feet of development, showing three distinct ore veins. No. 1, $25 to $65 free gold; No. 2, $30 to $250 gold, silver and lead. There are two cross cuts and two tunnels on this property, fully showing the quantity of the ore body.

The Republic—This claim produces ore assaying $30 to $250 gold, silver and lead.

The Mountain Chief—The ore vein on the "M. C." has been developed by 300 feet surface work and an open cut on the vein 150 feet long, 8 to 15 feet deep; and two shafts sunk on the ore body, 15 and 45 deep respectively. The assays show $10 to $1,000 gold, and 5 to 40 oz. silver per ton.

The Number Seven — Assays from this mine give $30 to $450 silver and gold; concentrates 10 1; tested to be worth $250 to $800 gold and silver.

The Stanton, Ellensburg, Ophir and No. 8—All show the same results as the No. 7.

The Mabel shows $35 to $150 in gold and silver.

The Lincoln—200 oz. to 600 oz. silver.

The City of Paris gives a gold-copper ore; value, $30 to $80 gold and 6 per cent. copper.

The Cook claim—40 to 60 per cent. lead and 25 to 150 oz. silver.

The Copper mine—A promising one; assays not to hand yet.

The Deadwood—$15 to $30 gold.

The Gold Bar shows sixteen inches of solid ore carrying $35 to $250 in gold, silver and lead.

The Great Northern also shows a well defined lead of gold and galena, and the "World's Fair" shows an immense body of mineral carrying gold, silver and copper. Occasional seams of rich free gold ore occur in the cropping.

In addition to the quartz workings, on all of which development work has been done, large returns of coarse gold have been found in the gravel, and an application has been made to the Government for a lease of 160 acres of ground for hydraulicing.

On Myers creek, at the mouth, near Kettle river, is situated a coal seam, owned and developed by D. C. Corbin, of Spokane Falls. The seam opened on the property is from six to eight feet thick and is good coking coal. A railway is surveyed from Meyer creek Marcus, on the line of the Spokane Falls and Northern railway, which will carry the coal and the ores from Boundary creek to the Spokane and other smelters.

Messrs. R. C. Adams, of Montreal (representing Canadian capitalists) and H. P. Palmerston, of Spokane (representing large American money interests) have purchased the Eholt ranch at the mouth of Boundary creek for nearly $18,000. About eighty acres of the property will be laid out as a town site, and a plot for recorder's office has been offered to the Government. An extensive smelter plant will be erected on the property, as the developments on the surrounding mines show a body of high grade ore, and coal, iron and limestone are to be had within easy distance.

A fine seam of coking coal has also been opened on the McConnell property at the mouth of Rock creek on the Kettle river. The seam on this property is also six feet wide; it has been opened for fifty feet and cross-cut, and two shafts have been sunk on the coal, one twenty and one fifty feet deep.

Mr. M. Lumby, the gold commissioner of the district, is now in town, and states that he was requested to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of opening up the district with good roads. Mr. Lumby estimates that fully 10,000 people will come into the Kettle River and Boundary Creek districts this year, and predicts that as prospecting goes on many rich finds will be brought to light.

There are many other claims recorded on the North Fork of the Kettle, on Fourth of July creek and in other localities in this district, most of which show splendid ores; and on Grand Prairie along the banks of the Kettle there is some of the finest farm land in the Province.

There is some splendid cedar and tamarac timber on the North Fork, and at the falls on Boundary creek a sawmill is in process of erection. Stores, blacksmith's shop and hotel are to be established by the mining companies and capitalists interested in the Boundary creek claims, and altogether it seems that the belt of country lying north of the boundary line and between Fort Sheppard and Osoyoos, will in the next few months go forward with a bound and become one of the best ore producing centres in West Kootenay.

MONTE CARLO WELLS.

Penal Servitude for Eight Years for Extensive Frauds on a Woman.

LONDON, March 14.—Charles Wells, otherwise known as Monte Carlo Wells, was sentenced to-day to penal servitude for eight years on conviction of perpetrating extensive frauds in having obtained large sums of money from Miss Catharine Phillmore and others. The evidence showed that Wells, who became notorious through his alleged successful "plunging" at Monte Carlo, in which he claimed he was backed by an American, had obtained $45,000 from Miss Phillmore on condition that she should receive $50,000 out of the profits of an invention intended to diminish the consumption of fuel in furnaces. The lady got no returns whatever, and it appeared that Wells had taken no steps to complete the patent. Miss Phillmore sued Wells in civil proceedings, and on the evidence presented Mr. Justice Wright pointed out that the public prosecutor ought to be communicated with. On the day following the hearing of the case, Wells sailed from Plymouth in his luxuriously furnished yacht Palais, a vessel of five hundred tons. Wells sailed with the intention of reaching Portugal. He touched at Cherbourg and then went to Havre, only to find that his movements had been followed and the police were on his track. On instructions from London, Wells was arrested at Havre and the yacht seized by the authorities. The French police found on board a beautiful young woman named Jane Pernaud, who had accompanied Wells on his career of adventure. She was released and Wells extradited to England. After a prolonged effort to escape punishment he has now been convicted.

UNDER THE JAPANESE FLAG.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha to Establish Two Very Important Steamship Lines.

Their Modern Vessels to be Built in England, Suitable for Service as Cruisers.

Captain MacMillan, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line of steamships, operated from Japan, spent yesterday in Victoria, on his way to London in the interest of the largest steamboat scheme in which the Japanese have yet figured. Matters had not been finally settled when he left Yokohama, the subsidy bill passed by the Lower House not having, at that time, received the assent of the Upper Chamber. That the measure would pass was, however, all but certain, so the scheme may now be referred to as having already reached a satisfactory consummation. The Nippon Yushen Kaisha steamers have, in the past, done considerable business between Australia and Japan, besides participating in the profits of the coasting trade. The voyages to the Antipodes, the first of which were made by Captain MacMillan, proved successful in every sense, and the company became impressed with the belief that a line of fast and thoroughly equipped vessels plying at regular intervals would prove highly profitable, especially if operated in connection with a second line running from Yokohama to London, via Indian ports. The matter was laid before the representatives of the people of Japan in Parliament, and was received with favor—the Japanese are very anxious to see a creditable merchant navy under their flag—and an amount of subsidy was finally agreed upon. As soon as this subsidy by the passage of the bill becomes law, the contract will be awarded in England for the construction of the fine new steamships to be utilized, and Captain MacMillan will oversee their building. Hence it is that his present trip to England, which was originally intended to be of nine months duration, will probably detain him in the old land for the better part of two years.

"The C.P.R. people have revolutionized ocean trade," said Capt. MacMillan yesterday, "they give their passengers such splendid attention and such excellent accommodation in every way that tourists soon learn to expect and demand similar good treatment wherever they go, and the other lines have to bestir themselves or lose business. Consequently our new steamers, while not as large as the Empresses, will be just as handsome and just as luxuriously appointed.

"We shall make monthly trips to Australia at first, and I am certain will find plenty of business—the field is practically undeveloped. The new ships will be fast and thoroughly modern. They will, I expect, be armored in part, and armed, for they are to be utilized by the Japanese Government as cruisers in time of war, the arrangement being similar to that made by the British authorities for the use of the Empresses should the occasion ever arise for their being pressed into service."

KASLO-SLOCAN WAGON ROAD.

We have provided liberally for the opening up of the promising agricultural and mineral sections of the Province. Of course it is not our intention to make a road to every farmer's back door or to every miner's or prospector's cabin, but it is the policy of the Government to enable all those who are willing to assist in the development of the resources of the Province to do so on the most favorable and advantageous terms.—*Budget speech of Hon. Mr. Turner, Monday, March 13, 1893.*

TO THE EDITOR:—May I ask you to publish alongside of this extract the following letter, which arrived by a long overdue mail this evening:

KASLO, B.C., February 25, 1893.

Messrs Green & Buchanan, Victoria, B.C.:

GENTLEMEN:—To give you some idea of the urgency and importance of an appropriation for the Kaslo-Slocan wagon road, and the absolute necessity of the same being made available at the earliest possible moment, I give you some facts bearing on the subject. A few days since Mr. George Hughes gave notice that unless other parties did something toward keeping the road in repair it would soon become impassable and he would withdraw his teams at once. We appointed a committee and thoroughly canvassed the town, result $270, not sufficient to be of any service. We called a public meeting, appointed another committee to make an assessment, grading each individual and concern according to their interests, viz.: Towsite, $200; G. T. & D. P. Kane, $100 each; on down the line, to $5. By this means we have raised about $1,200, which, judiciously expended, we trust to keep up communication with the mines till Government aid is secured. Our people have been assessed and taxed for public improvements until it has become very burdensome, and there is a strong feeling in favor of the Government being made acquainted with our pressing necessities and asked to grant us relief as soon as possible. The mines never looked better than now and the influx of population has begun to arrive. Trusting you may meet with success,—for the several committees I represent,

I am sincerely, yours,
RENDALL H. KEMP.

The substance of this letter reached Victoria by telegraph some days since. It has been already published, and members of the Government who have been interviewed upon the subject have expressed themselves as disposed to recognize the fact that the people of Kaslo have some claim to consideration. But, up to the present, no decision has been reached as to the form in which aid to these people can be given or as to the amount that the Government can afford to expend upon this particular road.

The representatives of the Kaslo-Slocan camp who are in the city are willing to stake their case upon the principle laid down in the above quoted extract from the Finance Minister's speech. The people of Kaslo have been willing to assist in the construction of their road to the extent of $30,000, besides many thousands more spent in other public works.

They claim that there is nothing in sight in the Province, and that there never was anything in sight in the Province, of equal magnitude or promise with the ores in sight in the Slocan camp.

They believe that wealth which will run into the tens of millions will be produced by that camp within the next five years—wealth which will attract many thousands of people to the Province, which will stimulate the construction of railways, develope coal mining, ranching, and agricultural interests—wealth which will diffuse itself throughout the Province and constitute the basis for the development of the mining business throughout the interior of British Columbia.

That they may develope this camp as Mr. Turner puts it, "on the most favorable and advantageous terms," they ask the Government to come to their assistance now; before the mines shut down; before the freighting teams are shipped out of the Province; before the uncollected subscriptions which they hold have lapsed through the expiration of the time fixed for the completion of the road; before those who have been, freely putting up their money are exhausted and discouraged.

KASLO.

Mrs. Grandpere: "Why, Bridget, I heard of the death of poor Tim, your husband, and that you were married again; and now, poor girl, is it possible—your second husband, too?" Bridget (in deep mourning): "Oh, no, mum. He's all right. But I always promised meself whin-iver I could afford it, I wud put on mournin' for poor dear Tim, and it's very well off I am, mum, since I'm married this time, mum."

A clerk (who is dismissed by his employer, says to him when he is taking his final leave): "Well, sir, this dismissal will cost a good many people their lives." "Do you mean to threaten me?" demanded his employer. "Not at all. It simply means that I am going to become a doctor."

NEW YORK, March 13.—Harry Kernell, the famous Irish comedian, died in Bloomingdale Insane asylum this afternoon. He was taken to the asylum from his home last October, when he first manifested signs of insanity.

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WARNING.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are warned against trespassing or purchasing any part of the lands comprised in the following pre-emption records on Campbell River or Duncan's Bay about the so called town of Duluth, as all the following parties are persons purchasing therefrom are trespassers. We are informed that some of these persons have had a portion of the land surveyed as townsite and are endeavoring to impose the lots on the public:

Name.	No. of P.R.	Date.	Acr's.
F. Nurnus	222	4th Sep. 1889	160
M. Phipps	176	17th Dec. 1889	160
A. J. Galergno	514	7th Oct. 1891	160
Brown & Crawford	558	7th Dec. 1891	320
John McKenzie	587	4th Jan. 1892	160
Campbell & Smith	603	20th Feb. 1892	320
J. M. Leigh	660	6th June 1892	160

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