Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

THE CHAMPION OF COAL HARBORISM.

The Times is an anomaly and occupies an anomalous position in the newspaper world. Perhaps there is no similar instance on record of a journal having been founded in one city to advocate the superior claims of a rival town. The Times is essentially a Coal Harbor organ. It has been so from the start and will continue so to the finish. Now, we have no desire to find fault with our young friend in the preference it shows for the embryotic city on the shore of Burrard Inlet. If the Victoria public are satisfied with it, there exists no good reason why *The Colonist* should object. If Coal Harbor is to be—as the Times has often asserted—the metropolis of the Northwest, well and good; but it ought to be well understood that Victoria does not intend to yield the palm without a struggle, even at the risk of drawing down upon the head of its inhabitants the wrath of so indiscreet a censor as the Times has shown itself to be. We are accused of having published a false statement respecting the stoppage of engineering work on the Burrard Inlet extension, and of having been compelled to publish a contradiction of that statement. Both statements were published as they reached us; we vouched for the correctness of neither and should not now refer to them but for the stupidity of the Times in attacking us for doing what it was clearly our duty to do, furnish the news, no matter whose interests might be affected thereby. The policy of our juvenile friend, however, would appear to be to suppress everything that may unfavorably affect Coal Harbor and to publish everything that may have the injurious effect upon Victoria. Witness its statement in July last, that Victoria was in a state of decadence, and its later assault on the characters of the young women of Victoria, many of whom it asserted to be opium-smokers! The wail of the Times is simply this: Victoria is going ahead. Real estate is 800 per cent. higher than it was when the party the Times supports were in power. Population is pouring in. Hotels are full, and there is not an empty house anywhere. Buildings are springing up on all sides. The city is prospering beyond all precedent. How fares it with Coal Harbor? Is real estate advancing? Is it saleable? Are new buildings underweigh? Where are the roundhouses, the machine shops, the waterworks, the streets, the electric light, the warehouses, the hotels, the dwellings, the banks, the merchants, the sidetracks, the wharves, the Oriental commerce (fiddlesticks!) which the Times has so often drawn on its imagination to conjure up? Where?

THE NAVAL STATION.

A dispatch in yesterday's *Colonist* stated that the defences of British Columbia are to be greatly strengthened in view of possible foreign troubles. A number of ironclad ships are to be stationed at Esquimalt, and that port and Victoria are to be strongly fortified. The impending conflict with Russia has opened the eyes of the home authorities to the importance of Vancouver Island as the key to the British possessions in the North Pacific, and they have determined to lose no time in rendering these ports as nearly impregnable as possible. The Canadian Pacific railway is to be pushed through with the utmost expedition, as it will constitute a new and convenient route for the transportation of troops. It is to be hoped that peace may be maintained between England and Russia; but should hostilities be begun, they will not be confined to the Afghan territory in dispute, nor even to Europe. Russia would, without doubt, endeavor to pounce upon the weak parts of England's colonial empire. One of the most convenient and desirable portions would be this province of ours. Lying conveniently near to the Russian possessions in Asia and comparatively isolated from the eastern provinces, our foes would no doubt expect to get easy possession and thus control England's only coaling station on the North Pacific; but it is not England's intention to leave us unprotected. The proposed defences will admirably fortify this island, and consequently the mainland, Victoria and Esquimalt will be protected by batteries and ships, effectually cutting off all entrance by the straits of Fuca, and it will be a very simple matter to fortify Seymour narrows, so that if a hostile vessel did make its way through the tortuous channels among the northern islands it would be prevented from coming any farther. This country is not anxious for war, but the news that Vancouver Island is to be fortified is good news. It confirms the supposition that this is to be made one of the important military stations of the empire. It may possibly be made a military depot whence troops and supplies could be dispatched to China or India at very short notice. Certain it is that English military authorities are awake to the revolutionary effects which the completion of the Canadian railway and the development of the Pacific province will have upon their military routes. The Suez Canal and the Mediterranean stations will cease to be of such paramount importance now that an alternate route westward is provided, and it will be to the interest of the empire, instead of lavishing all the alterations and outlay on those stations, to fortify and maintain powerful military establishments on both the Canadian shores more particularly on the Pacific side as so much depends upon the possession of these ports.

ANOTHER BOOM TOWN DEAD.

A Washington Territory paper of recent date shows up the heartless conduct by the Northern Pacific Railway Company when dealing with townsites. It is announced that "Ainsworth, a station on the main line of the Northern Pacific, will be closed on the 14th instant. Ainsworth has heretofore been the junction point with the Cascade branch and is abolished because of the necessity of a transfer by water. Hereafter Pasco will be the junction point, it having direct rail communication with the branch." Whereupon the Seattle Post-Intelligencer is moved to say: "Having sucked the orange dry, that is, having sold all the lots they were able to sell, the Northern Pacific Company now coldly desert the town, and go on to another place, where they have more lots to sell. It seems that the very least the company can do is to allow the few folks remaining at Ainsworth a station, but even that little they will not do, in the hope of making a little more money at the new town, Pasco. The ghosts of Kalama, Ainsworth and sundry other towns will rise to curse the company which used those townsites to injure their former inhabitants."

THE NEW DISEASE.

The Apostle of Coalharborism—commonly addressed as our juvenile neighbor—denies that he is afflicted with the disease or that he is in any way an upholder or supporter of the new "ism." This denial would be very satisfying if actions did not speak louder than words, in the juvenile's case somewhat louder than his 5-cent bawling circulation with which he nightly afflicts the public ear. If our contemporary were to be believed we should be inclined to congratulate the holders of town lots at Coalharbor, for we can imagine no indiscretion more damaging than the establishment of a journal like the Times in this city for the express purpose of writing up the claims of a town which can have no other possible mission than that of rivalry to this place. The work for the Times is cut out for it at Coalarbor. That is its especial field; and for it to squat down on Government street—in the heart of Victoria—and try to play its little game is to display a larger amount of solid cheek to the square inch than the head of the Times concern has been credited with owning—which is saying a good deal. In his general denial of Coalharborism our young friend intimates that *The Colonist* envies the success it has met with. Well, if a loss of from seven to eight thousand dollars in less than ten months can be taken as evidence, our little evening contemporary has been eminently successful. Most people here would apply a different term to such a result; but evidently a word that means failure at Victoria means success at Coalharbor, and *vice versa*. The next publication will probably be a Coal Harbor dictionary, edited by the head of the Times, who might at the same time bring out, with considerable benefit to himself and relief to his 5 cent readers, an original grammar. Seriously, if Victoria and Coalharbor interests are to clash, it should be well understood in advance that the responsibility for the friction will rest with the Times. Its article in July last was the first of a long series of attempts to decry Victoria with the object of building up a rival city on Burrard Inlet. That the attempts have failed most ingloriously let the unprecedented amount of building in progress and the important transactions in real estate, which are of daily occurrence, bear witness. Victorians have nothing to fear in the future if they will continue their present policy of enterprise and vigilance and keep a watchful eye on the Government street organ of Coalharborism.

THE C. P. R. TROUBLES.

The Toronto Mail has advanced a scheme for the relief of the Canadian Pacific railway. The road, it would appear, cannot be completed by the present company unless the government shall come to their rescue. The plan proposed is for the country to relinquish the first mortgage it now holds on the property of the company. The company will then issue 5.20 preference bonds to the extent of $30,000,000, and in return for the surrender of the first mortgage will hand over to the government $15,000,000 of the bonds and 7,500,000 acres of land, valued at $2 per acre. To enable the company to clear off its floating debt an immediate advance from the government of $4,000,000 is required. The company, it will be understood, are in great difficulties, and will have their hands too full in straightening their affairs to pay much attention to terminal matters on this side for some time to come. The plight in which the company find themselves is a most serious one and if parliament should refuse to extend its aid the whole affair will collapse instantly and the line will pass into the hands of the government. It is unusual to ask either a government or an individual to part with the undoubted security which is conveyed by a first mortgage for security of a shadowy nature; but the exigency of a case sometimes justifies even that desperate resort. The following from a recent parliamentary report will show the tremendous sacrifices at which the work has been pushed: "In answer to a motion made by Mr. Blake for a statement showing the rate at which $10,000,000 of Canadian Pacific Railway shares, formerly pledged for a loan of about $4,950,000 were sold, and the net sum realized by the company therefor, a letter from Mr. Drinkwater was brought down to-day, stating that the stock referred to was sold on the 28th October last at 43, or $4,300,000, less brokearge and exchange, the net amount realized being $4,211,294."

A BID FOR PAP.

It is a regretful circumstance that our juvenile friend has lost his temper. It was bad enough to have lost his (?) money in the Times and in Coalarbor; but to have allowed his good manners to follow his (?) coin is even more deplorable. But allowance must be made for a man in the position of our contemporary, and when he raves in bitterness of spirit that is born of disappointed ambition and greed he becomes as much an object of commisseration as of contempt. The attempt to establish a newspaper in the heart of Victoria to write up a rival town has been thoroughly exposed. If the exposure has damaged the finances of our contemporary he has only himself to blame. As the especial champion of Coalarbor he has injured the proprietors of that place more in the short time he has "bawled" for it than he could do good to it if he lived a thousand years. This is acknowledged by nearly every speculator in Coalarbor lots. "The Times has been a positive injury to us" is the general opinion. Our contemporary asks, "Is *The Colonist* a government supporter?" That is a very pertinent inquiry, and one that there can be no hesitation in answering in the affirmative. *The Colonist* is a supporter of the present government in so far as its policy contributes to the advancement and prosperity of this great country. It supported its Coalarbor policy throughly and unreservedly; and it sees nothing in that policy that is calculated to damage the prospects of Victoria. On the contrary, we believe that the extension of the railway line to Coalarbor will be of the greatest possible benefit to this port inasmuch as it will make ferry communication with the island practicable and fix the Canadian Pacific terminus here. If we differ as to the future of the town that may spring up on the shore of Burrard Inlet that is another matter, and we propose to express our opinion on any and every subject as it arises fully and freely, without regard to whether the government is pleased with it or not. It was upon that basis we consented to support the government and it is upon that basis only we shall continue to support it. We have too high an opinion of the ministers to believe that they desire a servile supporter; but should they do so we know of no one who would fill the requirement more effectively than our juvenile contemporary whose inconsistency in the house is only equalled by his contortions in the Times. He says, "It is quite time for the government to inquire into the political *status* of its so-called organ," with a view, he would like to have added, of giving the pap to the Times. Well, all we have to say is that if the government should adopt the Times as its organ we wish them better luck than has attended the Coalarbor speculators, whose cause it has advocated and well-nigh ruined, and who are now damning it on every street corner.

JOHN BULL ASSERTS HIMSELF IN GREECE.

An assault was committed last January on Mr. Nicholson, the British Charge d' Affairs at Athens, by a gendarme, for which the Greek government has just made reparation. The story in brief is as follows: "Nicholson and wife were walking up Mount Lycabettus, a favorite place of resort for the Athenian population. They were following the usual path, when the gendarme of the story pointed out a newly made road. Nicolson, thinking that the gendarme was showing him an easier way, shook his head and pointed to the top of the pathway, indicating that they were going up by the ordinary way. Upon this the gendarme rushed up, seized Nicholson by the arm, struck him over the shoulder and shouted to go back. The assaulted man told the gendarme who he was and retracted his steps, when the gendarme again came up and began to strike him, and finished up by throwing stones Nicolson quietly walked off and told the whole story to the Greek premier and in a very short time the gendarme was arrested. The Greek papers, however, took sides with the soldier, charging that Nicolson had been the assailant, and it appeared as if the gendarme was to get off without punishment. Mr. Nicolson then had no other recourse than to threaten to lay the matter before his government, which threat resulted in the most abject apology from the Greek government. The entire force of gendarmery was drawn up in Constitution square in Athens, the offending gendarme was dublicly dismissed and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The ceremony concluded with the performance of the English national anthem and the Greek gendarmery presenting arms.

CITY DRAINAGE.

In our report of the proceedings at the municipal council on Wednesday evening readers were no doubt pleased to notice that the subject of draining the city is receiving the earnest attention of the new city fathers. A committee previously appointed submitted a communication to the council recommending that immediate steps be taken to provide a system of underground sewerage. Several details of the work were suggested; but it was advised that premiums be offered for detailed plans, the amounts to be $2,500 for the best plan, $1,500 for the next, and $1,000 for the next. These amounts are liberal enough to warrant first-class men competing for them, and we should succeed in securing the best sewer system that can be devised to suit the peculiarities of our situation. The report of the committee is to be considered at the next meeting of the council and we may depend upon it that no unnecessary delay will precede the call for plans and tenders. It is gratifying to feel that the civic offices are filled by men who can be relied upon to further the interests of the city in every way. Pending the construction of new sewers, it is intended to keep the gutters in as good order as possible. After April 1st the sewers are to be regularly flushed from the mains, and this during summer ought to have the effect of preventing the accumulation of foul sewerage which caused so much distress during the past year.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural returns which have just been published in England present a remarkably strange problem. The cultivated area of Great Britain has increased 81,000 acres during the past year and 1,363,000 since 1873, yet the period since 1873 has been the most disastrous of the century, and the food imported has increased in value from $293,290,000 in 1864 to $787,600,000 last year. During this period of increasing cultivation of the soil there has been a decrease of 1,011,000 acres in arable land, and although there has been an increase of 2,365,000 acres in grazing land, there has scarcely been an increase in flocks and herds. The number of sheep has decreased 3,359,000 in spite of the fact that the price of meat has been constantly rising during that period. This anomalous state of things is difficult to explain except upon the theory of greatly improved mode of living by the masses; but it tends to show that the production of grain in the British Isles must decrease more and more every year, and that the farmers will have to turn their attention to breeding poultry, making cheese and butter, and supplying the markets with fresh meat. At present it is almost impossible to get in London good poultry or fresh eggs that do not come from France, where chickens are hatched and fattened on a scientific plan, and where labor is cheaper than it is in England.

METLAKAHTLA.

How the Indians Feel Towards the Survey.

(Correspondence of The Colonist.)

METLAKAHTLA, March 13, 1885.

This winter's cold seems to have gone away with the old year, as since then we have had a succession of southerly winds, accompanied by heavy rains and very few fine days. The Naas river has been open for some time and the Skeena may be expected to open at least two weeks earlier than usual. While this will enable miners to leave the coast sooner than they could have expected they ought to be prepared for deep snow among the mountains, as it is more than probable that snow has fallen there when only rain fell on the coast.

Mr. T. Hankin still lies at Inverness in a precarious state, by last accounts he was very low.

Only two of the eight canneries are preparing to run this summer, and these two only propose to put up a limited number of cases. This will make a considerable difference to the Indians, so many of whom were employed last year, and lead them to seek a supply of food by fishing and hunting. Most of the Tchimshean Indians have moved to Naas for the purpose of fishing for, drying, salting and extracting the oil from the oolachans which are expected there in a few days. There are a larger number of Indians now congregated on the Naas river than there have been for several years.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., the B. Boscowitz with Superintendent of Police Roycroft and Mr. Tuck, surveyor, on board, reached Metlakahtla shortly after the arrival of the steamer. Mr. Tuck, accompanied by Mr. Roycroft, called on Mr. Duncan and presented his instructions to survey the land known as Mission Point. No opposition of any sort was offered on the part of the Indians, but they handed him a written protest. After the survey was completed the Indians asked Mr. Tuck to meet them and explain to them by whose instructions and for whom he had surveyed the land; also, what and how much land he was authorized to survey. This Mr. Tuck kindly assented to, and asked Mr. Duncan to translate to the Indians his instructions as given him by the government and for the government. The survey has been made by the government. A piece of an Indian village site has been deliberately alienated without the consent and against the express wish of the inhabitants. How far such a proceeding will be supported in the courts of law remains to be seen.

The Park Hotel.

TO THE EDITOR:—The letter which appeared in last evening's Times respecting the above house was not correct in many respects. A number of gentlemen having heard that a half-breed dance was going on in that place last Saturday evening, proceeded to Beacon Hill to see how these carousals were carried on. We will not insult your readers by stating what took place outside the Park Hotel; but will defy the proprietress to prove that dancing was not going on after midnight. At 10 minutes past twelve by the city clock, and also by the clock over the bar in the above house, a fiddle and piano were playing and a number of men and half-breed women were dancing, shouting and acting in a very disorderly manner. A written complaint was made to the licensing court, signed by us, and we are only too anxious to prove the assertions therein contained.

BLUE RIBBON EXECUTIVE.

Another Public Meeting upon the Chinese Question.

TO THE EDITOR.—I hear very frequent expressions of desire for another public meeting upon the above subject in order to strengthen the hands of the provincial government for the noble stand they have taken in this matter. Such bold action undoubtedly demands public ratification, and it is incumbent upon those who endorse the action of our representatives not to stand aloof and look as quietly unconcerned as a Chinaman at a fire, but to come forward to the front in public meeting assembled.

LOYALTY.

HARBOR GRACE OUTRAGES.

The Result of the Trials a Failure of Justice.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—The mail from Newfoundland distributed here today brings details of a debate in the local House of Assembly on the section of the address in reply to the opening speech from the throne, referring to the Harbor Grace outrages. An amendment to the section was moved by Sir William Whiteway, expressing regret at the continuation of the disturded feelings, and the opinion was given that they were owing in a great measure to a widespread and strong conviction that there has been a failure of justice in the result of the trials of the parties charged with the commission of the outrages. This was adopted, and the address as amended carried by a vote of 19 to 11.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. J. LANGLEY & Co.d&w

EUROPE.

Nihilist Plots--Quarrs Among Scoundrels--The Afghinstan troubles--Russia Bound to Fight--Sir Peter Lumsden at Herat.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The last carnival balls here could only be given under the guardianship of the police. Threatening letters had been sent in which dynamite explosions were talked of as possibilities, consequently the police had the balls picketed with men, and the dancing went on with fear and trembling.

PARIS, March 15.—The invicibles dynamiters who were making such a commotion here lately, have fallen out among themselves, and a split in the camp is believed to be imminent. The majority of the members of the Paris conclave, led, it is said, by Michael Flannery, are anxious to get rid of O'Donovan Rossa and to start a new movement.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A cable special to the Sun from London says: The government has eaten leek twice within a week, without much improving the situation. The concessions granted to Bismarck simply prove the efficacy of Bismarckism bullying, and will whet but not satisfy German appetite. The submission to Russia, while more complete, is even less fruitful of good. The value of the statement of Gladstone that the government is ready to fight unless the Russians retire is shown by the agreement. Russas will not retire one inch, she has igained her point, and means to keep it, and Gladstone will not risk a war to dislodge her. Nobody believes, however, that war can be prevented. The Russians are hurrying troops by all lines communicating with the Afghan frontier, and the English are rapidly massing their forces at the mouths of passes leading from India. Both English officials and the generals of the army in India have long been expecting these movements of Russians. General Roberts and other eminent soldiers have been, for months, informing Joseph Own and other anti-Russian statesmen that Lord Dufferin's real mission was to contract the foe whose dark ways he learned when ambassador at St Petersburg. Another defect of the Gladstone agreement is that Afghanistan has apparently not been consulted, and this may engender suspicion. It is feared also that Russian gold has been at work, and possibly at an auspicious time the Russians may enter treason opened gates at Herat. Then there will be war. Therefore the difficulty has been scotched, not killed. Diplomatic experts expect that the crisis will be again acute in June.

TEHERAN, March, 15.—A letter from Askabad, dated Feb. 2d, says: Communications between strangers and people in the outside world is closely supervised. Troops and stores are going forward daily, enroute to Merv. The soldiers are previously blessed by priests, who tell them to fight valiantly against the Czar's enemies. Civilians and military men openly discuss the likehood of a declaration of war in England. There is great excitement here. It is stated that 16,000 troops have been ordered to Merv. The railway Kisilarvat to Merv is being pushed with the utmost rapidity. Great difficulty is experienced in inducing workmen to go to Merv, as they fear they will be killed by British or Afghans.

A letter from Sarakhs, dated March 2, states that five batallions of Russian infantry and three batteries of artillery are enroute from Bokhara to Merv; and a small party of Cossacks recently attempted to traverse the Zulfikar defile, but were prevented by force.

TEHERAN, March 15.—It is reported that Peter Lumsden has arrived at Herat, and Afghans are actively engaged in fortification of the city. Small bodies of Russians hold the wells and roads between Parakehs and the Murghat river. There are several hundred Cossacks near Puhdikhatum, the most southerly point nearest Herat occupied by the Russians. The Russian forces who occupy Merv consist of a battalion of infantry, a regiment of dragoons, and some Cossacks. At Askabad there are about 8000 troops of all arms. One Russian brigade and a convoy of military stores are en route from Caucasus to Askabad. Afghans here believe an offensive and defensive alliance between England and Turkey would have the effect of alienating the Turcomans from Russian authority.

CANADA.

The C. P. Railway Strait--The Fishers--Wiggins' New Storm --Senator Alexander Crazy.

OTTAWA, March 15.—It is reported on apparently good authority that President Stephen of the Canadian Pacific railway has written Premier McDonald that unless the government come at once to the assistance of the company the work of construction will be stopped.

The government is considering a scheme to put armed schooners, to watch the fishing grounds of maritime provinces, and prevent American fishermen taking fish in Canadain waters.

Referring to the great storm which he has predicted will take place on the 18th inst., Professor Wiggins states that it will be mainly an Atlantic storm, but it will be as heavy in the North as the South Atlantic. Its main force will be on the meridian of London, but it will be there thirty-six hours before it will reach America. He hopes no vessels bearing troops to the Soudan will be out in it, especially on the Bay of Biscay. He says that when the storm strikes this continent it will rise and will not be felt very heavily. The storm will be accompanied by earthquakes, which however, will only be slightly felt on this side of the Atlantic. They will appear much stronger in Western Europe. The earth, he says, has been passing through a serious crisis the last three years, an account of two of the greatest planets in the solar system moving so near to the sun. He claims to have predicted all the heaviest earthquakes that have occurred since 1882.

For sometime past Senator Alexander has, whenever opportunity offered, most viciously and without any reason attacked the private character of Sir David MacPherson, Minister of the Interior, who also sits in the Senate. The old man would go about the streets calling a crowd together to come up in the Senate to hear him, as he said: "Go for Sir David," Little attention was paid to him until within the past few days, when he made a terrible onslaughter on Sir David, whom he charged with felony. For some time past he has shown signs of departing reason, although no one regarded it seriously until now. On Monday the Government will move a vote of censure on the old gentleman.

Our Ottawa Letter.

[From a special Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, March 7.

The chief topic of interest to your readers which has come up in the house of commons this week has been the discussion upon the Indian troubles at

METLAKAHTLA.

Mr. Shakespeare initiated the debate by moving for correspondence between the government of British Columbia, or any other person, and the Dominion government, in reference to the affair. In making the motion he paid a tribute to the energy and zeal exhibited by Rev. Mr. Duncan in his labors among these Indians. Although a very bad state of affairs existed among them when he first went there, his mission had been so successful as to have won these people to a comparatively high state of civilization. Mr. Duncan had done a great and noble work. Wigwams had been discarded for houses, industries of various kinds started and churches and school houses built. Everything had gone on prosperously until three years ago when a bishop was sent by the Church Missionary Society. His lordship, before he had become acquainted with the manners and customs of the people, at once proceeded to condemn the work of Mr. Duncan, and a considerable effect was produced on the minds of the Indians, who did not expect to find church dignitaries falling out. The bishop proceeded to go further and took steps to have a building erected on a portion of the Indian reserve, a measure which was strongly objected to by the Indians of the locality. The bishop, in his endeavours to oust Mr. Duncan, succeeded in getting about a dozen of the Indians over to his side, and while building was in progress a skirmish took place between the respective followers of the two clergymen. After this occurrence the bishop sent word to Victoria that a great riot was in progress at Metlakahtla, and the consequence was that a gunboat was sent up north to quell the rising. I have given the above pretty full summary of Mr. Shakespeare's observations because, although the particulars are doubtless well known to every reading man in your province, it is only fair that you should see whether the case has been properly stated. Mr. Shakespeare went on to say that when the gunboat arrived at Metlakahtla it was found that the whole thing was simply a tempest in a teapot, that there was no riot except in the bishop's own mind. He proceeded to condemn the conduct which had caused an expense to the government of six or seven thousand dollars on two occasions. This was a matter calling for the serious consideration of the government owing to the number of people going in there and settling on the lands.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

was not present in the house when the motion was made, and the duty of replying on behalf of the government devolved on the minister of public works. Sir Hector said the troubles mentioned as having taken place at Metlakahtla had been very much exaggerated. For obvious reasons (doubtless because he is a member of the Romish church) he said he would not express an opinion as to the dissensions between Rev. Mr. Duncan and the lord bishop. He thought, however, that the difficulties had now disappeared to a very great extent, and so far as serious troubles among the Indians were concerned, there

NEED NOT BE ANY APPREHENSION

on the part of intending settlers. When the minister sat down Mr. Gordon took the floor and said from present appearances in British Columbia he was under the impression that the troubles at Metlakahtla were more serious than the minister of public works supposed. Judging from the report of the commissioners sent by the local government to enquire into the matter it would appear that the Indians had only been insisting on their rights. They had established a council of their own which provincial authorities complained was at variance with the Indian laws passed by the Dominion parliament. He thought it would be well for the government to enquire very closely in what respect the Metlakahtla council might conflict with the Indian Act. The motion for papers was adopted with an amendment suggested by Mr. Gordon for copies of correspondence including the order in council recommending the commutation of the sentence passed by the court of British Columbia upon the murderer of Mr. Yeomans. Among the many other matters of interest to your province which have come up during the week may be mentioned the statement by the premier that the homestead act of Manitoba and the Northwest does not apply to land within the

RAILWAY BELT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The lands were now being surveyed and would soon be put on the market, and the price would be settled on the completion of the survey. In reply to Mr. Gordon Sir John said that eight or nine applications had been made for grants of land under the great seal within the railway belt on Vancouver Island but none had been issued. Affairs in connection with the

C. P. R.

have occupied the attention of parliament pretty well so far during the session. The opposition have made their attacks day after day, and the result has been to call forth a long letter from Mr. George Stephens, president of the company. He devotes himself to answering the arguments of Mr. Blake, who a few nights ago called attention to the prairie section of the road, from Winnipeg 615 miles west to the South Saskatchewan. The cost of construction on this section was $16,780 per mile, and the inference from Mr. Blake's observations was that there had been a wilful waste of the people's money because the cost was so high. He argued that Sandford Fleming's estimate of a road across the prairie at $13,000 was a sufficient indication that the present road might have been built much cheaper. Mr. Stephen in his reply says emphatically that not one of the directors of the company have

BENIFITTED PECUNIARILY

by their connection with the concern, their share alone costing them a much higher price than they can be bought for to-day in the open markt. Refeering to the argument used by Mr. Blake respecting Sandford Fleming's estimate of the cost he says no public company would operate such a concern, as was contemplated by him, as a transcontinental line. It would have been little better than a prairie tramway with a pair of rails laid on the grassy surface of the ground, and with just rough ballast sprinkled among the ties temporarily to keep them in place. Such a road would have been worse than useless and would have been

REPUDIATED AND CONDEMNED

by the whole body of the people of British Columbia and the Northwest. As to the general charge of extravagance in building the road the following statement of the comparative positions of the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk railways effectually disposes of it.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Dec. 31, 1884.—Assuming the funds in the hands of the government to be sufficient to finish the contract, total mileage complete and lines leased 3,948 miles.

Stock with nine years' dividend in government lands	$65,000,000
Total indebtedness, including the entire government loan, leased lines, capitalized at 5 per cent	52,076,745
Cost per mile (nominal)	29,655
Debt per mile	13,190
Gross earnings for the whole year to 31st December, 1884	5,750,621
Operating expenses	4,558,730
Net earnings for the year	1,191,871

Note—If $14,288,288 in the hands of the government to pay 3 per cent. guaranteed dividend be deducted from the total debt, the cost per mile would be reduced to $26,035 and the debt per mile would be reduced to $9,597.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Dec. 31, 1884.—Total mileage, main line and branches, 2,438 miles.

Stock, common and preferred	$88,807,000
Bonds, interest-bearing obligations, leased lines, capitalized at 5 per cent	82,901,521
Cost per mile (nominal)	70,430
Debt per mile	34,004
Gross earnings for half year ending 31st December, 1884	6,6[illegible]7,719
Operating expenses for half year	3,268,150
Net earnings for half year	3,359,569

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Dec. 31, 1883. — Total mileage, 2,321 miles.

Stock, common and preferred	$179,316,287
Bonds, interest-bearing obligations, leases capitalized at 5 per cent	64,552,470
Cost per mile (nominal)	105,070
Debt per mile	27,811
Gross earnings for half year ending 31st December, 1883	9,440,330
Operating expenses	6,579,435
Total	2,910,895
Net receipts from other sources	504,725
Total net earnings for half year	3,415,602

I have referred to the C. P. R. somewhat at length, knowing the interest that your people take in the road, and before dismissing the subject let me speak of the rumors which are floating around the lobbies of parliament with regard to a further application being made by the directors for increased aid from the government. Sir John stated, the other day, in answer to Mr. Blake, that no application had been received by the government, but it is pretty well understood that the session will not close before something of the kind is asked for. It is also whispered that a grand *coup* may be expected by the government inducing the imperial authorities to declare the C. P. R. as a

MILITARY HIGHWAY,

And to ask for its completion at as early a date as possible. If such a request as this were made from London it would evoke such a wave of enthusiasm as would almost annihilate the opposition, whose attacks against the railway so far this session have been of the bitterest description. Then as a necessary corrollary to this step will come the dissolution, and I have little hesitation in saying that the result would be to return Sir John Macdonald to power again by one of the greatest majorities he has ever had. Of course this is mere gossip, but still events such as I have indicated are in the estimation of many not at all unlikely to occur. The

BUDGET SPEECH

Of Sir Leonard Tilley is looked upon as a portent of coming change, even to the extent of a dissolution. By all odds the finance minister's speech is acknowledged to be the greatest he has ever delivered. He went into

A VIGOROUS DEFENCE

Of the national policy, and compared the condition of the country during the Mackenzie regime with what it has been during the five or six years the present government have been in power. The fact that this was an unusual course to adopt on the part of the minister has set many tongues wagging as to what is coming in the near future. There is no doubt of this fact, that this is Sir Leonard Tilley's last effort as minister of finance. He is at present in very poor health, and not fitted for hard work. After the session there is to be a

REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.

That is a settled fact. Sir Leonard, it is generally acknowledged, will become lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, while Mr. Thomas White, member for Cardwell and proprietor of the Montreal Gazette, is looked upon as the coming finance minister. Further changes will be made in the cabinet, and in the reorganization I think it will not be a bad opportunity for British Columbia to press her claims for

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

There is little need for me to refer at length to the tariff changes, as the telegraph will probably have given you their salient points. The prohibition of the importation of articles of prison labor meets with general favor and will undoubtedly increase the prestige of the government in the estimation of the working classes. The chief change is the increase of the cigar duty, and although the cigar dealers and manufacturers feel a little sore about it, the duty is not objected to by the masses of the people.

Royal Hospital.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the above institution was held at the city hall yesterday afternoon. All but one of the directors were present and also one subscriber. The financial report was read, showing that the institution has been very carefully managed. Although not only the grant in aid of the hospital was less this year than last, but also the subscriptions showed a falling off, still the excess of expenditures for the past year exceeded that of 1883 by only $350.

After the reports of the secretary and visiting surgeon, which are appended, had been read, the retiring board was re elected *nem con.*

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting our report for 1884 we have to inform you that both the hospital, as well as the convalescent home, has been during the year nearly always as full as the accommodations would permit, and at times during the winter, every available space was occupied. The large additions to our population, both from foreign as well as provincial, are taxing our space and resources to the utmost limit, and provision must soon be made for greater accommodations and more funds if the institution is to keep pace with the growing requirements.

Since the last annual meeting Mr. Peter Haack, who had filled the office of steward, was recommended to resign, and on the 3d of September Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson were temporarily appointed as steward and matron, and on October 1st their appointments were confirmed.

The directors have during the past year made inquiries for the purpose of accepting the proposal made by H. C. Beeton, Esq., the provincial agent in England, towards erecting a modern hospital, but have found great difficulty in obtaining suitable grounds in or near the city, the present location being considered not entirely suitable The question, being of moment, will be a subject for the consideration of the new board of directors.

The hospital has been kept in efficient condition, and the visiting surgeon has been attentive and active in his duties.

The report of the treasurer which accompanies this, will show that although economy has been practiced, that the increased sickness consequent upon the growth of the city shows more funds will be required for use of the directors next year to keep the institution up to its present excellent standard.

The medical officer has attended and dispensed medicines to about 300 in and out patients, showing that much good work has been achieved.

On 31st December the board of directors met with a severe loss in the death of the late Peter McQuade, a good co-worker, who was always ready to give time and assistance. The government appointed Mr. T. Lubbe to fill the vacancy.

The directors are of opinion that the contract system for the supply of one year for groceries, beef and coal should be adopted.

The directors beg to thank the Vancouver Coal Co. and Messrs. Dunsmuir for their generous donations of coal, and many ladies and gentlemen for their support of the institution.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Hon. Secretary.

VICTORIA, March 14, 1885.

To the Board of Directors of the Royal Hospital:—

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit the following report of the Royal Hospital for the past year, commencing March 1st, 1884, and ending Feb. 28th, 1885:

During this period 148 patients have been admitted into the hospital; rather more than this number have been treated as out-patients; 15 deaths have occurred from the following causes:

Diseases of the bladder	2
Cancer of stomach	1
Disease of heart	4
Typhoid fever	2
Consumption	2
Disease of brain	3
Disease of liver	1

The construction of a hospital more suitable to the wants of the province is urgently needed; if the pavilion plan be adopted buildings sufficient for the present could be erected at a cost of about $12,000. Other wards to be added from time to time as they become necessary.

I have to thank my brother practitioners for assistance rendered to me during the past year in the treatment of patients.

Mr. Jemison, the steward, and those under him have performed their duties during the past year to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JNO. C. DAVIE, M.D.

WARM WEATHER.—Yesterday was exceptionally warm, a decided change from the damp and chilly weather which prevailed for the last few weeks.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

EUROPE

LONDON, March 17.—In the Commons Harcourt stated that England would not ask France to rescind the order of arrest and expulsion of Stevens, because it was not a matter in which England had any right to interfere. He believed Stephens had not been subjected to arrest, but simply ordered to leave France.

PARIS, March 17.—The Chamber of Deputies has fixed the important duties on cows and bulls at 10 francs, bullocks and heifers 8 francs, calves 4 francs, sheep 3 francs, hogs 2 francs, lambs, she goats and sucking pigs one granc, fresh meat per 100 kilos 7 francs and salt meat 8½. The chamber finally adopted the entire tariff bill by 281 to 194.

DUBLIN, March, 17.—There was rioting to-day at Lurgan.

LONDON, March 17.—Parnell presided at a banquet in London in honor of St. Patrick's Day. In proposing a toast to the "Irish Nation," he predicted better times coming. He paid a high tribute to the enterprise of the far-seeing manufacturers who had advanced the divers industries of Ireland to the position they have attained, but he throught that if Irishmen and Irishwomen all over the world would use the excellent products of Irish toil wherever practicable, to the exclusion of all other products, the material prosperity of Ireland would be more quickly developed; her financial independence would be secured, and her political independence would speedily follow.

LONDON, March 17.—A quantity of dynamite was found concealed in the Irish quarter of Liverpool.

BERLIN, March 17.—A bill is about to be submitted to the Prussian Landtag to ratify the agreement of the Prussian crown and the ducal families of Schleswig-Helstein. Prussia undertakes to restore the Duke Augustenburgh his family estates, and to pay him an annuity of $7500, the members of the Schlesweg house agreeing to renounce forever their claims to the sovereignty of the Duchies.

LONDON, March, 15.-Gladstone said he wished it distinctly understood that Bismarck's dispatch of March 5th had never been delivered to the English Government. He regretted this, because the dispatch would have received all the friendly attention it well deserved. Gladstone declared that he would stand behind no man in the value he attached to the friendship of Germany. (Great cheering throughout the house.) He must say, however, that He was not prepared to admit that the friendship of any country in the world was now, or ever had been, to enable England to maintain her position. He thought that where Germany colonization operations were bona fide and consistent with the rights of all parties, England with due regards to the claims of her own colonists, ought to meet Germany in no grudging spirit and should refrain from discussing the occupation of this or that spot, "after the the manner of hucksters, showing a disposition to grudge what we are unable to hold." If Germany became a colonizing power, he would only say Godspeed to her. He hoped she would become England's partner and ally in the work of civilizing the world. This was the spirit in which he viewed the matter. Regardless of this or that dispatch, Germany would have the best and heartiest wishes of the English Government, and every encouragement which it was in their power to give. (Great cheering.)

LONDON, March 15.—In the Commons, Gladstone, in connection with the Afghan inquiries, stated that the demand of the British Goverament for the withdrawal of the Russians from their advanced position, had lapsed. This announcement was received with ironclad cheers.

LONDON, March 17.-Gladstone in the Commons this afternoon read a dispatch from Edward Thornton, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in reply to Granville's note desiring to know if England's understanding of the arrangement with Russia was the same as that entertained by De Giers.

Gladstone stated that the Russian troops would not advance from the position now occupied by them, provided the Afghans do not advance or unless some extraordinary reason be given, such as disturbances in Penjdah. Stringent orders have been sent to the Russian commander to use every means to avoid a conflict. The above orders will be repeated. Several interrogatories were at once put, but Gladstone declined to answer them and deprecated any further questioning of the government upon the matter at present.

CENTRAL AMERICA

PANAMA, March 17.—Heavy firing ceased at 9 p. m. last night. The rebels retired to Buena Vista to recruit. British gunboat Heroine landed 75 men yesterday with a gattling gun, to protect property. Traffic on the Panama railroad and business was suspended today, and great excitement prevails, as a second attack is expected. President Aressemenr took refuge on the Heroine. Colon is reported in possession of the rebels. Telegrams via Galveston are delievered without delay in Panama.

PANAMA, March 17.—General Gonima, commander of the Colombian Guard, arrived with reinforcements this morning and the rebels outside the city await help from Barnquilla and Colon. Colon is in the hands of the rebels, who are commanded by a notorious criminal. The stores are being pillaged. The leader declares that he will reduce the city to ashes if the government troops attempt to recapture it.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE

European Powers Recruiting in United States Ship Yards.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Montreal Gazette says there are rumors that every iron ship yard in the United States will soon be taxed to its utmost to fill orders for steamers for war service under a foreign flag. It is said parties here are now engaged getting up plans and specifications for this new fleet, and that already a number of American built steamers have been selected for cruising purposes by a European power in the event of hostilities on the other side of the water. A big boom is also expected in the provision market.

Marine.

The Mexico arrived from San Francisco at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing about 70 passengers and 418 tons of freight for this port. The passengers report a pleasant passage.

The bark Charles B. Kenny, which recently arrived at Sydney from Burrard Inlet, was struck by a squall on January 1st off Plystuart island and shifted her cargo.

Pilots Thompson and Gaudin from the Straits last night report calm weather and no ships in sight.

A VISITOR'S

Opinion of the Climate of British Columbia.

Two weeks ago Mr. A. W. Ross left Victoria, Vancouver island, to attend parliament. In conversation with him to-day he tells me that when he left the grass was high and green, and wild flowers were in blossom everywhere. He counted five varieties of flowers in full bloom in one garden. The farmers were plowing. Gooseberry bushes were out in leaf. The buds on pear trees were just bursting. Speaking with an Englishman, Mr. Ross says he told him he had no idea that there was such a climate in any part of Canada. It was like the south of England. Indeed he preferred it, as the climate was not so raw as in England in February. Ivy grows on all walls and vrees and fences, and the holly attains great perfection. Mr. Ross says Vancouver is England and Canada combined. The ivy clinging to the maple tree and the holly growing at the roots. The last winter was one of the severest experienced for twenty-three years, yet the lowest temperature in any night of the winter was ten above zero. The snow lasted for about two weeks. Mr. Ross considers the island and the mainland, near the coast, the best region for apples, pears, plums and cherries he has ever seen. He saw plums weighing six and eight ounces last autumn. In the interior, among the valleys, grapes, peaches and water melons attain perfection in the open air. The hardiest varieties of fruit are better than those grown in California.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in Cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. my28-48tw-398tw

FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS AND CHOLERA INFANTUM, as well as all summer complaints of a similar nature, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, acts with wonderful rapidity, and Never Fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed. 26

Wide-Awake Druggists.

Messrs. A. J. Langley & Co. are always alive to their business and spare no pains to secure the best of every article in their line. They have secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free. Regular size $1. 3dw

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Mar. 13—Str Geo E Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Alexander, Nanaimo
Mar. 14—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Eliza Anderson, Pt Townsend
Str Enterprise, Nanaimo
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Teaser, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Lottie, Roche Harbor
Str Evangel, Roche Harbor
Sch Black Diamond, Saanich
Str Wilmington, San Francisco
Mar. 16—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str G. W. Elder, Pt Townsend
Str Lottie, Roche Harbor
Str Evangel, Pt Townsend
Mar. 17—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Eliza Anderson, Seattle
Str Enterprise, Nanaimo
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Mar. 17—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Mexico, San Francisco
Mar. 19—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Eliza Anderson, Pt Townsend
Str Enterprise, Nanaimo
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo

CLEARED.

Mar. 13—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Alexander, Nanaimo
Mar. 14—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Enterprise, Nanaimo
Str Eliza Anderson, Seattle
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Teaser, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Evangel, Roche Harbor
Str Lottie, Roche Harbor
Sch Black Diamond, West Coast
Str Wilmington, Pt Townsend
Mar. 16—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str G. W. Elder, San Francisco
Str Lottie, Roche Harbor
Str Evangel, Roche Harbor
Mar. 17—Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str North Pacific, Port Townsend.
Str Eliza Anderson, Pt Townsend
Str Enterprise, Nanaimo
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Mar. 17—Str Geo. E Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Mexico, Pt Townsend
Mar. 19—Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
Str Eliza Anderson, Pt Townsend
Str Enterprise, Nanaimo
Str Amelia, Nanaimo

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 18th inst, William Joseph Jeffree, aged 54 years and 4 months.

In this city, on the 17th inst, Wm. C. White, a native of New Bedford, Mass, aged 31 years.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Sarah, relict of the late Anthony Sears, a native of New York City, aged 58 years.

In this city, on the 12th March, Richard Jones, a native of Wales, aged 76 years.

On Saturday, 14th inst., at St. Joseph's Hospital, John Gastineau, C. E., of London, England, aged 65 years.

In this city, March 13th, Henry Hurrell, a native of Suffolk, England, aged 80 years.

FERRY'S Seed ANNUAL FOR 1885

INVALUABLE TO ALL! Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc.

D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ontario. DETROIT, Michigan.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL AN ARTICLE that Agents are now making from $75 to $250 per month at. Apply to GOULD & KNOWLES, Brantford, Ont. jal1 aw3m

Is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficient to scent a handkerchief or even a room. It is put up in a new style of glass stoppered bottles, and sold by all perfumers and druggists.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (SOLE AGENTS MONTREAL. de17

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BLIGH & CLEMES, HOTEL-keepers, Morton House, Spences Bridge, B. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm must be paid to Art. Clemens, who will pay all debts owing by the said firm.

E. E. BLIGH,
ART. CLEMES.

Witness—JOHN MURRAY, J.P. mh20w1m