THE CITY COUNCIL.

The School Loan Must Have Public Endorsation Before the Estimates Are Approved.

Deeds of Sites to Be Requested From the Government—Aldermen's Indemnity Increased.

The Board of Aldermen sat in committee of the whole last evening to consider proposed by-laws. There were present Mayor Beaven, in the chair, and Ald. McKillican, Bragg, Henderson, McTavish, Munn and Belyea.

The by-law for a loan of $10,000 for park purposes was reported complete.

The estimates submitted by the School Board, amounting to $110,000, for new school buildings and sites, were next taken up.

The Mayor suggested in this connection a change in the form of the school loans by-law, which, as introduced by Ald. Bragg, specified the amounts to be devoted to each of the proposed schools. After consultation with the City Barristers, he had come to the conclusion that the by-law should simply ask for the sum of $110,000 "for educational purposes," leaving the disposition of the money in the hands of Council, before whom the board's proposal must come for approval. He thought to specify the amounts would be fatal to the by-law, as the ratepayers of one ward, while favorable to the new school there, might be inclined to vote against the grant for another ward's school. The City Barristers recommended that the Council should first consider and determine upon the estimates of the board.

ALD. BRAGG moved that the sum of $15,500 included in the amount proposed to be borrowed, and intended for repairs and working expenses, be held over for further consideration.

ALD. BELYEA seconded the motion, as he objected to borrowing any money for working expenses, which certainly ought to be paid out of each year's revenue.

The motion carried, and the amount accordingly stands over.

On the proposition for the expenditure of $35,000 for a new high school building in the Central ward,

ALD. BELYEA objected to spending any money on a building on a site which was not the property of the corporation. The present school site, upon which it was intended to put the new building, was the property of the Government, with whom some arrangement should be made before any money was spent on a building.

ALD. MUNN took the same view, and had no doubt that a by-law put before the people for a building on a site that did not belong to them would be defeated. He thought the people were already restive about the numerous agencies for spending their money—the Government, the school trustees, the police commissioners, the license board, etc.

ALD. BRAGG thought the amount might very well stand over, as the new high school was really not needed. The two ward schools were, however, a disgrace to the city, and on the Work estate particularly there should be a new one immediately.

ALD. BELYEA said it seemed to him that the suggestion made that separate by-laws should be submitted for each of the schools was explained by the remarks of Ald. Bragg, who represented a very populous ward, whose ratepayers might turn out to a man to vote for their own school and defeat the by-laws for the others.

ALD. MCKILLICAN held that a new central or high school was very badly needed. He called attention to the unsanitary condition of the central school for want of drainage, and thought the street committee should give attention to the improper condition of the sewers in that neighborhood.

THE MAYOR thought it would be a good plan to communicate with the Government at once, to have sites transferred to the city, and he would have the City Clerk write to-morrow. As to the drainage complained of, the fault was not that of the Street committee, who had no power to enter upon the Government property.

ALD. BELYEA suggested that the by-law should be submitted and the sites obtained before the estimates were approved. Then, if the people granted the money, and the Government gave the sites, the Council could approve the estimates. If they were approved first, then the Council would be liable for the money, no matter what happened the by-law.

The consideration of the estimates was then deferred; and the proposed by-law for granting aid to the School board for educational purposes was taken into consideration. The amounts of money were left in blank until a later stage, when more information is available. The by-law was reported and the committee asked leave to sit again.

ALD. BRAGG announced that Ald. Miller had left him a request in writing to go on with his "remuneration" by-law.

ALD. BELYEA objected to going on with this by-law with the promoter and two other members of the Council absent.

On motion the by-law was read a first time, Ald. Belyea alone dissenting. Ald. McTavish had already left the meeting. The second reading was then also taken, and the Council went into committee of the whole.

The by-law provides for making the aldermanic remuneration $400 instead of $200 as at present. The by-law was reported and stands for third reading.

ALD. HENDERSON wished to have the Council go on with the Municipal Council by-law, but the Mayor said that the by-law had been withdrawn according to his endorsement. The principal object was to change the night of meeting, and this could be fixed by introducing another by-law.

The Council adjourned at 10 o'clock until Monday next, when the Sewerage Commissioners' by-law will be taken up.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

An American Report That She is Not Far From Being a Mormon Convert.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 21.—Liliuokalani, the dethroned queen of Hawaii, may become a Mormon. Brigham Johnstone, formerly missionary to the Sandwich islands, is in receipt of a communication from her, in which she expresses love for the saints and their creed. While president of the mission he formed her acquaintance, and she attended services of the Latter Day saints several times. When he left she requested that he communicate with her, and in answer to his communication the following letter has been received:

To Brigham Johnstone—Greeting:—Your letter of October 30 has been received some time and contents noted. I am thankful to you for the encouragement and the thoughts therein expressed, pertaining to the hereafter, and I shall take heed of the same. I am pleased to inform you that your sentiments have been a solace to me, and have buoyed me up in these days of trouble which have rested on me and my kingdom. I have been relieved in calling on the Almighty. He has given me peace. I called upon Him and he heard me through Makino and others about your temple, and those connected therewith. I have great respect for them and sympathy with them in struggling on in the great work of Christianity. Give my love to the Hawaiian people there and to you all. Respectfully,

(Signed) LILIUOKALANI.

Washington Palace, April 6, 1893.

THE SLOCAN COUNTRY.

All the Ore Found There of High Grade—"Riches of Croesus."

SEATTLE, April 21.—B. N. White, of Spokane, and a holder of valuable mining properties, is at the Occidental. He says:

"There are between three and four hundred people passing through Spokane each week into the mining districts of this state and British Columbia. I believe that Slocan will become the best camp of these letter days. I have never heard a bad report come from that district, and the fact that ore has been hauled out of there all winter on sleighs convinces people that there is something big behind it. The Washington mine has 550 tons, averaging $150, at Kaslo waiting transportation. The Freddy Lee has shipped out lots of ore, the Mountain Chief and Dardanelles and a number of others have all been sending ore to Kaslo, which will soon be shipped to smelters at San Francisco or Montana.

"The beauty of the ore found in the Slocan is that it is all high grade. All a man has to do is to find the lead, the ore is always of the highest quality. The most remarkable natural finds in that country were the discovery of a huge galena boulder weighing 100 tons, of solid ore, which runs $150 to the ton. It is lead and silver and worth $15,000. It squares eight feet. The parties who bought it intend keeping it until a railroad is constructed into the district, when it will be brought out and sent to London. Whoever finds the ledge from which that boulder came will be as rich as Crœsus."

EARL DERBY.

Death of a Prominent British Statesman—A Son of "the Rupert of Debate."

Sketch of His Career and That of His Successor, Canada's Governor-General.

LONDON, April 21.—The Earl of Derby died at 8:30 this (Friday) evening after a lingering illness.

Right Hon. Edward Stanley, fifteenth Earl of Derby, was born at Knowsley, Lancashire, July 21, 1826, and was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a First-Class in classics in 1848. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in 1848, but was elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he represented as Lord Stanley till he succeeded to the Peerage. In March, 1852, he was elected Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's (his father's) first administration. In 1855, Lord Palmerston offered him the vacancy in the Colonial Office created by the death of Sir W. Molesworthy; but although ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the Crown, Lord Stanley remained true to his party and declined the tempting offer. As Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-59, he superintended the transfer of India from the control of the East India Company to the Crown. He again became Secretary of State in Lord Derby's third administration in July 1866, and held the office till Mr. Gladstone came into power in 1868. He was installed Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1869, and on his father's death in October, 1869, became a Peer.

He was again entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office under Mr. Disraeli in 1874, but differences arising between him and other members of the Cabinet on the Eastern question he resigned in 1878, explaining in the House that he was opposed to the proposed seizure of Cyprus by means of an expedition from India. Not approving of the foreign policy of the Government, he withdrew from the Lancashire Union of Conservative Associations in April, 1879, and in the same year withdrew from the Conservative party. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet from 1882 to 1885, but in 1886 took the Unionist side on the Irish question. Lord Derby was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in 1874. Before his succession to the Peerage he served as member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase, Cambridge University Commission, Indian Army Organization Commission, and other important positions.

In 1870 he married the Dowager Duchess of Salisbury. He left the Gladstone party on Home Rule question and since as a Unionist has co-operated with his former friends the Conservatives, though without taking any prominent part, for which his indifferent health was largely responsible. The Earldom of Derby is the second oldest in the British peerage, having been created in 1485, that of Shrewsbury having been established in 1442. The long line of Earls of Derby has produced a number of brilliant statesmen, among the most distinguished of whom was the father of the deceased nobleman. The heir to the title and estates is Frederick Arthur Stanley, G. C. B., known here as Lord Stanley of Preston, and at present Governor-General of Canada.

His Excellency has had by no means a small military experience, having, when Col. Stanley, served in his father's cabinet as a Lord of the Admiralty; being financial secretary for war in Mr. Disraeli's ministry in 1877, he became financial Secretary to the Treasury a few months later. Col. Stanley, who had served as captain in the Grenadier Guards, was appointed Secretary of State for War in 1878, going out of office with his party in 1880. In Lord Salisbury's Government he was Secretary of State for the Colonies from June, 1885, till February, 1886, and in the Cabinet of August, 1886, was appointed President of the Board of Trade, being raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Stanley of Preston. He was appointed Viceroy of Canada in May, 1888, being sworn in the succeeding June. He married, in 1864, Lady Constance Villiers, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon, who with him has shared the honors and has at the same time exercised with him the functions pertaining to the highest office in Canada.

THE INJUNCTION CONTINUED

Mr. Justice Crease Gives Judgment in the Case of DeCosmos v. the Telephone Co.

The Action is to Be Brought Down for Trial at as Early a Date as Possible.

Mr. Justice Crease yesterday delivered judgment in the case of Hon. Amos De Cosmos v. the Esquimalt and Victoria Telephone company. The action was brought to restrain the telephone company from erecting their poles in front of certain property owned by Mr. DeCosmos, and which it was alleged would be greatly injured thereby. On motion of the plaintiff an injunction was granted some three weeks ago restraining the telephone company from going on with the work, and later on Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q C., for the company, moved before Mr. Justice Crease to dissolve the injunction. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, by the judgment delivered yesterday, continued the injunction until the trial of the action, at the same time suggesting to the plaintiffs that the trial should be expedited as much as possible. Mr. Helmcken promised to bring the case on with all possible despatch and it is probable it will come up some time within three weeks.

The outcome is looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as in case it should be decided that the telephone company has no right to erect their poles in front of property without first obtaining the consent of the owners, there will probably be a number of similar objections raised, the result of which would undoubtedly be to considerably lessen the number of poles now on the streets. It is stated that in view of the fact that the action will come up for trial at so early a date, there will be no appeal from the judgment delivered yesterday.

SUPREME COURT.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J., and Walkem, J.)

April 20, 1893.

Wilson vs. Perrin.—Action for false imprisonment. The plaintiff recovered a verdict and judgment and issued execution, which was returned *nulla bona*. On examination as a judgment debtor, it appeared that defendant had conveyed certain property to his brother shortly before judgment and had no means or property in his own name.

Defendant made a motion to the Divisional court against the verdict and judgment and for a new trial upon the ground of misdirection, improper reception of evidence, and that there was no evidence that the defendant caused the arrest of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff moved in chambers, before Drake, J., for security for his costs on defendant's motion to the Divisional court, and relied on Order LVIII, Rule 15, (684): "Such deposit or other security for the costs to be occasioned by any appeal, shall be made or given as may be directed by the full court or a judge." And Rule 20, (689): "Order LVIII shall, as far as applicable, (as to notices of appeal or otherwise) apply to appeals to the Divisional court."

Robert Cassidy for plaintiff.

H. Barnard for defendant.

It was contended for the defendant that his motion for a new trial was not an appeal within the meaning of these rules, and that there was no power to order the defendant to give the security.

Drake, J., delivered the following judgment:

"It appears to me that if a notice of motion is simply for a new trial which, of course, can only be grounded upon certain circumstances, e. g., that the verdict is against the weight of evidence, misdirection, improper admission of evidence, etc., it is not intended that security for costs should be allowed. It is impossible that the notice which the defendant has given in this matter goes beyond a simple notice of motion for a new trial, and may be considered, in fact, an appeal notice; if so it cannot be dealt with by the Divisional court. The Divisional court cannot deal with appeals from judgments of the court below in matters of this kind. It can only deal with a motion for a new trial; and, as far as the notice of motion goes beyond that, it may be struck out. Upon a motion for a new trial simply, I do not think the court should order security for costs. (Heckscher vs. Crosley, 1891, 1 Q B. 224. Walklin vs. Johns 7 T.L.R. 181). Rule 689 reads, "Order LVIII. shall, as far as applicable (as to notices of appeal and otherwise), * * apply to all appeals to Divisional court." I do not think a motion for a new trial can be held to come under the description of "a notice of appeal."

Summons dismissed.

From this judgment the plaintiff appealed.

Robert Cassidy, for the appeal, argued: The defendant's motion to the Divisional court is a motion by way of appeal within the meaning of the rules. The common law motion against the verdict and for a new trial, to the court in which the action was pending, sitting *en banc*, might not be an appeal in the strict sense of the term; but all motions to the Divisional court here, are appeals, the Divisional court, as such, having a purely appellate jurisdiction. The defendant's motion asks that the judgment below be set aside; it also, in effect, asks a final judgment for defendant, since it submits that there was no evidence to connect the defendant with the arrest, and under rule 446, upon motions for new trials, the Divisional court has all the powers of the full court to reverse the judgment below, and give a final judgment. The cases of Heckscher vs. Crossley, 1891, 1 Q B. 224, and Walklin vs. Johns, 7 T.L.R. 181, are distinguishable, as, in England, the Divisional court is not given power to grant security for costs on any appeals to that court, while here the effect of rule 689 is to give our Divisional court that power upon all appeals to it. Defendant's contention is that "all appeals or otherwise" means only appeals from interlocutory orders, which, in his construction, are the only appeals to the Divisional court.

The power could not have been intended to be applicable to appeals from interlocutory orders only, as it is not usual to grant security for costs on such appeals; but was intended to cover such motions by way of appeal from verdicts and judgments on the main case as the defendant has here made. "The general rule is that poverty is no bar to a litigant. There is an exception in the case of appeals, but here the appellant has had the benefit of a decision. And so an insolvent party is not excluded from the courts, but only prevented, if he cannot find security, from dragging his opponent from one court to another." (Bowen, L. J., in Cowell v. Taylor, 31 ch., D at p. 38.)

G. H. Barnard, contra, relied on the reasoning in the judgment appealed from.

Judgment reserved.

Adams v. N. Electric Tramway and Light Company.—Motion by defendants for a new trial. Robert Cassidy for defendants; H. D. Helmcken for plaintiff. Adjourned one week.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

APRIL 20, 1893.

Rithet v. Union Steamship Co.—To amend statement of claim. Order by consent, amendment to be made within two days. A. L. Belyea for plaintiff; A. St. G. Hamersley for defendant.

Yorkshire Guarantee Co. v. Clinton—To set aside judgment. Order made to set aside judgment on payment of costs by defendant, and four days given for delivery of statement of defence. A. L. Belyea for plaintiff; L. Crease for defendant.

NAVAL REVIEW.

Official Programme of the Arrangements for the Great Demonstration.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20.—The navy department has issued the following programme of arrangements in connection with the naval review at New York:—

First—A banquet by the chamber of commerce to the officers of the review fleet on the evening of the 27th inst.

Second—A reception at the city hall, New York, by the mayor to the officers of the naval review fleet at 2 p.m., April 28. Carriages will be provided by the Chamber of Commerce to take the officers from Forty-second street, North river, to the city hall.

Third—This reception will be followed by a land parade of marines and sailors from the United States vessels and from such of the foreign vessels as may be willing to join. The men to land at Forty-second street, North river, march by Forty-second street to Fifth avenue, then to Fourteenth street, then to Broadway, then by the city hall, then to embark at Mission point to return to their ships.

Fourth—The army steamer General Meigs has been detailed to take the Duke de Veragua and his suite during the review and will follow in line with the reviewing vessel. Major-General Schofield and Rear-Admiral Belknap will accompany the Duke de Veragua; Commander Goodrich has been detailed to take charge of the General Meigs.

Fifth—It has been agreed that the ministers, representing the different countries, shall present their officers to the president on board of the Dolphin.

Sixth—There will be given a banquet on the night of the 27th by the Grant Monument Association, at which Secretary Herbert will be present.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ROME, April 21.—The marriage of Prince Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marie, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and the Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma, was celebrated to-day with considerable pomp and ceremony, and in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, at the Villa Panore, Via Reggio. There were two ceremonies, the civil and the religious. The bride was robed in a magnificent gown of white corded silk, covered with a network of the finest pearls, and wore a diamond necklace that four times encircled her neck. The groom was in full military uniform, while the breast of his tunic was covered with nearly a score of medals and decorations, including the decoration of the order of St. Stanislaus, bestowed upon him by the Czar of Russia.

The Prince's mother, the Princess Clementine, stood by her side during the ceremony, and in the group immediately behind the couple were the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, the members of the cabinet, and many people distinguished in military and diplomatic circles. At the close of the religious ceremony, which was performed with all the pomp of the Greek church, a wedding breakfast was served to two hundred guests, at which the future happiness of Bulgaria was toasted in overflowing bumpers.

The groom is the youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and the Princess Clementine of Orleans, daughter of King Louis Phillipe, and is consequently closely related to the royal families of Great Britain and Belgium. He is 32 years of age, has never before been married, is extremely intellectual and speaks seven languages. In 1887 he accepted the Bulgarian crown from the delegates from Sofia.

The bride is the daughter of Robert, Duke of Parma. She is 23 years of age. The wedding was originally fixed for April 10, but was postponed until to-day at the request of the bride for personal reasons. The Prince will maintain a magnificant court at Sofia. During the last month he has bought 700 gala liveries for lackeys, several gala coaches and many coaches and horses.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

TORONTO, April 21.—Two hundred delegates from all parts of the province met here to-day at the call of the Royal Templars of Temperance to discuss Mr. Master's bill to prohibit the sale of liquors over the bar. A resolution approving of the bill was and a deputation appointed to wait on the Government in connection with it. To-night, on hearing the report, which was that the Government was ready to pass a prohibitory law as soon as the legality of such legislation could be tested, a resolution regretting the Government's attitude was passed.

THE TURF.

DERBY SWEEPSTAKES.

The British Columbia Derby Sweepstakes guaranteed by Messrs. Jackson and Stevenson, proprietors of the Delmonico and Bodega, of this city, is being largely patronized by subscribers from all parts of Canada and many cities of the American side. The Derby Sweepstakes, organized in Montreal, for many seasons past have been extensively subscribed to by local sportsmen, but so far the winning horses have failed to find owners in British Columbia. The drawing will take place at the Delmonico hotel on the 29th of next month, and will be in public, and conducted and supervised by two prominent citizens to ensure fair play to all parties, and any one holding the ticket that draws the favorite horse for this year's race will have little difficulty of disposing of his chance for $1,500 should he feel inclined. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and the one who draws the favorite will find a dozen people ready to buy it from him. Messrs. Jackson & Co., bookmakers and commission agents, have opened a big book on this year's race, and as they receive the latest betting quotations by cable, their patrons can rely upon getting full prices up to date.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Departure of the "Mogul"—Her Chinese Passengers Score a Point—"Puebla" Passengers.

A Dreary Outlook for the Sealers—Return of H. M. S. "Champion"—Wharf Notes.

In order to get back to Hongkong in time to catch the first shipments of tea this year, the N. P. R. steamship Mogul did not call here on her way to the Orient yesterday, and consequently the freight to have been shipped on her from this port will be held over from the steamship Victoria. As the U. S. authorities would not allow several of the Chinese to land in their territory, the Celestials had to be sent back on the Mogul.

The appended special was received by the COLONIST from Tacoma last evening: "Col. Wasson has admitted the thirty-two so-called actors on the steamer Mogul. There is much comment regarding the admission, as the proofs in many instances were very meagre. This leaves about 170 to be deported, or landed on British soil at $50 per head. The steamer Victoria, due in a few days from China, has also 215 alleged actors on board who will, of course, be landed as were the 32 to-day, as the same proofs will be offered and cannot be refused, as to-day's proceedings have established a precedent."

SEALING PROSPECTS DISMAL.

According to reports received up to date from sealing vessels, this year promises to be a most unprofitable one, especially for the schooners on the coast. The weather has so far protected seal life wonderfully and the furry animals are now getting close to Behring sea. It is hard to say just what luck the vessels will have which have gone to the Japan coast, but the general opinion is that their cruises will not be very paying. The owners of sealing craft are naturally anxious to get their indemnity from the Government, which, although allowed some time ago, has not as yet been received.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ARIETAS.

A private letter dated from Yokohama on March 26 has been received by Mr. J. Hilliard, one of the owners of the sealing schooner Arietas, from Mate Martin, of that vessel. It states that the trip across the Pacific from land to land was made in 42 days. The only accident which occurred on the voyage was the breaking of the jibboom, which was temporarily repaired and lasted until port was made, when it was removed and a new one substituted. The letter further states that the Arietas expected to leave Yokohama for sea on March 29.

BAD WEATHER IN THE NORTH.

The C. P. N. steamer Princess Louise arrived from the North early yesterday, having experienced disagreeable weather. There have been several snow storms in the North recently, and these, mingled with rains, make it anything but pleasant travelling. Only a few passengers arrived from the North by the steamer, among them being H. Kirkland, manager of the River's Inlet cannery, R. G. Cunningham and a person who had his foot badly cut at River's Inlet, and who has come down for hospital attention. As cargo, the Louise brought a big shipment of oolachans, part of which she landed at Nanaimo on her way down.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET.

H.M.S. Champion, which has just arrived from Callao, reports an uneventful trip up from Southern waters under sail; the only incident of the voyage was the loss overboard and prompt recovery of one of the sailors. The Melpomene is now at Callao, senior officer's ship. H M. S. Pheasant is at Valparaiso and H.M.S. Hyacinth at Honolulu. The flagship Warspite is *en route* to Sandy Point, the Pacific entrance to the Straits of Magellan, and her successor, the Royal Arthur, arrived at Las Palmas on April 1. H.M.S. Garnet, now at Esquimalt, will go out for firing exercise on Monday, returning on Tuesday morning. The Temeraire has not yet gone into commission.

WILL BE TRIED NEXT WEEK.

The action for damages arising out of the collision in Nanaimo harbor, on November 19, of the Cutch and Joan will be tried in the Vice-Admiralty Court next week, before Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Local Judge in Admiralty. The plaintiffs are the E. & N. Railway Company, owners of the Joan. They claim that the accident was caused by the Cutch, which should have gone around the Joan's stern, the latter having the right of way. The statement of defence has not yet been filed. Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q C., will appear for the E & N. Company; Messrs. Bodwell & Irving for the owners of the Cutch, the Union Steamship Company of Vancouver.

ARRANGING FOR SOUND EXCURSIONS.

By a summer arrangement, going into effect this week, the Sound steamer will make a trip from Tacoma to this port on Sundays, and will lie up at Tacoma on Monday instead of at Victoria on Saturday night as at present. This will enable the people of Seattle and Tacoma to take advantage of the Sunday holiday to visit Victoria, and for the convenience of these excursionists, when the City of Kingston resumes the run she will wait here Sunday nights until 10 o'clock.

FROM COQUIMBO.

H.M.S. Champion, Nymphe and Garnet now form the fleet of British warships riding at anchor in Esquimalt harbor, and all three are expected to remain for a month or two, so that their services may be counted upon in making the celebration of the Queen's Birthday a success. The Champion, which will probably be one of the ships assigned to patrol duty in Behring Sea during the summer arrived in port yesterday, sixty days from Caquimbo.

MALICIOUS AND UNTRUE.

The report circulated yesterday that the steamer Barbara Boscowitz struck a rock before returning to Victoria is contradicted by Capt. J. D. Warren, who had charge of the vessel. He states he went intentionally close to shore at Methlakahtla in order to effect a good landing, and if the vessel did strike anything it was the beach, which is so smooth and sandy that it could in no wise damage the vessel unless she was running at extraordinary speed.

IN NO WAY DAMAGED.

The steam schooner Alice Blanchard, which at one time made regular trips to Victoria, and which on the 5th inst. drifted into Yaquina Bay and there went high and dry on the sand spit, has been successfully pulled off by a tug. She shews little damage from her tussel with the sand.

A SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE.

The case of the C.P.N. Co. v. the steamer Wilmington, referred to yesterday as being set down for trial in the Admiralty court on Monday next, may possibly be settled before it is called. It is understood something in this direction is now being arranged.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

DISTRIBUTING COLD BY STREET MAINS.—Writing on the distribution of refrigeration, an engineer adds an interesting chapter to the record of central station work. This process is a reversal of that of steam-heating, the working fluid in the latter taking the heat from the central station to the consumer, and in refrigeration conveying the heat to the central station. In the refrigerating process a liquid of low boiling point is conveyed to the expansion coils. Here it is released from pressure, and, owing to its low boiling point, is vaporized, so taking up heat, which is carried in a latent form back to the central station, where the gas is again liquefied by pressure, and the heat is transferred to the sewer through the medium of the cooling water used on the condensers. The liquid is then returned to the mains. The experiment has been tried on a commercial scale in Denver, Col., since 1889, and in St. Louis, Mo., since 1890, the refrigerating mains having been gradually extended to a considerable part of the business portions of these cities. Anhydrous ammonia is used in the pipes. At a temperature of 80 degs. Fahr., it remains liquid under a pressure of about 10 pounds, while at a pressure of one atmosphere it boils at 30 degs. below zero. The serious difficulty in steam-heating is loss by radiation from the mains, but in refrigeration there is no loss on the way. New plants are projected in a number of cities.

STRANGE FOODS.—By-products of industry and seemingly unadapted substances have been tried recently as food for domestic animals, and a summary of many experiments, showing that food may exist where formerly unsuspected, has been published in France. Various seeds from which oil has been extracted have become already, in many places, an important addition to the ordinary food of farm animals. More novel and astonishing is the discovery that bits of kid and other waste skin from glove-making may suffice to nourish pigs, one of which ate only such food for six weeks, and not only swallowed it ravenously but gained rapidly in size. Lambs readily eat blood when mixed with their usual food. A singular food in the south of France is the excreta of silkworms—little pellets, without unpleasant smell or appearance, that contain the most nutritious portions of mulberry leaves, and are given hard worked horses in place of oats. In parts of Norway the diet of horses and cattle is fish during a portion of the year; and pigeons have become so accustomed to meat as to reject entirely their once favorite seeds.

THE INTEREST IN THE MICROBES.—In a recent address, Lord Salisbury stated that attention is being gradually diverted from the sciences depending upon reflection to those resting upon observation, and expressed past surprise that of the latter the science of medicine had not received greater tribute. But he now finds it to be a curious fact that the whole tendency of scientific thought appears to be rapidly concentrating upon the fields in which medicine reigns supreme. The infinitely minute beings which so deeply affect our existence in health or sickness, and which are so essential to us that able scientific men say that we consist of nothing else, are attracting more and more attention. He predicts that for the generation to come the investigation of these creatures, which have been revealed by new methods of research and by singularly patient labor, will figure more largely in the scientific field than any other study. This is the special domain and privilege of medicine.

THE UNMELTED METAL.—Osmium, a bluish-white substance that was discovered nearly a century ago in the residue of dissolved platinum ores, has been lately proven by M. Joly, the French chemist, to be the most infusible of all metals. In the intense heat of the electric arc, which M. Moissan the other day caused to produce diamonds, the refractory ruthenium was speedily melted, but osmium showed scarcely a trace of fusion. Little use can be made of the metal on account of its infusibilty, but its alloy with iridium is of some value as the best material known for the tips of gold pens. Osmium is also the heaviest metal, its specific gravity being 22,477, while that of gold is 19,265, lead, 11,367; iron, 7.79, and lithium, the lightest, only 0.594.

MOUSTACHED WOMAN.—It is rather surprising to read that Dr. S. Weissenberg has noticed moustaches on about ten per cent. of the women met on the streets of Constantinople. Dr. D. G. Brinton finds that in Philadelphia less than three per cent. of the women have upper lips that are visibly hairy, but the scientific value of this observation is greatly reduced by the fact that hair-removers are much used in the latter city. Dr. Weissenberg believes that moustaches are most common among Armenian women, but Dr. Brinton declares that the women of Madrid are not far behind.

A PRACTICAL HINT.—The decorations of walls prove to have a very important influence upon gas bills. From results from Dr. Sumpner it has been calculated that with different decorations a room would be equally lighted by the following candle-powers: Black cloth, 100; dark brown paper, 87; blue paper, 72; clean yellow paint, 60; clean wood, 60; dirty wood, 80; cartridge paper, 20; white-wash, 15. Only about one-sixth as much illumination is necessary for the white-washed room as for the same room papered in dark brown.

The highest barometric pressure ever recorded is believed to have been observed at Irkutsk, Jan. 14, the corrected reading being 31.8 inches. It was attended by very low temperature. At Irkutsk the thermometer reached 51.3° below zero, and in the north of Sweden it fell to 76° below, or 38° below the freezing point of mercury.

A French botanist records that the same flower of an orchid emits decidedly different odors at different times, and that there is even a very remarkable periodicity in the development of the perfume of certain orchids.

A French experimenter has shown that a goat easily endures 1000 times as much morphine as would narcotize a man.

An examination of the air, water and soil of Spitzbergen has revealed an almost total absence of bacteria.

A MISSISSIPPI CYCLONE.

MERIDEN, Miss., April 20.—Passengers on the train which reached here early this morning gave particulars of a frightful tornado that crossed Jasper and Clarke counties yesterday afternoon. The cyclone originated in Jasper county, 35 miles south of here, and travelled in a northwesterly direction. The settlement, consisting of negro cabins, was destroyed and many unfortunates perished. Col. Berris' magnificent plantation was swept clean, but fortunately none of the family were injured. Several negroes were badly hurt. From this point to Barnet, 30 miles south of here, the storm was especially severe.

Dr. T. J. Krouse, one of the largest plantation owners in the South, was a heavy loser. Every stick of timber on his place was carried away, every house demolished and Dr. Krouse badly injured. His son has his skull crushed and his wife and daughter are slightly hurt.

A negro on Dr. Krouse's plantation, named Henry German, with a wife and nine children, are imprisoned under the ruins of their cabin, while fire from the overturned kitchen stove is slowly reaching the poor wretches. Other negro inmates of the cabins on the place are bruised badly.

Three miles east of Barnet the wind struck the neighborhood of Farmer Thompson's place. His dwelling was swept away, his legs broken, and several members of his family slightly bruised. John Smith's house was levelled, and he received serious injuries. Frank McCormick's turpentine still is ruined. B. F. Leggett's store is destroyed and his stock of merchandise is now hanging on the branches of the neighboring trees. A little further on three negro cabins were struck, two negroes killed and several badly wounded. Twenty miles east of Barnet the storm crossed the Memphis and Ohio railway track, tearing down three miles of telegraph poles and wires for a distance of five miles along the track of the New Orleans and Northeastern railway, down to the crossing of the Memphis and Ohio tracks.

North of Schuberta, the storm worked havoc among the negro cabins on different plantations. Reports of damage are coming in slowly, but such as are received indicate an awful loss of life and property all along the track of the hurricane. For thirty miles the cyclone's path is strewn with the carcases of horses and cattle and all description of life stock, while all crops are ruined. The loss will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

HEAVY STORMS.

ST. PAUL, April 20.—A heavy snow fell last night and to-day in north-western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota, and to-night extends all over these States. Fergus Falls, Minnesota, reports a fall of ten inches and still falling, being the heaviest in four years. Five inches fell during the day at Montevideo. Osakis, Minn., reports one of the worst snowstorms of the season; thirteen inches fell up to 7 o'clock to-night, when there were no signs of the storm abating. When the snow turns to rain there will be a heavy flood.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20. — Lake Michigan is being swept by one of the worst easterly gales experienced in years. The sea is running very high and tugs are unable to venture out of the harbor. A vessel is ashore at the head of Juneau avenue. The worst features of the gale at this port is the probable loss of twenty lives by the washing away of a house over the crib at the terminus of the new waterworks tunnel. No men are in sight, and it is believed they were swept away; but they may be in the air lock below. Five or six men can be seen clinging to the machinery and timbers of the waterworks crib. The water is sweeping over them.

WOODLAND'S MYSTERY.

WOODLAND, Cal., April 20.—The people of Rumsey, Volo county, are considerably agitated over a mysterious affair that may develop into a tragedy. Some days ago a man's blankets, boots, hat and miner's lantern were found on the grade about a mile and a half above Rumsey. There was also a pile of papers on which a large rock had been placed to weigh them down. The place where the things were found is on a bluff with Cache creek running some hundred feet below. As the story goes, a day or two before the discovery was made a man appeared in Rumsey and said he had left his partner in a drunken state back on the grade. There is more than one theory regarding the matter. The one who had evidently been an employe of the quicksilver mine might, while in a drunken state, have walked off the grade, or have deliberately committed suicide. Others think that having just quit the mines he might have had considerable money and was foully dealt with.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Duke of Veragua to-day visited the downtown exchange and business buildings, and this afternoon tendered a great reception, at which 4,800 invitations were out, and ladies were receiving and being received. From the crowd that jammed and pushed and tramped through the gorgeous apartments of the hotel for three suffocating hours it would seem that most of the 4,800 made use of their invitations and then came out and turned over their invitations to friends on the outside.

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