

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894.

CANADA'S NEW CANAL.

The Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie is a magnificent work of which Canada may well be proud. It is calculated that it will be completed in July next. The massive work of the lock is finished. Its massive walls are a thousand feet in length, sixty feet high and thirty feet thick at the base, tapering to half that width at the top. An eminent American engineer, who was on the ground when the lock was commenced, said it could not be finished in less than five years. But the contractors had no idea of lingering that long over the work. Besides the Canadian Government wanted to have a canal through Canadian territory in a much shorter time than that. Next summer Canadian shipping will be wholly independent of the American canal. Yankee unfriendliness has therefore in this canal matter had the effect of making Canada independent of her big neighbor for canal accommodation. When the Sault canal is finished British ships of large size can be floated from Lake Superior to the sea without touching United States territory and without breaking bulk. Our neighbors have found that we are not nearly so helpless or so ready to look to them for assistance and accommodation as they believed and expected. The canal difficulty has convinced them that Canadians are not devoid of spirit, that they will not tamely submit to be imposed upon, and that they can hoe their own row without help from any one. The attitude of Canada in both this canal matter and the reciprocity negotiations must have shown the Americans that Canadians are not ready to accede to any terms that they may choose to dictate. They made political union the essential condition of reciprocity in trade; Canada refused to sell her allegiance, and the result is that her trade this year is greater than ever it was before. They refused to allow Canadians the use of the Sault Ste. Marie canal on the same terms as United States citizens, and the result is that Canadians have now a canal of their own.

THE POOR AND NEEDY.

The difficulty in dealing with the unemployed poor of the large cities of the United States has no doubt been very great. In Chicago the number was literally immense, and New York was not in a much better condition. What was to be done? The suffering was intense and the demand for relief urgent. It would never do to keep multitudes of men and women in idleness, so it was resolved that the destitute should be required to pay for the relief they received in work. This simple, commonsense mode of procedure immediately reduced the number of applicants for relief in Chicago wonderfully. Before it was resorted to there were three thousand boarders in the city soup house and the same number received free lodgings in the city barracks. The order was issued that three hours work at street cleaning would be required for a ticket entitling the holder to two meals and a bed. The next day the applicants for food at the soup kitchen were reduced to five hundred, but they increased soon after to nine hundred and more. The plan of requiring work in return for food and lodging is a good one. The self-respecting man who is out of work will be better pleased to get food and shelter on these terms than to have given to him for nothing, and the lazy tramp, who believes that he has a right to be fed and lodged at other people's expense, deserves to starve if he will not work.

This city, fortunate as it is, has not entirely escaped. We have been told that the applications for relief are much more numerous than the Benevolent Society can meet, and we have other means of knowing that there are many cases of destitution in the city. Private charity is doing a great deal in a disinterested manner, but relief given in this way does not meet the requirements of the case. Kindhearted people are sometimes imposed upon by persons who are not in need, and deserving families who do not make their condition known are suffering. Should not some systematic effort be made to find out the number of those who are without means to obtain the necessities of life, and when it is known how many there are who are in want, we are very sure measures will be taken to supply their needs in a rational way. No one likes to think that any of his neighbors are old and hungry, and we are quite certain that there are hundreds of men and women in this city who are ready to deny themselves and to make sacrifices that their needy neighbors may be warmed and fed. But the work should be done systematically so as to produce the best results. Who are willing to engage in it?

ANOTHER GRAND OLD MAN.

The prohibitionists of the United States are proud of their Grand Old Man, and with good reason. The Hon. Neal Dow was ninety years old in March. He is still vigorous and takes a lively interest in what is going on in the world. He rises at five o'clock every morning and takes a three mile walk before breakfast. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Dow, though differing in many respects, are like each other in being both temperate and hard-working men. Neither of them has since he attained manhood known what it is to be idle. Work, either of mind or body, has occupied the whole, or nearly the whole of his waking hours. Yet we have never heard that either of them complained of overwork, and their living to extreme old age in the full possession of their faculties, physical and intellectual, shows that the work they did has done them no harm. When the lives of the two men are closely enquired into, it will be found that neither

of them in their youth and early manhood indulged in excesses of any kind. They did not when they were young draw large drafts on their constitutions, leaving them to face old age with an unduly diminished stock of vitality. This, we are satisfied, is the secret of their vigorous old age. Young men are often the voracious spendthrifts of vital force. They act as if there was no limit to their stock of energy or to their vital powers. They waste their lives like a prodigal wastes his substance, and like the prodigal they find that they come to the end of their store before half the allotted span of life is ended.

Very singular ideas as to both exercise and temperance prevail. A man may be a most industrious and skillful chopper of wood and he may not know how ardent spirits of any kind taste, yet he may, by the misuse of his powers, be an older man at forty than Mr. Gladstone or Neal Dow was at seventy. Young people, if they would live long and if they desire to retain their powers, both of mind and body, should remember that exercise in one direction and abstinence from one thing will never make up for the want of temperance in all things. Nothing is more common than to see an athlete "used up" before he has attained middle age, and it is by no means unusual to hear rigid testotallers complain of failing powers, while still comparatively young. People who want to live long and to enjoy life during the whole of their lives, should early be convinced of the truth of the homely proverb, "You cannot have your cake and eat it too."

LAST YEAR'S PANIC.

Those who are trying to find out the cause of the panic of 1893 and have given up the attempt in despair, will be raised in their own esteem when they find out that men of ability who had ample means of obtaining a knowledge of all the circumstances preceding and attending it are in pretty much the same condition. Then enquiries have apparently led them into a maze and they have wandered in it until they are quite bewildered. The writer in the New York Herald who indited the following passage, seems to have an unpleasant conviction of the difficulty of the subject. He said:

"The panic of 1893 will excite the keenest interest of the student of political economy for a century to come. It was not the result of a failure of crops, or of a war or convulsion of nature or conflagration or any other destruction of real wealth. It was caused by the defiance of plain economic laws."

This is not very clear or very satisfactory. What economic laws were they that were "defied"? It seems to us that the cause of the panic was not economic but psychical. If the student can discover the law by the action of which scores and stampedes and panics are produced, he will be able to account for last year's panic. It is admitted that it had no adequate economic cause. The country was prosperous and with ordinary prudence would have continued to prosper. But an epidemic of fear passed over the country. Men gave way to it, it appeared, instinctively. It was beyond the power of reason to stay its progress. To allow it to spread was plainly contrary to every one's interest, but it nevertheless did spread. The fit of fright was too strong for even self-interest.

Every one, no matter how cool and level-headed he was, was carried away by it. President Cleveland did what he could to arrest its progress, and he appeared for a time to have been successful. The symptoms became less alarming for a few days, but it soon broke out as violently as ever. Even the repeal of the Sherman law did not "restore confidence," and it was impossible for any action of Congress to repair the mischief that had been done. The public mind had become disordered. A comparative trifle caused it to lose its balance. Why? Is more than any of the philosophers can tell us. Almost every one now says there was really no danger. The financial and the commercial world of the United States shied at almost nothing, and then went off, running away from that nothing at a break-neck pace, and doing any amount of damage in its blind flight. What was the secret of the scare? Will it take a hundred years to solve the mystery or will it ever be solved?

The Herald thinks that the trouble is over and that the country, recovering from its fright will make a fresh start. It says: "The new year holds out better things. The currency is now on a sound basis, and a rational revision of the tariff promises to stimulate our industries and equalize the burdens of taxation. Bubbles have been pricked and business on a bed rock basis. Wall street has had such a 'housecleaning' as was never before known and the ground everywhere has been cleared for new enterprises. The great natural resources of the country are unimpaired, the indomitable energy of its people remains undiminished and nothing but a revival of confidence is needed to inaugurate a period of new and lasting prosperity."

FREE COPPER.

The New York Times advocates placing copper on the free list. This is part of what it says:

The duty on copper can be of no use to the copper-mining industry except as it may help the owners of the mines to combine and to exact from our own people prices higher than foreigners are required to pay for metal from the same sources. The people are not inclined to impose duties for such a purpose. It is notorious that such a use was made of the high duty imposed by the tariff of 1883. There is no reasonable excuse now for a duty on copper. Our mines produce one-half of the world's entire output, and nearly one-third of the quantity of metal taken out of them annually, or about 40,000 tons, is exported to Europe and sold there in open competition with the copper produced elsewhere. Even Mr. Burrows is beginning to see that a repetition of his protests against the provisions of the Wilson bill concerning copper simply make him ridiculous.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Failure of an Attempt to Raise Volunteers to Assist Queen
"Lil."

Strange Suicide at Nakusp—The Tug "Kaslo" Not Greatly Damaged.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.
VANCOUVER, Jan. 15.—The new City Council was sworn in to-day and the different committees appointed. The Mayor thanked the old Council for past considerations.

This evening two of the delayed C.P.R. trains arrived. Charles Woodward was to-day arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. VANCOUVER, Jan. 16.—There is no truth in the report that a company of volunteers is being formed here to aid Queen Lilloukalan to regain the throne. An ex-Rev. rebellion officer advertised for volunteers for Hawaii and 200 presented themselves, but no money being offered, the affair fell through. Interested parties at Seattle and San Francisco were telegraphed to for funds, but no financial encouragement was offered.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The barque Harold has finished loading but will not clear at the Customs till Monday. She has 61,798 cases, valued at \$325,000, the largest and most valuable cargo of salmon ever carried from a British Columbia port. When Kennedy, the Golden murderer, was attempting to escape from the Penitentiary last month, a piece of his leg bone an inch long was ground clear out. The Penitentiary doctor is going to saw off the stump and draw the bones together, which when healed will leave the leg two inches shorter than the other.

John Graham, of Victoria, a resident of Westminster from 1890 to 1893, has presented the public library with 39 volumes of Bancroft's History, of the value of about \$400. The City Council will publicly acknowledge the handsome gift.

The up-river steamers will resume their trips on Monday. The C.P.N. Company's steamer has gone into winter quarters till the spring trade opens.

Nicholas Mears, brother of John Mears, alias Ben Kennedy, was bound over in the sum of \$500 to-day to appear at the next assizes if called on to answer a charge of intimidating a witness at Kennedy's trial. The witness required to convict Nicholas can't be found.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Jan. 15.—The anniversary of the Wellington Methodist church was commenced yesterday by special services, the Rev. A. E. Green, of Richmond, officiating. This evening a successful entertainment was given in the church.

Saturday's pay roll for the New Vancouver Coal Company's employees amounted to \$70,000, quite a large amount considering the slack times. Now that there are two vessels loading and five or six more on the way for cargoes it is expected that there will be steady work for the remainder of the month.

Contractor McAdie is making rapid progress with the new Provincial jail, which will probably be completed by the end of this month. The hot water heating apparatus was tested on Saturday and found to work satisfactorily.

NANAIMO, Jan. 16.—Dr. E. H. Praeger has been reappointed Health officer for the county year.

Coal bunkers capable of holding 1,000 tons are now in course of erection at Protection Island wharf.

The New Vancouver Coal Company have a gang of men busily employed in clearing land in the Chase River district. Twelve acres adjoining the Harewood school were cleared on Saturday.

The Scotch residents of Northfield will commemorate Robbie Burns' anniversary on the 25th inst. with a grand ball. In town, the Caledonian Society will give its annual dance at that occasion.

Grand Master Crossman, L.O.O.F., installed the new officers of Harmony lodge, L.O.O.F., of Wellington, last evening. The lodge is now in company with G.C. Bro. Anstie, K. of P., he leaves for Comox and Union, where he will install the officers of the local lodge.

The new Council, at its first meeting last evening, transacted no new business. The question of the appointment of officers came up but was laid over until next week. It is understood that the present force is to be reduced by one. There are now three men on the force and the City Fathers are of the opinion that two can do all the work necessary. There has been only one arrest in the city during several days past, it would appear that there is not a great deal of disorder for the guardians of the peace to contend with. Whether it is due to hard times or to other causes, it cannot be denied that, at present, there is little or no excessive drinking noticeable, and there is an entire absence of disorders.

The District Lodge G.O.C.F. was in session all day. An important amendment to section 7 of the constitution resulted in the unconditional admission of miners and others employed in hazardous occupations, provided they are of good character. The consideration of the petition proposed by the Grand Lodge of Canada. The delegates were banqueted to-night at the Wilson House.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Jan. 15.—A meeting was held at the Agricultural hall on Saturday as to the state of the Cowichan river. Rev. D. Holmes occupied the chair, and about one hundred inhabitants were present. On the platform were Hon. Premier Davie, H. Croft, M.P.P., A. Haslam, M.P., E. J. Palmer, D. McIntyre, and W. C. Duncan; and Messrs. Ashdown Green and E. V. Bodwell were seated in the body of the hall. Several interesting facts were brought out in connection with the lumber industry in Cowichan, it being stated that 2,000,000 feet of logs have to be run down the Cowichan river from the timber limits at Cowichan Lake to the mouth of the river. Several of which is also naturally timbered. A long discussion took place as to the improvements necessary for making the running of logs more economical and sure, and for protecting the land on the banks, in which Premier Davie and Hon. Haslam, M.P., E. Croft, M.P.P., E. J. Palmer, D. McIntyre, and W. C. Duncan, W. H. Lomas and others took part, finally the motion of Reeve S. H. Daire, seconded by Mr. Alexander Blyth was passed:

"That, as the improvement of the Cowichan river has been thoroughly discussed at this meeting, the matter be now left in the hands of our representatives in the local House for them to take whatever measures may be found best for the carrying out of that object."

VERNON.

(From the Vernon News.)

Something ought to be done to stop people shooting deer wholesale at the head of Long Lake. There are at present five or six men camped on the "railroad" who are slaughtering deer by the score. They have also set poison all through the woods, some of it being so near the main road that more than one valuable dog has already been poisoned.

NAKUSP.

(From the Nakusp Ledger.)

The work of clearing the right of way on the Kaslo and Slocan railroad is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. There are over 100 men employed thereon, and the contractors hope to have their task completed in a few days. Chief Engineer McMillan will then take a big gang of men out and proceed with the rock cutting. Grading and ironing is to be commenced in the early part of the spring.

The latest reports from Ainsworth state that the Little Bull ledge now shows 12 feet of rich galena, and is not yet fully exposed, making it the biggest strike ever made in the camp. The ore runs from 80 to 100 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. Other claims on the same ledge are the Little Donald, Maceto, Spokane, Trinket and Jeanette.

Scarcely a day passes but F. W. Jordan, J.P., receives an application for naturalization papers from foreigners, who are desirous of pre-empting lands in the rich bottom and valleys adjacent to Nakusp. During the past month the number so applying have been truly astonishing, and by spring there will be but little good land left for settlement between here and Robson.

J. A. Finch has purchased the Casabanza mine of F. Culver and Geo. Fairbairn for \$5,500.

Forty mules are rawhiding ore from the Washington, the ore house of which is crammed full.

The force of men at the Alamo is to be increased at once. Owing to the bondholders having gone back on their agreement the original owners will rush things.

CLINTON.

CLINTON, Jan. 12.—The first cold snap of the season was ushered in on the 8th by the thermometer reaching 20° below zero. A heavy wind blew from the south-east. Towards evening the cold moderated to 10°, but very cold wind prevailed. New Year's day was dull and foggy, with a clear sky and mild as on April day.

Freighting is brisk this winter. McGillivray, the contractor, delivered about 60,000 pounds of pipe a week at the 50-mile post, twelve miles above Clinton. Eagleson & Egan have a contract to haul 650,000 pounds of pipe into the Horesey and 100,000 pounds to the Forks of Quenelle. The indications are that everything in the mining line will be brisk during the coming summer.

John Kosten, an old respected resident, at one time on the Bonaparte, returned, last week, from a trip to the Fair and Ontario. Through the medium of the War City and found at Port Hope relatives of whom he had lost trace for 45 years. La Grippe has been quite prevalent. A daughter of Captain Mason, of Little Dog Creek, has succumbed to the disease.

PLUMBER PASS.

PLUMBER PASS, Jan. 15.—A "Bread and Butter" social was held on Galiano Island, Wednesday last, when a pleasant evening was spent among the young folks.

A warm Chinook wind prevailed here on Thursday evening, causing a sudden disappearance of the snow which fell heavily the previous week. A large downpour of rain was experienced throughout the week, and the wind was blowing from the south-west, with terrific force, falling in seas in every direction. The rise of the tide was exceptionally high.

Hunting parties left here for Mud Bay during the week in search of geese and ducks.

R. E. Winstanley, of Galiano Island, has secured the contract for supplying cordwood to one of the river canneries and is now busy with the work. Mr. T. Bennett, of Mayne Island, has a similar contract on hand.

Plowing has begun on several farms in the neighborhood, and the prospects for an early spring are good.

Spring salmon are plentiful just now in the Pass, and Indian fishermen are making good wages.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, of Tambo Island, are away on a visit to Nanaimo. Mr. and Mrs. Harris returned home to the Landing on Wednesday. Mrs. S. Beethorn, and family who have been spending the New Year holidays with relatives here, returned to S. anich on Thursday. Miss Mary Bennett is enjoying a few days holiday with friends at Ladner's Landing.

NANAIMO.

(From the Tribune.)

The steam tug Kaslo has been floated off the rocks, and is now in Kaslo bay buoyed between two barges. It is thought the hull is not damaged to any great extent, and the greatest expense the owners will be put to will be in hauling her on the ways. When hauled out, the cabin that was washed away will be replaced by one in which passengers can be comfortably accommodated, as it is the intention of the owners to make the Kaslo a passenger as well as a tug boat.

Eighty thousand feet of lumber were, this week, taken down to the mouth of Forty-nine creek by the Columbia & Kootenay railway. The lumber is for the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company. On the way down the engine ran into a small slide with out doing other damage than causing Alex. Dow to jump out of the engine cab feet foremost. His life was saved, however, by the coolness of his temporary fireman.

H. Stevenson, of Ainsworth, reports the Number One mine, at that place looking fine, and that the machinery for the concentrator is now being loaded on the cars at Bessburg, Washington.

From the present outlook, the wrecked steamer State of Idaho is likely to remain submerged in Kaslo bay for an indefinite time. The tackle and other appliances on hand are inadequate for hauling the wreck on the ways.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard time-table will be changed in order to allow the train crew to lay over at Nelson instead of at Vancouver. There is more or less wishing to be done, and an arranged now the train crew has not the time to do it. Next week the train will leave Nelson at 7 a.m. on Tuesday and Friday, and arrive at 5:40 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

(From the Miner.)

Mat Kelley suicided at Nakusp on December 23rd. He was an old timer and

roadrunner, having been roadmaster since 1872 during C. P. R. construction. His friends cannot understand it. No cause can be assigned for his action. He was a passenger on the steamer Lytton from North bend to Nakusp, the chattiest and pleasantest, perhaps, of all at the wharf. He said, "Good bye, compliments of the season," and before anyone had time for thought or word he sent a 44 bullet through his head. Mr. Kelly was well-known in Nelson.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

How Colorado Was Carried For Woman Suffrage—The Women Worked.

Now that the story of how Colorado was carried for woman suffrage has come out, the charge that women do not want to vote will be refuted forever, so far as Colorado women are concerned. The history of the battle and victory is as inspiring as the story of the Boston tea party. Ang. 1 a wealthy Denver lady gave the use of a room in the Opera House block to the suffrage workers. They had almost no money, but they had stout hearts. Immediately they prepared sets of suffrage resolutions and sent them out so that they would be read in every county convention in the state. Some of the 55 counties had two or three conventions, and it required 180 sets to go around.

The result was that two-thirds of the conventions endorsed the resolutions, and many of them put a suffrage plank into their own platforms. Next suffrage leagues were organized in every hamlet in the state. These did work in appointing meetings and distributing "leaflets," as the ladies called their tracts. No less than 65,000 of the tracts gave instructions on how to vote for the bill. The country schoolhouse everywhere did valiant service for the women. The trustees allowed it to be opened to the suffrage speakers. Speakers were sent everywhere, well known ones if they could be had; if not, then the neighborhood women took it on themselves to address the meetings, and some of these quiet home keepers surprised themselves and all their acquaintances by developing into really effective and ready talkers. Besides that the ladies laid siege to prominent political leaders of all parties and won over almost every lawyer and preacher in Colorado to their cause. Neither were the newspaper editors let alone. They received every kind of document sent out. The women labored with them, too, and these gallant editors opened their columns for discussion of the question and in many cases advocated woman's right to the ballot with the imperial "we." The ladies did not let their efforts lag for one day, but held meetings up to the last evening of the campaign. So Colorado was carried for woman suffrage by over 6,000 majority.

Some intelligent people labor under the impression that in Wyoming and Colorado women may vote for all officers except national ones, such as congressmen and presidential electors. This is a mistake. In both these states women vote for all candidates, state and national, just the same as male voters do. An "eminent literary man" is said to have replied on being asked if he would like to be introduced to a lady who had the reputation of being sarcastic, "Excuse me, but I am afraid of a sarcastic woman as I am of a mad dog." Dear, dear, the poor man!

I am—therefore I can. At a brilliant performance of "Erminie" the other evening I noticed particularly the exquisite and artistic costumes of the actors. Then I observed, on looking at the programme that all these wonderful costumes the women wore were hand made by the women themselves. Why should men design women's artistic costumes? Are there no women who can do it?

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

TROOPS FOR SICILY.

The Italian Government Taking Strong Repressive Measures.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Three steamers were dispatched to Palermo yesterday with twenty-nine officers and 4,351 troops.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The discovery of an Anarchist plot on Saturday night to loot and burn the city of Carrara was followed to-day by the attempt of a number of known Anarchists to enter the city. They were prevented by the military, after exchanging a number of shots. None of them were hurt. The Anarchists are now scouring the country, spreading terror among the inhabitants and seizing all the firearms they can discover.

CARRARA, Jan. 15.—An armed band of discontented citizens barricaded the road to Masso di Carrara and attacked a mounted patrol of gendarmes and sent the official reinforcements have been sent to Carrara. Telegraphic communication with which is partly interrupted. Before the rioters barricaded the main road they formed in several bands and paraded. After terrorizing the district they finally united.

The disturbances arose from mobilizing some reserves to proceed to Sicily. Bands of workmen, instigated by anarchists, paraded through the streets of the city, uttering seditious cries. A small body of troops attempted to stop them. A fight ensued in which a number of carabinieri and a civilian were killed and another carabinieri and four civilians wounded. The mob reassembled later and attacked the customs barracks, disarmed the officials and then marched to the road to Masso di Carrara and erected another barricade. Carabinieri interfered and were wounded. Reinforcements are anxiously awaited from Leghorn and Pisa.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Rome says: Except in unimportant centres in Italy order exists and there is perfect security, even in Palermo. Foreigners may visit the most troubled districts without fear, as the agitation in all cases is entirely against local institutions.

Sir Samuel Lewis, who has just been raised by Queen Victoria to the dignity of a "Knight of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George," is a full-blooded, coal-black negro, who, having taken his degree at the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, it is the first time that a British order of knighthood has been conferred upon an African.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Schooner "Norway" Wrecked in the Straits—The Result of a Collision.

A Fleet of Sealers Clear For Sea—Arrived From Honolulu.

The reported wreck in the straits, a few days ago, turns out to have been that of the schooner Norway, and to have been the result of collision with the schooner Fannie Dutar, about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, off Clallam Bay. The Norway was lumber laden for San Quentin, Mexico, and left Tacoma the Monday previous. The Dutar was going to Nanaimo. It was stormy and very dark, and the vessels pitched into one another before their lights were seen. The Dutar escaped with little injury, but the Norway, how on the starboard side was badly smashed in places seemed in imminent danger of sinking all night, and was flooded with water, but the other schooner stood by, ready to give any assistance if called for. During the night the storm carried the disabled schooner over near Vancouver Island. As soon as daylight appeared Capt. Charles, of the Norway, left in a boat with his wife and child and four sailors, and reached East Clallam after a hard hour's pull. At Clallam Bay the tug Tyee was engaged to go across to Vancouver Island, where the schooner was anchored. The Norway was parted both when the Tyee arrived. Lumber was strewn along the shore and the remainder of the crew camped on the beach. Nothing was saved, not even the captain's personal effects. The schooner Fanny Dutar had her head gear carried away and put back for repairs. The Norway was laden with 300,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$4,000 and fully insured. The managing owner is Andrew Anderson, of San Francisco. She was valued at \$12,000, which is one-quarter insured.

THE SEALING FLEET.

The latest contingent of the sealing fleet to clear at the Customs' house, together with the names of captains and crews, is made up as follows: Wanderer, H. Paxson, 4 whites and 12 Indians; Pioneer, Capt. W. E. Baker, 24 whites; Mascot, Capt. Seward, 6 whites and 24 Indians; Favorite, Capt. McLean, 6 whites and 16 Indians; Annie C. Moore, J. Dalby, 7 whites and 30 Indians; Labrador, Capt. J. W. Whiteley, 10 whites and 30 Indians; and Sancy Lass, Capt. K. Crowell, 7 whites and 16 Indians. One of the schooners named, except the Pioneer, are bound for the Japan Coast. They will sail on this coast as long as they can find game within lawful hunting territory.

A HONOLULU ARRIVAL.

After an uneventful passage of 30 days, from Honolulu, the British bark Duke of Argyle arrived in Royal Road yesterday afternoon, having towed in from sea. She is ballast to await orders expecting to receive a lumber charter; the Hastings sawmill company are her agents. As the vessel has been so long at sea her information regarding the Hawaiian situation is not new, being about 15 days older than that brought by the Warrimoo.

A Port Townsend special to the Post-Intelligencer says: "Among the crew of the sealing schooner Mary Brown, which sailed from Honolulu last September for Victoria, are Dick Flynn and Fred Hill, of this city, who went North in the schooner Fisher Maid. They left the latter vessel at Sand Point and took passage on the Brown. The general opinion prevails that the Mary Brown is lost, although some people profess to believe that she has gone ashore on some uninhabited island near the coast of Alaska."

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The total number of merchant steamers in the world over 100 tons net tonnage is 10,623, representing 15,134,498 gross tons or 9,674,814 net tons. The total number of sailing vessels over 50 tons is 29,756; with 9,829,063 net tons. So says the last report of the French "Bureau Veritas," and the same authority says that out of the above number of steamers 2,684 sail under the English flag, or more than one-half of the world's steam merchant fleet.

MARINE NOTES.

The Royal Mail steamer Warrimoo, timed to sail from Vancouver at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, has not yet got away. At the C. P. R. office here it was stated that the vessel was waiting cargo at Vancouver, and would not sail thence until 7 o'clock this morning.

Steamer Mary Hare returned from Port Angeles on Sunday with the hull of a new steamboat in tow. The new steamer, which is about 40 feet in length, will, it is expected, be completed here.

Chief Engineer Jelfot, of the steamer William Irving, was in the city yesterday, his vessel which plies on the Fraser having been temporarily laid up.

Steamship Warrimoo is scheduled to sail for Australia at 7 o'clock this morning. Her outward cargo and passenger lists are of a very fair size.

Few are entertained for the safety of the Chilean bark Marghita, which sailed from Whistler for Chili last June with a cargo of lumber.

The steamer Virgil T. Price, which was burned last Friday near Poulweather Bluff, was valued at \$10,000 and insured for \$6,000.

THE WILSON BILL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—About 4,000 workmen assembled in Cooper Union Friday night to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. Speakers representing all sections of the Union made vigorous addresses against the measure. The following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That, irrespective of party affiliation, in mass meeting assembled, representing 500,000 operatives in every branch of industry, we do earnestly protest against the passage of the so-called Wilson bill, or any measure of like character, or any legislation which shall dwarf the established industries of the country."

Don't Lose Heart.
PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS this year, and make up for lost time. Ferry's Seed Catalogue will give you most valuable hints about what to raise and how to raise it. It is free of charge. Send for it to-day. Write to D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL.

The Collegiate school re-opening term yesterday, with increased attendance.

Five candidates presented today for the Law Society preliminary to entering upon the law. The results will be known for a couple of days.

The prohibition of smoking House has been extended to form of the tobacco habit. posted read, "No smoking or ing allowed in the law courts."

In Chambers yesterday in v. Nicholles and Mason, on that the suit be dismissed for want of due diligence, it was ordered that, unless security be given within

JOSEPH PHENIX, who left very suspicious circumstances ago, is now a resident of D. He came to Victoria without name; he left with upwards of good red gold.

AT the manse, 74 Cook street, Rev. Dr. Campbell ministered