

TELLIGENCE.

ving the Title of Town in Donald.

alken in the supreme this morning made an of Montreal v. Henry the plaintiffs liberty to against the defendant and costs. Crease (Bodwell & Co., solicitors).

ence is to-day hearing of Heuter et al. v. C. P. R. vs. Patrick. The plaintiffs, Charles Butt, who shipped last on the sealing schooner, and they claim in all due them for wages. The plaintiffs were discharged at Yokohama by the master of the for their wages on the refused to pay them, set up that they were the schooner, which is. They also deny the on to deal with the orders. It is said the sold in Yokohama by vages. Mr. J. P. Walls plaintiffs and Mr. P. defendants.

alken is to-day trying C. P. R. vs. Patrick. The plaintiffs are suing for some lots in Donald, depends the ownership of the townsite of Donald commenced at the Kamloops and John days was adjourned plaintiffs to prove additional railway company base land in question under a grant by letters patent a great seal of Canada day of August, 1881, and any that any title passed plaintiffs proved the ordinance) dated 21st Sep. approving the change of railway and then endorsing a plan. Mr. Belyea for eted and a long argument.

richards, C. C. H. D. A. G. Sprague A. L. Belyea for the

crease in the supreme this morning heard the stubbs—E. M. Johnson on in support of an action, name he struck out as, as he had not been copy of the order of the making him a party de- Hunter contra. His reference to the order of court, said he had no in- at the application and posts in the cause.

y of Victoria.—Order of action on March 12th jury. This is an action for injuries sustained who is a street car con- onts ago. He was go- to a trailer and was strestles and severely in- as (Drake, Jackson & Mainiff).

—Potts (A. L. Belyea) for allowing defendants defence. Crease (Bodwell & Co., v. Marvin—defendants, obtained an particulars of the

os. v. Schl-Hastie Co- sion for the delivery of the writ of summons, ound that the copy filed with rule 23 in having it of the solicitor issue- george Jay, for the plain- tiff dismissed. Costs

court, consisting of Just- and Walker are to- poned in Edison v. Ed- plaintiffs, the Edison Company, are suing Ed- lease Oppenheimer, un- der Even and Edgar A. Mers of the Westminster railway Co. The point to ace one. Under the rail- siders in a railway tions, after an execution "no goods," on all mon- on their capital, and Vancouver Tramway, incorporated by special acts a consolidating and an- as passed including the between Vancouver and and in that act the trans- allyway. The contention is in the railway act applies in question, and upon a the question Mr. Jus- at the railway act did not judgment the plaintiffs, E. McPhillips, Q.C., and for the appellants and A. and E. P. Davis, Q.C., for

adian News. 27.—The assessment on ion of the current year \$6,338,384, which is \$4- in last year. The de- by the reduction in land a the outskirts of the

27.—W. H. Meredith, eton & Meredith, died edith was a director of entred and son of the C. Meredith, chief Jus- en's Bench of Quebec, in of Chief Justice Mer- on, and of H. V. Mere- ger of the Bank of Mon-

27.—Owing to the dis- crooked work among of Minnesota several of have hurriedly and se- for the States. The na- ble has not yet been dis-

27.—The will of the late lord, baronet, England, rening in the probate of a testator's son, G. W. G. Griffiths and Chas. appointed executors.

SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE

Electric Light and Fire Extension By-Laws to be Voted on March 19th.

The City Officials to Act as Returning Officers—McPhadden Bobs Up.

In special session the city council convened last night stopped work on the electric light works for want of funds and set March 19 as the day for voting on the by-law to appropriate the ten thousand dollars borrowed for a crematory for electric light purposes.

Deputy Attorney-General Smith wrote to the council as follows:

Sir:—I am directed to call the attention of the city council to the case of the old man McPhadden who was an inmate of the Old Men's Home, but who, owing to some disagreement with the caretaker, was turned out. The conduct of the caretaker in this matter has never been vindicated, and it seems perfectly clear that McPhadden is entitled to assistance from the city. The government, in view of the difficulty with the caretaker, will be prepared to accept McPhadden and send him to the provincial old men's home at Kamloops provided the city council assumes 75 per cent. of the cost, the government bearing the other 25 per cent., pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Home Act, 1883.

There was a smile when the letter was read. Ald. Humphrey said McPhadden left the home on his own account, and the action of the caretaker Sutherland had been vindicated. The city clerk was instructed to reply in that tenor and the letter was handed over to the home committee.

Foreman Preece, of the water works, asked for \$100 a month salary, and J. L. Raynour asked for \$20 a month in increase, owing to his extra duty as water commissioner, as well as auditor.

Laid over until the submission of the estimates.

John Stewart asked for the position of the plumbing inspectorship, and an increase of his salary by \$25.

The by-law appropriating the \$10,000 for a crematory to electric light purposes was put through committee. March 19 was set as the date of voting by the ratepayers.

Ald. Williams wanted a clause inserted that the money was to defray debt incurred during 1894, and for completing the works. He wished the people to know for what they were voting.

Mayor Teague thought the clause would serve no purpose. Ald. McClellan said the ratepayers understood how they were voting just as well as did Ald. Williams.

The amendment was voted down. Ald. Williams then asked that some of the officials conduct the election. It would save expense to the city. The question was debated a short time and resulted in the appointment of City Assessor Northcote as returning officer, and a subsequent motion gave him power to clothe his assistants.

Ald. Partridge's fire extension by-law was then taken up. It is proposed to borrow the sum of \$19,000 for extension of the fire system. The by-law was framed on the fire-wardens' estimates. It appropriated \$4000 for Victoria West, \$5750 for the eastern part of the city, \$8000 for the central and \$500 for James Bay district. The Deluge fire hose was to be repaired and it was hoped that the rental of the hall would pay the interest on the loan and eventually the sinking fund.

Ald. McMillan favored reducing the interest on the debentures from 4-1/2 to 4 per cent., but it was voted down.

Ald. Cameron would vote against the by-law because he believed the city could not afford the increased annual expenditure.

Ald. McClellan replied that the citizens had again and again demanded increased fire protection and that if they did not want the expenditure they could throw out the by-law at the poll.

The by-law was eventually put through and it was decided to place it before the ratepayers on March 19, the same time as the \$10,000 electric light by-law.

The question of school estimates came up for discussion, and it was concluded to ask the school board to meet the city council next Tuesday evening.

The council likewise concluded to convene in private to-night.

Ald. Williams suggested that it might be well to close down the electric light works till the by-law was voted upon. The committee did not wish to go on spending money, perhaps illegally.

Mayor Teague was of the same opinion. It was concluded to stop work, pay off men and discharge them until such time as the by-law is voted upon, the line shafting alone to be proceeded with. The council adjourned at 10:10.

MR. DAVIE'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Pooley Considering an Offer—Signs of a Political Smash.

The retirement of the Hon. Mr. Davie from the premiership will leave the government party headless, disorganized and dissatisfied. It is known that Mr. Davie has advised the Lieutenant-Governor to send for Mr. Pooley president of the council, and that that gentleman is at the present moment considering the question of forming a cabinet. Mr. Pooley is solicitor for the E. & N. railway company and C. P. R. company, from which sources he derives an income considerably in excess of the salary attached to the office of premier. Should he accept the leadership of a government these positions would have to be relinquished as the duties of a solicitor for private corporations would be incompatible with those of the public whose servant the premier is. Several caucuses were held last week by the government supporters

in the city and another took place this afternoon, when it was expected Mr. Pooley would have arrived at a decision although it is not improbable that he may take a few days longer.

In the event of Mr. Pooley declining, Mr. Turner is looked upon as the coming man. Mr. Speaker Higgins is also mentioned as an aspirant for the post. Outside of these three names no other is spoken of. Mr. Hithet is the real leader of the government party and it matters very little who may be the premier, the senior member for Victoria will be the power behind the throne. Should Mr. Pooley become premier, Mr. Eberts cannot be made attorney-general, and it is an open secret that the representative of South Victoria district is hot in the chase for that portfolio.

From an opposition standpoint it matters very little who is Mr. Davie's successor. Neither of the gentlemen named possesses the qualities of a leader, and a government under either would be weak and unstable. Some weight will be given to the uncertainties of an election, and a contest will not be unnecessarily invited in Esquimalt district, so soon after the general election, when promises were made that have not been fulfilled. For this reason Mr. Turner may stand a better chance than his rivals as in his case it would only be a shuffle of portfolios and an election would not be necessary. There is a widespread feeling that the government has entered upon dangerous ground and that at best its life will not be a long one. There are signs of discord and disintegration, and there is no master hand to hold the warring factions together.

BLACK SAND MINING.

Alleged Success of a New Process on the Oregon Coast.

Work at the black sand mines near Randolph is now progressing in a very satisfactory manner, says the Oregon Coast Mail. After a prolonged series of experiments and numerous modifications the apparatus is working with every promise of success, and last week fifty pounds of the amalgam was cleaned up. The parties decline to state the results, but it is gathered from good authority that the result is three times greater than the highest guess. Before the work commenced three of the men engaged made a guess as to what the amalgam would produce, and the result was about five times greater than the highest calculation. The result is a better than the most sanguine calculations and it is believed by good judges that a process has at last been discovered which will take out all the gold in the sand. Only one machine is partly constructed and it is now running out about ten tons of concentrates per day. Several more machines are in process of construction and will be put to work just as soon as they can be completed. The parties have been at work experimenting since last July and have just completed the best work which it is believed will fill the requirements. There is said to be much more of the fine and invisible gold in the sand than was supposed, and the machine is said to save all metallic substances in the sand. A sugar sack of the concentrate half filled, weighs in the neighborhood of 250 pounds. The process saves all the metals in the ore, which consist of platinum, iron, etc. The owners are much elated over the prospects and are sanguine that there are millions in the project of black sand mining.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The New Westminster Nomination to be Made by a Convention.

In this province—a most unusual thing here—even greater vigor and activity are being displayed by the Liberal and opposition forces than by the adherents of the Conservative and government party. It is already assured that a Liberal of opposition candidate will contest every constituency in the province, and in the majority of the six constituencies these candidates are either chosen or indicated. The Victoria Liberals have, with great enthusiasm, selected Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne as their standard-bearers; Vancouver district (Nanaimo and district) brought out by convention a few days ago Mr. Ralph Smith as the Liberal champion; Mr. Hewitt Bostock has been indicated, and will in all probability be chosen, as the opposition candidate for Yale-Cariboo; and the Liberals and oppositionists of Burrard district have asked Rev. Mr. Maxwell, of Vancouver, at present absent from the province, if he will accept the nomination for that constituency. This leaves only the district of New Westminster without a Liberal or opposition candidate being either chosen or indicated—and steps have been taken to call a convention and for the election of delegates for this purpose. Westminster city, as announced by advertisement, will elect delegates to this convention at a Liberal and opposition meeting called for to-night, and the date of the convention to nominate a candidate will be fixed just as soon as the different district municipalities get their delegates together—which should be done with the least possible delay, as the election, it is anticipated, may be brought on early in April.

The statement by the Victoria Times the other day that Mr. C. B. Sward, M. P., had been chosen as the opposition standard-bearer for this district, was a little premature, seeing that the convention has not yet been held; but it may be stated, without violating any confidence, that Mr. Sward's name is very favorably mentioned among other possible candidates for the position. So far the only candidate definitely out on the Conservative side in this province is Mr. Mara, M. P., the present Yale representative, for Yale-Cariboo; while Mr. Earle, M. P., and Mr. Haslam, M. P., are mentioned for their present respective districts of Victoria, and Vancouver (Island). Our Conservative friends will have to "get a move on."

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

The Debate in the House of Representatives on the Matter.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 25.—The house in committee of the whole resumed consideration of the whole resumed consideration of the general deficiency bill. The amendment to pay Great Britain \$425,000, the amount of the award made by the Paris Bering sea tribunal against the United States, precipitated a long debate.

Breckinridge, in charge of the bill, explained the details of the Paris arbitration and the decision against the justice and legality of the seizures of the United States in Behring sea. Great Britain, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, had demanded \$500,000 and Secretary Gresham had agreed to \$425,000. The government in fairness should accept the judgment and pay the damages.

Cannon said the fatal defect in the judgment of the Paris tribunal was the fact that the citizenship of the claimants had never been passed upon. He called attention, moreover, to the fact that under the modus vivendi agreed to in 1892 by Sir Charles Russell, representing the British government, and E. J. Phelps, representing the United States, all claims for speculative damages had been solemnly waived. In the Geneva award all claims for speculative or constructive damages (amounting to hundreds of millions) had been ruled out, on the ground that they depended on contingencies too uncertain. What made sense for the goose made sense for the gander. Why should we now pay speculative claims? Some \$255,000 of the award was for purely speculative damages. Besides, he had reason to believe that several owners of vessels were American citizens and not British subjects. At most, but \$8000 could be claimed. When Secretary Gresham offered Sir Julian \$425,000, the British government, he said, jumped at it like bass at a fly. He would never vote to carry out the agreement made by Secretary Gresham.

Henderson, Rep., Iowa, analyzed the statement of ex-Secretary Foster to the effect that \$81,000 represented the maximum damages that could justly be assessed against the United States and that ten of the vessels seized were owned in whole or in part by Americans, and therefore were excluded.

McCreary, Dem., chairman of the foreign affairs committee, favored the appropriation on the ground that the United States must do one of two things—pay this \$425,000 or submit the question of assessment of damages to a commission. If the latter course were followed it would cost the government twice \$425,000 before the matter was settled. Hitt attacked the amendment vigorously. Of the \$425,000 claimed, vigorous testimony showed that \$360,000 was owned by citizens of the United States. Boschwitz, he claimed, owned almost all the fleet, and had sent it out to Behring sea by the foundation of a scoundrelly and fraudulent claim. It looked to him, Hitt said, as if the state department were making a desperate struggle to maintain the parity between claims and payments.

Breckinridge closed with a declaration that the Paris arbitration was an unfortunate chapter in our diplomacy, and its result a complete fiasco. Yet we must keep our faith and pay the award. Cannon demanded a roll call on the amendment to pay the Behring sea award, and it was lost, 122 to 143.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE CO. The Splendid Showing of a Splendid Company.

New York, Feb. 27.—The Commercial Cable company's statement for 1894 was issued to-day. The company's gross earnings, including interest on investments, amounted to \$1,773,434; working expenses, \$1,100,000; leaving a balance of \$673,434, leaving a balance of \$1,010,430, an equivalent of ten per cent. on the company's capital. Dividends amounting to \$700,000 were paid and \$310,390 was transferred to the reserve. On January 15th, 1894, a balance of \$1,010,430, was outstanding, amounting to \$430,000, were redeemed.

ALL ABOUT WALKER.

A Dispatch In Which a Lot of Nonsense Is Incorporated.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—Among the arrivals on the steamer Gaelic from Honolulu was F. D. Walker, of the schooner Norma, who, according to the stories circulated was asked to leave the republic for the republic's good. Walker denied this and tells a tale of how he left on commercial business.

Walker was originally from Victoria, B. C., and went to the island first five or six years ago. There have been suspicions for a long time that he was engaged in opium smuggling from British Columbia to Hawaii, and not long since a lot of arms for the revolutionists at one of the islands. As Walker made frequent trips back and forth the government considered that it had a strong case against him.

Shortly after the recent attempt to restore Mr. Walker was preparing to sail for Victoria on the Warrimoon. At the last moment he was asked to see the marshal, and when he did so his passport was taken up. At this, so Mr. Walker stated, he went to see President Dole and then Attorney-General Smith. Both were absent, however, and he got little satisfaction from subordinates. Then he went to British Consul Hawes, but Hawes told him that it was a time of war, and he got little satisfaction from him. The upshot of it was that he was detained until the government could look into his case, and then he got word that he was to be deported. Walker says he was not deported, but there are intimations that this was about what it amounted to.

Walker's story is that he did not really own the Norma, but that she was in his name, while, in fact, Mr. Rowell, of Honolulu, was the proprietor. At the same time F. J. Claxton, of Dalby & Claxton, Victoria, had her chartered. Walker tells that the Norma at the time she was supposed to be smuggling arms and opium had really gone to the head of Queen Charlotte sound for salmon. Walker professes loyalty to the Hawaiian government, and says that just before the recent revolution he was preparing to visit London, with the concurrence of President Dole and the cabinet, to raise funds for laying a cable from Vancouver to Honolulu. Walker is now en route to Victoria.

TO BOYCOTT THE GRAND TRUNK. The Transatlantic Steamship Companies' Grievance.

New York, Feb. 27.—The Herald says the local managers of the transatlantic steamship companies have sent a communication to the trunk line association in effect calling upon the railroads to boycott the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway on immigrant passenger business, leaving all other railroads out in the cold. If this is done the boycotted roads will lose one of their most profitable sources of revenue. The grievance of the steamship companies is that the Grand Trunk by paying a commission of \$4 a piece on all prepaid passengers routed via Montreal, while the trunk line railroads allow only \$1.30, is diverting business away from New York to Canadian ports and hence the lines putting into New York are losing their legitimate share of trade.

FRANCE AND SAN DOMINGO. An Armed Force Demanding Reparation for a Trivial Offence.

Washington, Feb. 27.—It is stated that the presence of three French warships in the harbor of San Domingo has been made the subject of diplomatic representations on the part of the United States at the request of the Dominican government. France has long had claims against San Domingo which seemed incapable of settlement by ordinary diplomatic methods and three naval vessels have been assembled in the vicinity as an incentive to speedy action. Secretary Gresham, it is asserted, in response to requests from the government of San Domingo, has pointed out to France that the United States has long standing claims against San Domingo antedating those of France. The French reply conceded this point, but represented that immediate reparation was demanded only in the case of a French citizen who had been recently assaulted with the ascertained connivance of the Dominican authorities. The United States thereupon replied that it is understood that this was a matter which could not be held as warrant for a hostile naval demonstration on the part of France and suggested that the difficulty was easily susceptible of amicable settlement and that justice could be obtained more certainly in the presence of a threatening armed force. As far as can be learned the incident rests at this point. Should any further difficulty arise it is possible that one of the vessels of Admiral Heude's fleet now at Barbadoes may be ordered to cruise on the coast of Hayti and San Domingo for the protection of American interests which are very considerable there. San man Bay, on the north side of the island, has long been treated by the United States navy as practically an American possession, just as Pearl Harbor is in Hawaii.

RELIGIOUS BEDOINS. Cause Mischief in Muscat—The Busy Bomb Throwers.

London, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Bombay to the Central News says that the city of Muscat was greatly damaged by the fire of the sultan's troops in endeavoring to repel the insurgent Bedouins. It is believed that the sultan's forces are getting the better of the fight.

Truth says it is shown by the executors of the late Lord Churchill that owing to fortunate investments under the generous advice of the Rothschilds and Col. North Lord Churchill was not without resources when he died.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The reichstag to-day adopted a proposal conferring dietary powers upon the government of Alsace-Lorraine.

Cape Town, Feb. 27.—Sir Hercules Robinson has been appointed governor of Cape Colony.

London, Feb. 27.—It is officially stated that the subscriptions to the American loan amounted to nearly six hundred million dollars.

London, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Belfast says the steamer Loch Maree, before reported abandoned, has been towed into Belfast.

Lord Dunraven considers forty men sufficient to work a yacht of the size of the Valkyrie, and may object to the America's cup defender having more.

Rector's wife (to village grocer)—Well, Tompkins, I hope you like the new curate?

Tompkins—Yes, ma'am, thank you, we like him very well (pause), not, however, that I think he's as fluent as we had a right to expect, seeing as his father was a hantlooner.

CLAIM AGAINST A PRINCE.

Victor Napoleon the Defendant in a Peculiar Lawsuit

Prince Victor Napoleon is the defendant in a strange law suit before a Paris court, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. In 1880 his father, Prince Jerome Bonaparte, was crossing from Ostend to Dover on the Comtesse de Flandre, when she was run into by the Princess Henriette. After the collision the prince sent his valet, who had been with him more than thirty years, into the cabin to fetch some of his property, when the steamer's boiler exploded and the valet was mortally wounded. His son brought a suit against the prince on the ground that it was by his order that his father had gone into the place where he was injured, and after Jerome's death his son inherited the law suit. Prince Victor cannot appear in person before the judges, as, being a claimant to the throne, he is forbidden to enter French territory.

NATIONAL POLICY NOTE.

Even the Backbone of Toryism is Shrinking.

London, Feb. 25.—Canadian Pacific stock dropped 4-5/8 per cent. by noon today from its closing price on Saturday, due to dividends on common stock being passed over. The Pall Mall Gazette says the shareholders are greatly disappointed. The directors, the paper says, have done wisely in not drawing on the reserve.

TO FREE CUBA.

An Intensely Enthusiastic Meeting in New York.

New York, Feb. 25.—An audience small in number but great in zeal met last night in the Hardman hall, Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. They were Cubans, white and black, male and female. The object of the meeting was to collect money wherever to buy arms for the Cubans, to be used in their expected struggle with Spain. The principal speaker was Gonzale de Quesada, a young lawyer, who has been addressing meetings of his countrymen in the Southern States, where he has collected some \$30,000 for the cause. De Quesada spoke for two hours with extraordinary zeal and passion, and his vehement appeals to the patriotism of his audience were received with howls of enthusiasm. In describing his tour in the South he said:

"When I left the train at Tampa it was raining, and the rain drops reminded me of the tears of the Cuban mothers. There was thunder, and the thunder recalled the roar of cannon. There was sunshine, and the sunshine was the omen of victory. In Florida every Cuban contributed all he could, and not only the Cubans, for thirty-seven Americans in Tampa were the first to give. They contributed \$1000. Will not the Cubans of New York do as much?"

"When ready will you fight?" "Yes, yes, all of us," cried women and men. "Hurrah for the revolution!"

At this point the Cuban flag was waved in the back of the hall, and every one rose and shouted for fully five minutes. De Quesada ended his address with an appeal for contributions. "I will be the first," he said, flinging a roll of bills on the collection plate. Every dollar, he said, means a thousand bullets for the hearts of the Spaniards. When he sat down exhausted from his exertions there was a general rush for the collection plate and the contributors fairly tumbled over each other in their eagerness to deposit. More than one thousand dollars was collected, though there were scarcely one hundred persons present.

HAWAIIAN DEATH SENTENCE. Strong Efforts Will be Made to Save Major Seward.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25.—Major Willis T. Seward, who is under sentence of death in Honolulu for conspiracy to overthrow the republic, has a large number of friends in Pennsylvania who are making an effort to have the sentence commuted. Yesterday Common Pleas Judge Jacob F. Slagle forwarded to President Dole a petition for delay in the execution until he can lay before the Hawaiian government evidence that will show Seward was an intense supporter of the republican form of government and could not have been identified with any movement to aid the restoration of a monarchy. Judge Slagle's brother, G. W. Slagle, is a brother-in-law of Seward. The petition recites Major Seward's history, his praiseworthy services to this government during the civil war, his constantly expressed love for a republic and ends with a prayer for delay in the execution until further papers can be forwarded. The petition is signed by nearly one hundred well known Pennsylvanians, including clergymen, politicians, lawyers and judges.

It is believed by Judge Slagle that the death sentence will not be inflicted upon Seward. This confidence is based on Judge Slagle's visit to Washington a week ago. While there he saw Secretary Gresham, Senator Joseph Hawley and Minister Thurston. All promised aid and Gresham telegraphed to Minister Willis that it was his wish of this government to have the execution delayed until the guilt of Seward be inquired into thoroughly. It is also learned here that assurances have been given that no death sentence will be carried into effect until an expression can be had from other governments.

Stratford, Feb. 25.—A petition is being circulated and extensively signed in this city asking President Dole, Hawaii, to exercise clemency towards Major Seward, a Connecticut man under sentence of death in Honolulu, for participation in the recent insurrection.