

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1894.

A GOOD TICKET.

The candidates chosen at the convention of the Victoria Political Association are all good men. They are such as every supporter of the Government and every well-wisher of the Province can vote for readily and with a clear conscience. They are not persons for whom, either as regards ability or character, party men are required to make allowances. Electors, of course, have their preferences. Some would like to have seen this man put on the ticket and some that, and they are no doubt disappointed that their favorites were not selected. This would have been the case no matter who had been chosen. But it will have to be said, even by those who are disappointed, that it is very seldom indeed that a convention chooses candidates against whom so few objections can be reasonably taken, and whom the whole party can so cordially accept.

The Hon. Mr. Turner is a man tried and true. The citizens of Victoria have reason to place in him the most unbounded confidence. Though he is a very unpretentious man and makes no fuss about what he does, his past career shows that he possesses ability of no common order, and that he is always ready to exert it in the service of this Province and this city. He is the model of a faithful public servant.

Mr. Ritchie's reputation as a business man is not confined to this Province. He is known as and admitted to be one of the ablest men on the Pacific Coast. The citizens of Victoria are, we are sure, more than pleased that he has consented to be a candidate. They believe that he is the right kind of man to represent them in the Legislature. The ability and the sagacity which he displays in the conduct of his business will be invaluable in the management of the public affairs of the Province. Sensible men of every shade of political opinion must see that it is in the interest of the city that he be placed in a position to serve them in the Legislative Assembly.

Messrs. Helmcken and Braden are new men. They have yet their spurs to win. They have both a good foundation on which to build a high reputation as public men. They have both energy and ability, and they are both of good repute. There is no reason to believe that they do not possess the talents necessary to succeed in public life. They are men, too, who can be relied upon, and who, will, no doubt, if elected exert themselves to the utmost for the benefit of the citizens of Victoria.

Turner, Ritchie, Helmcken and Braden are undoubtedly an excellent ticket. They are good men to work for and to vote for, and we have no doubt that with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, they will be elected to represent this good city of Victoria at the next general election. Their prospects are excellent.

A CONSPICUIOUS DISCREPANCY.

Our article of yesterday on British Columbia's contribution to the Dominion revenue having been written under difficulties and with no books of reference at hand, contained some inaccuracies of detail which, though they did not affect our argument, might lead some readers to believe that in this matter we were disposed to exaggerate and to complain without good cause. But we have no such disposition. We think it but right that the actual position of this Province in this respect should be widely known. But we have no desire whatever to magnify what this Province pays into the Dominion treasury or to minimize in the least what she receives in return for her contributions.

It is undeniable that British Columbia pays a good deal more in proportion to her population to the Dominion treasury than any of the other Provinces. This can be very easily proved. The population of the Province is set down in the census at 93,173. This handful of people contributed to the Dominion revenue last year in the shape of customs duties and excise imposts the very large sum of \$1,465,302, or, as near as may be, five dollars a head. The contribution per capita to the Dominion revenue from the same sources of the different Provinces is as follows:

	Per Capita.
Ontario.....	\$ 9.90
Quebec.....	7.50
New Brunswick.....	4.25
Nova Scotia.....	3.36
Manitoba.....	7.20
P. E. Island.....	1.80
British Columbia.....	15.00

The average contribution per head of the population of the Dominion is \$6.07. The discrepancy is startling. If this Province paid into the Dominion Treasury its pro rata share its contribution would be \$595,900. It consequently paid last year \$869,402 more than it would have paid if an average had been struck and every province was required to pay in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. Now we would like to know if there is any equitable reason why British Columbia should be required to pay \$869,402 more than the average share of taxation? Does it receive advantages commensurate with this greatly increased burden? Or are the appropriations it receives proportionately greater than those of the other provinces? The discrepancy is the more conspicuous as there are only two of the other provinces which pay more than their pro-rata share of taxation. Those are Quebec and Manitoba. The excess in both these cases is trifling. That of Quebec, as is well known, is in appearance only, for a very large proportion of the goods for which taxes are paid in that Province are consumed in the other Provinces. But this is not the case with British Columbia. Very few—we should say hardly any—of the

goods for which duties are paid in British Columbia are consumed outside the Province. The larger Maritime Provinces of the East—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—although their populations are many times as large as that of British Columbia, contribute to the Dominion exchequer the one only a little more and the other a smaller total amount than British Columbia, and their per capita contributions are consequently ridiculously less. Nova Scotia, with a population of 450,000, pays to the revenue of the Dominion \$1,512,018, or \$3.36 per head, and New Brunswick, which has 321,283 inhabitants, pays \$1,365,447, which is \$4.25 per head; while British Columbia, which has a population of only 93,173, sent to Ottawa last year \$1,465,302, or within a very small fraction of \$15 for every man, woman and child within its borders.

Having these facts before our eyes, would we be doing justice to this Province if we did not make such representations as are calculated to convince the Dominion Government and the members of the House of Commons that common justice requires that British Columbia be liberally treated by the Dominion—that it ought in fairness to get back, in the shape of appropriations for works which it needs badly, some compensation for what it pays every year into the Dominion Treasury in excess of its fair share. This is not unreasonable. On the contrary, it is most reasonable, and it is, moreover, not only our duty, but the duty of every British Columbian to do what in him lies to have justice done to this Province.

NOT UNAMERICAN.

The Tacoma Ledger has a grievance which it tries to make the most of. A contract has, it seems, been made by the United States Government with a British Columbia coal company to supply the United States vessels which are to patrol Behring Sea with fuel. The amount of the contract is said to be \$100,000. The Ledger is indignant that the American ships are to be supplied with British coal and protests against what it calls an un-American discrimination very vigorously. It does not say one word about the quality of the British coal compared with that which Washington State can supply. But this is by far the most important thing to be considered in forming an opinion as to whether it is American or un-American for the United States Government to buy the coal needed for their ships in British Columbia in preference to, say, Seattle. If it is well known that Comox coal is vastly superior for the use of steamships to Seattle coal or coal mined anywhere in Washington State, then it is characteristically American for the U. S. Government to buy Comox coal.

We cannot fancy any proceeding more un-American than for a government or an individual to purchase an inferior article because it is American, when a very much better one can be had without any extra expense. The American shipmaster who would go to sea with poor coal, when he could easily get good, would not deserve the character for business ability and shrewdness which Americans as a people have earned for themselves. We are very much afraid that the owners of a ship whose captain supplied his vessel with poor coal when good could be had, would immediately suspect that skipper had been paid a commission for purchasing the inferior article. And in nine cases out of ten they would be right.

"THE BETTERMENT PRINCIPLE."

The principle of local improvement, or "betterment" as it is called in England, has been approved by the London Council and the House of Commons, but it has not been accepted by the House of Lords. We find that the principle on which the English measure is based is identical with that on which the act in operation in this city is founded. Lord Hobhouse, in an article in the March number of the Contemporary Review—"The House of Lords and Betterment"—says: "The principle relied on by the London Council is this, that when improvements are made at the public cost it is just that property which, apart from the general benefit, has its value enhanced in some special way, should contribute to the cost in some special way." This definition is both concise and comprehensive. We find, too, that the principle, which all must admit to be sound and fair, has been commended itself to the good sense of people in England as it has to those of the United States and Canada. "Whatever its name," the reviewer says, "the thing has through years of battle won general adoption. Most of the opponents of the Council pay some homage to the principle, even if it is only lip homage. On the other hand, it is universally agreed that the application of the principle is a matter of great difficulty and that any plan for its requires careful examination before being put into action."

This is the experience on this side of the Atlantic, although it appears to us that here, as well as in Great Britain, the difficulty is greatly exaggerated. The principle is applied in Canadian and American cities, and it has been found to work well and without any great difficulty. As many of our readers are interested in this subject they might like to see an abstract of the measure which the Lords, on grounds, according to Lord Hobhouse, altogether insufficient, rejected. This is how it is described by the reviewer:

"The Betterment scheme of 1893 is a very cautious one. It does not propose, as was formerly done, to charge land beyond the limits of deviation. It commences by a statement of the general principle in general terms. But it only affects land within the limits of deviation. Within those limits, the land, 'or some of them,' shall be liable 'to an improvement charge in respect of any increase in value or benefit' which they may derive from the improvements. The Council makes the first move, in the shape of

an assessment. There they are to state their views as to the lands to be charged, as to the amount of enhanced value, and the names of the persons interested. The charge is to be a yearly payment of 3 per cent. on one-half of the enhanced value. In turn, the owners of the lands may object that they ought not to be assessed at all, or not so much; that omitted lands ought to be brought in; or that the wrong persons have been named as liable to pay. In case of disputes, the Local Government Board is to appoint an arbitrator to decide them; and his award is to be final. With respect to the incidence of the charge, owner in fee simple of the land between the date of the Act and that of the award, he is to pay it; if not, the arbitrator is to consider the several interests in the land, and he may either postpone the commencement of the charge, or may apportion the incidence between the freeholders and others bringing any existing term of years. In that process he is to have regard to contracts. The claims of the Council are to be made within seven years after the passing of the Act."

By this it is seen that the Council, as with us, takes the initiative. Plans were found with this; some holding that it was for the property owners interested to take the first step. The Lords throw out the bill, but it is certain to become law, sooner or later. The opponents of the betterment scheme in England, as well as here, want one presented to them with which no fault can be found. "If we are to meet," says Lord Hobhouse, "with perpetual negotiation till an unassailable plan has been devised, this particular mode of helping the London Exchequer will never be effected. Perhaps that is the solution to which our opponents look forward. It is for Londoners to say whether they think it the proper solution."

A CRITICAL POSITION.

There is a good deal of conjecture as to what the President will do with the seigniorage bill. A short time ago it was confidently predicted that he would veto it without hesitation. Later, however, the political prophets have been less confident. The most they say was that Mr. Cleveland would allow it to become law by the efflux of time. If after a measure is sent to the President for signature he allows ten days to go by without taking any action with regard to it, it becomes law without his consent. Later we see that pressure is being brought to bear on the President to induce him to veto the bill. Business men regard the measure with dislike and distrust. They believe that if it becomes law business will be again unsettled and that its operation will precipitate a crisis which will be even more disastrous than the one that has hardly yet been tided over. This is what Charles S. Smith, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said about the President's action on the bill:

If President Cleveland approves the Seigniorage bill he goes back on all of his past professions relative to financial questions. Should that bill become a law, gold would, in my opinion, go to a premium within sixty days. There is already a grave fear with regard to this question among business men who have foreign relations and who must pay their obligations in gold. If the Bland bill becomes a law you will see an enormous shipment of gold out of this country right away. There is no demand, no excuse for such a law. It is the rack-rent heresy. The business community had rather have the Sherman Silver bill than have there was some security back of that.

The reason why petitions have not been circulated against the Seigniorage bill and a tremendous fuss made over its passage by the House is because nobody has believed that the President would allow it to become a law. Why, when Secretary Carlisle was here, giving his long discourse with emphasis against the Bland measure, I am amazed to hear from certain prominent men who have been in Washington that there is a growing belief there that President Cleveland may sign the bill. Such a course would practically nullify, in foreign estimation at least, the repeal of the Sherman act. Not only so, but the President's action would not only nullify the Sherman act, but it would also nullify the President's action on the bill.

It is said that the cause of the President's hesitation is that he believes if he vetoes the Seigniorage bill the silver Senators will form a combination against the Wilson bill and throw it out of the Senate. He has found that there is no dependence to be placed in the Senate, that there are members in it who would do almost anything to thwart and injure him. But there are business men who believe that it would be better to risk the defeat of the Wilson bill than to allow the Bland bill to become law. This is what John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, said:

I believe that the President should veto the Seigniorage bill, without any regard whatever to the tariff bill or its consideration by the Senate. Mr. Hewitt has very happily characterized the Bland act as a proposition to "coin a villain." One who is familiar with the President's sturdy character will for one moment credit a story that he is considering the performance of an act so contradictory to his oft-repeated and avowed principles.

Better a thousand times in my opinion, rather than the President should retreat a single step in his financial course. We can stand a high tariff better and longer than such a miserable subterfuge as the Bland act. We do not want our people to be plunged again into the vortex from which we were lately rescued. The President of courageous convictions, a man who has never up to the present time entered into a bargain that involved the surrender of his principles, even temporarily.

Other business men are of the same opinion. Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, in reply to the inquiry, said:

I do not believe that the exigencies of the situation in connection with the tariff bill are such as to warrant the President in permitting the Bland Seigniorage bill to become a law. On the contrary, I think it is clearly his duty to veto it. I should consider it very bad financial policy to permit the passage of such a bill. It is an inflation measure pure and simple, and is a forced loan upon the people without interest.

Furthermore, should it become a law, it will nullify the action of Congress and the

President in so far as the repeal of the Silver Purchase act is concerned and will leave grave doubts in the minds of European investors as to the intention of our Government in the maintenance of gold payments. The passage of the bill by the House has already produced an unfavorable effect upon foreign markets for our securities, and I believe, if the bill becomes a law it will have a tendency to stimulate gold exports and retard to some extent the revival of business.

It may be inferred from these utterances of prominent business men of New York what the feeling in business circles is with regard to the action to be taken by the President on the Seigniorage bill. But he has hitherto proved himself to be a man of great moral courage, who is not afraid to incur responsibility when he sees the path of duty clear before him. That path does not seem very clear just now. If the business men of New York are right he has the choice of two evils before him, and it is no reproach to a man's firmness or his integrity if he hesitates as to which to choose. It may be hard for any man to decide whether the evil which may follow his allowing the Bland bill to become law will be greater than will be caused by the rejection of the Wilson bill by the Senate. "Of two evils choose the least" is sound advice, but the difficulty sometimes is to decide which is the least. It may be that it is this uncertainty which causes President Cleveland to hesitate as to what he shall do with respect to the Bland bill.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

A Tug Company Organized by Prominent Victorians—Price of the "Minnie's" Release.

The "Boscovitz" in From the North—The "Phantom's" Wreck—An Excursion.

The British Columbia Tug Company, Limited, Liability, is the title of a new organization whose memorandum of association under the Companies Act 1890, is published in the official gazette of yesterday's date. The intention of the company is to carry on the business indicated in the title, in the waters of British Columbia and in Puget Sound. The capital stock is placed at \$15,000 in 150 shares of \$100 each, with power to increase to \$100,000. The five trustees named are R. P. Ritchie, R. S. Brook, J. H. Lawson, R. J. Kerr, and W. Greig. The principal place of business is to be Victoria.

The schooner Minnie, condemned to forfeiture by the Admiralty court, is now back in the hands of her former owner, Capt. Jacobsen, all necessary formalities having been complied with. The price of \$600 bid at the sale held by the marshal of the court, last Saturday, was not considered satisfactory by Mr. Justice Crease, and yesterday afternoon he signed an order placing a minimum value of \$1,500 on the vessel. Captain Jacobsen, through his lawyers, paid the \$1,500 into the hands of Sheriff McMillan later in the day, and his vessel was accordingly returned to him. She was towed by the tug Sadie, and will be immediately fitted out to leave for the West coast sailing grounds on Saturday evening.

EXCURSION FROM PORT ANGELES.

A large number of Port Angeles excursionists are expected to arrive here on the steamer Garland between three and four o'clock to-morrow afternoon. In order to afford the party a good opportunity of seeing the city, the steamer will come in over here until Sunday evening. If the weather is fine her captain says he will endeavor to make arrangements for a special trip to Esquimalt on Sunday afternoon.

STEEL RAILS FOR COMOX.

Nearly 200 steel rails ex-ship Alnadale were loaded on the steamer Thistle at the wharf, yesterday. After delivering the cargo at Comox, the steamer will load a return cargo of coal for Victoria, and next week will probably go on to the north and bottom and for a general renovation and painting.

THE "BOSCOVITZ."

The steamer Barbara Boscovitz, which returned from the North yesterday morning, brought little cargo and as little news. On the North pretty cold weather was experienced, but on the down trip there was no lack of sunshine. She passed the Daube bound North yesterday morning. As passengers the Boscovitz brought down Mr. Guinness, W. H. Dempster, J. S. Mannie, Miss M. Beadmore and F. W. Harris.

MARINE NOTES.

An effort will shortly be made by John Clark to raise the steamer Phantom, which sank off Gordon Head about six months ago. Before the weather has been too rough to allow of any work being done. The steamer's machinery is what the owner principally desires to recover, for though the vessel at the time of her loss was just off the ways and in good condition, her hull was old.

The Government steamer Quadra, commanding her season's operations, will leave here on Tuesday next on a cruise up the Gulf of Georgia as far north as Comox, the object being to inspect the buoy, light-house, etc. She will call at Departure Bay. Yesterday afternoon the Quadra came out of dock, being once more in fine shape for service.

The news comes from New Westminster that the owners of the steamer Delaware are negotiating her sale to Victoria people, and that the deal is expected to be closed within a day or two.

The steamer Comet, which got ashore at the North Arm of the Fraser on Monday, has floated off uninjured.

LONDON, March 21.—The political committee of the National club will act as the committee on the National memorial to Mr. Gladstone. Leading Liberal organizations throughout the country will co-operate with this committee in collecting money for the memorial.

LONDON, March 21.—The Brazilian minister here has received a dispatch from Rio saying the report that the insurgents have gained a victory at Itavara and that 3,000 loyal troops surrendered or were taken prisoner was false.

ROME, March 21.—Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, has been nominated archbishop of St. Peter's. The nomination excites much comment. The Minister de Rame says that it is due to the critical state of affairs in Rome.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

An Interesting Report at the Annual Meeting—Suggestions From the Secretary.

Addresses on the Results of the Work—The Election of Officers.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Milne, Rev. Dr. Campbell was chosen as chairman at the annual meeting of the local branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society held in the First Presbyterian church last evening.

"Wonderful words of life" was the opening hymn, joined in heartily by the gathering which was fairly large and included quite a number of the city clergymen.

After a reading of Scripture by Rev. Mr. Reid and prayer by Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. Chantrell, the secretary, read his report for the year.

Mr. Chantrell, Ladies and Gentlemen: As we are having our annual meeting before the collections in aid of the society have been taken up in the churches, I can say nothing as to what our income from subscriptions this year will be; I can only hope that it will not be smaller than that of last year, which was the smallest we have had since we commenced to take up collections six years ago, being only \$288.45, while the year previous was \$347.50, a decrease of \$159.05. Even the showing of six years ago, 1888, was better than last year by \$100.00. No doubt the general depression was the cause of this, and probably, as times are little, if any, better now than they were then, we may reasonably calculate on a not very large increase of subscription this year.

The sales in our depositories—Messrs. T. N. Hibben & Co.'s—have been of late very satisfactory. Not very long ago we received the cheaper kinds of Bibles and Testaments in English many of which are being sold at a price which is under cost. I would not like to call the attention of those in the missionary spirit, to the stock of foreign Scriptures we have on hand here. I think we have some twenty different languages, and at prices ranging from 5c. to 15c. a copy. Most of them though range from 5c. to 10c. a copy. It seems to me the people in Victoria can scarcely be aware that such a stock of Bibles is on hand, and that there are some in our midst who take an interest in the spiritual welfare of the many foreigners who reside here and also in those who yield our ports as sailors. Among such foreigners surely the distribution of 50c. or 10c. copies of the Gospels and 25c. Testaments would be of great service.

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THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

(From the New York Times.)

This year the vernal equinox occurred on the forenoon of March 20, when the sun and equator crossed each other. The days and nights are of nearly equal length, and the sun's rays span the poles. One would quite naturally think, from a glance at a star chart, that the place of junction between the equator and the ecliptic would always be the same, each succeeding year. This, however, is by no means the case. The equinox moves westward fifty seconds every year, and this phenomenon is explained as follows. The earth is slightly flattened at the poles and bulges out at the equator. The attraction of the sun and moon on this ring of matter causes the pole of the equator to revolve around the pole of the ecliptic in a small circle that requires 23,000 years for its completion. The westward movement of the equinox, due to the same cause, completes in the same time its backward movement around the ecliptic, after which the celestial machinery begins a new revolution with the same results. To all of this has been given the name of the procession of the equinoxes. For the same reason the polar star changes, the stars seem to move forward, and new star charts have to be made every fifty years. The earth, instead of moving quietly in space, is pulled hither and thither by many conflicting forces, having at least a half dozen different movements, better whirling in her orbit nineteen million times a second, and carrying the dwellers on her axis. Her rotation as she revolves on her axis, her translation in space is the most marvellous of all. The sun with its comets, planets, moons, asteroids, meteors moving towards Hercules, known as the apex of the sun's way, at the rate of 20,000 miles an hour. Stars are opening before us as he advances and closing behind him as he recedes. The reason the change is not perceptible is because the life time of an observer is of no account in a journey where a million years is required for the sun and his brilliant cortege to reach the confines of the constellation whither they are bound.

MONTEAL, March 21.—La Presse, discussing the proposed scheme for the independence of Quebec declares it to be utterly impossible, as neither Great Britain, the other provinces of Canada, nor the United States, would agree to it. La Presse adds that if the French Canadians have grievances to-day it is their own fault, as they have not united to repel the assaults made on their race and nationality.

MONTEAL, March 19.—An action was taken by a man named Fisher to compel his wife to return to him, she having deserted her husband. Judge Pagnuelo declared that the woman must return to her husband within fifteen days or forfeit her marriage rights.

HALIFAX, March 19.—News comes from St. John, Newfoundland, that in the settlement of Bay of Bulls the house of a man named John Driscoll caught fire during his absence and his wife and four children, who were asleep, were all burned to death.

BERLIN, March 19.—The circulation of the socialist organ, Der Sozialist, which was to have been printed on red paper, was not permitted.

were doubtless due to a want of harmony in just those places with the Word of God. The present century has brought about a new era in missionary work and it has been stated that not less than 200,000,000 copies of the Bible have been diffused during that time. The Bible is now translated into 304 languages, or about one-tenth of the languages of the world, estimating the total at 3,065. Some nine-tenths of the people of the world, however, speak the languages into which the Bible has been translated. During the ninety years of the Bible Society's existence they have expended \$55,000,000 in their missionary work, and now send out some 4,000,000 copies yearly.

The report was unanimously adopted and the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

President, N. Shakespeare; Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. Chantrell; Committee, all the ministers of the churches in the city that subscribe, and one layman from each church.

Dr. Lang, speaking from the experience of missionary work in China, told of the excellent work done by the Bible society in printing the Bible in foreign languages.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LACROSSE.

THE SAN FRANCISCO INVITATION.

It is definitely arranged that the British Columbia lacrosse team will play at San Francisco at the Fair on April 2. A sturdy and number of good players have agreed to go. The team will be selected from the names submitted and there will be a general practice this afternoon, also Saturday and Monday. Every player should turn out to the practices, as the time is short.

FOOTBALL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The first game of the International Rugby football at the Midwinter Exposition to-day, between the Oregon and British Columbia teams, resulted in a tie. The same teams play to-morrow.

WESTMINSTER NOT COMING.

The New Westminster Rugby football club sent word yesterday that they cannot get together to-day to play the Victorias here on Easter Monday, as proposed. There will consequently be no match in Victoria on that day.

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST.

THE CITY.

The evangelists, Webb and another of their First Presbyterian church this

The annual general meeting of the British Columbia Railway Co. is advertised to be held at the office here on Friday, April 20.

The schooner Henrietta was ordered to be sold and the money to be paid to the credit of the action owners and the captain and crew.

In the case of Stovall v. See day Mr. Justice Walker decided the plaintiff, who is thereby given of the disputed lands by virtue of records. No order was made as to costs.

A package of garden seeds had at the COLONIST office from the nurserymen J. M. Ferry & Co., Ontario. Their products are Dominion over for their reliability and excellence.

MORRAN and Hooker, charged with a number of articles from the Esquimalt, were tried in the Provincial court yesterday, but from want of sufficient evidence the property in their possession, the case fell to the jury.

The redistribution act having been passed by the House of Commons yesterday, the old forms of appointment have been superseded, and of votes may now receive application on the new forms provided for by the act.

The British Columbia Gazette, containing notice of the sale of specified tracts of land in the Esquimalt, Cariboo, Lillooet, Osoyoos districts, and persons having advice to the pre-emption mentioned in them within 60 days.

HON. MR. JUSTICE DRAKE was judge yesterday and made the orders. The action of Parker v. Kenberg was directed to be tried in April County court. Thirty days given for making an appeal to the court of Canada in Jackson v. Mylin.

This committee of inquiry into the irregular conduct made against the Yukon country, have completed their evidence, and will meet on Friday next to consider their report. It has been a very tedious one, and said that the result will be that the will be satisfactorily cleared up.

The summer-like weather is having a beneficial effect. Geo. Morrison & Co. placed a beautiful draught soda water in their store, which they expect to temperance drinks of flavor of the quality, particular care being taken in them. The apparatus was made, celebrated maker, Tuft, of Boston, a guarantee that it is a first class one.