

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1894.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The citizens of Victoria are to be congratulated on the result of yesterday's elections. They have, we believe, elected a good working Council. Mr. Teague's majority is a surprise to his most sanguine supporters. No one, when he was first named as a candidate, had any idea that he would poll so large a vote. We confidently believe that he will show by the way in which he performs his duties that the electors have made a wise choice. The new Council have important work to do and if they do it well they will deserve well of their fellow-citizens. It is most creditable to Victoria that an election in which its citizens took so lively an interest was conducted from first to last in a quiet and orderly manner. There was nothing, that we have heard of, said or done that any candidate or any elector to-day, after the contest is over, wishes was unsaid or undone. This is how an election should be conducted by intelligent and public-spirited citizens.

SAFE AND SOUND.

Canada's immunity from commercial distress during the period of depression which has done so much harm in the United States, has been observed and commented upon by thoughtful American citizens. Among these is the very able economist and statistician, Mr. David A. Wells. In an article commenting on the recent financial disturbances in many parts of the world, and of the dreadful experience of the United States, turning to this country he said:

In the Dominion of Canada, for example, separated territorially from us on the north by an imaginary line, there has been no panic, no unusual demand for money, no stoppage of industries, no restriction of trade, no increased rates of interest; in short, nothing beyond the ordinary course of events, except so far as these events may have been influenced by contiguity to what may be termed a financial cyclone, whose pathway of destruction was contiguous, but not within its own territory.

Why the "cyclone" did not reach Canada, and do as much damage there as it did in the United States, is a matter of wonder to people on both sides of the national boundary line. That it was not the result of accident is abundantly apparent. Canada's escape showed that her business is on a safe and solid basis, and it should be the object of all her business men, both great and small, to continue her in this safe and healthy independence.

"THE P. P. A."

We are surprised to learn that the Protestant Protective Association exercised a great deal of influence in the late municipal elections in Ontario. It is said that Mr. Kennedy, in Toronto, owed his sweeping majority to the support which he received from that organization, and that Mr. Stewart, in Hamilton, polled more votes than both the candidates of the old parties together because he was its nominee. In other towns the P. P. A., it is said, showed its strength, but not in so marked a degree as in the cities we have named.

Why Protestants want to be protected in any part of Ontario is extremely difficult to comprehend. The Protestants are in a very large majority in that province, and are everywhere well able and very willing to take their own part without the aid of a secret organization working in the dark, and, to all appearance, most capriciously. In Toronto, for instance, there was no earthly reason why the P. P. A. should favor Mr. Kennedy and oppose Mr. Fleming. Both gentlemen are Protestants, and nothing that is considered precious or sacred by Protestants was at stake in the contest. Nothing was gained for Protestantism by Mr. Kennedy's victory, and nothing that Protestants value would have been lost had he been defeated.

It is not hard to see that the interference in elections of an organization which has for its objects the exclusion of Roman Catholics from public life, and the boycotting of them socially, is calculated to be productive of much harm in Canadian communities. It will be certain to have the effect which the P. P. A. desires to guard against, which is to force Catholics to unite for political and social purposes. It is extremely bad policy to treat the members of any denomination in such a way as will compel them to consider it a point of honor and even a religious duty, in political and municipal contests, to support the candidate of their own creed. This is what the P. P. A., if it becomes numerous and is active, will be certain to do. Their victories, too, like the one at Toronto, will be barren victories, and their ascendancy, if they ever gain the ascendancy, cannot last long. This is looking at the organization from a purely political point of view. We are convinced that, politically considered, the organization is a blunder. But from a moral point of view it is far worse. No citizen has a right to persecute a fellow citizen because of his religious belief. To conspire to deny the members of any denomination the rights to which they are entitled as citizens of a free commonwealth is a flagrant violation of the fundamental law of the Christian religion. To do so is wicked, and, in these days, it is highly stupid as well. We are far from being alone in this opinion. The Montreal Witness, which cannot be accused of undue partiality to Roman Catholics, says:

"Nor can the aim of these associations (the P. P. A. and the P. P. A.) be defended, namely the boycotting of Roman Catholics both politically and socially. Its members

are bound never to employ a Roman Catholic where they can find a Protestant to do the work. The disfranchisement and ostracism of a large body of citizens, could it be accomplished, would be destructive of the free institutions under which we live."

The Montreal Gazette, the mouth-piece of the Conservatives of the Province of Quebec, strongly disapproves of the intolerant association. It looks at it in the light of history, and predicts its speedy demise. It says:

"In the P. P. A. history is only repeating itself. It is one of the developments of political thought, that at uncertain periods shows itself, runs its course and disappears. It is not amenable to the treatment of reason. It is aggravated by abuse. It is for those who do not agree with it but to wait for its certain collapse, hoping, meantime, that the collapse will come quickly."

LAND RINGS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"British Columbia is indeed a beautiful Province, and in course of time will be a very desirable one to the Dominion, but the drawbacks enumerated above are not the only ones, nor is the chief evil to be encountered, even alluded to. From what we have been able to gather by personal inquiry in the Province of British Columbia and from those who have visited it, the primary need is the breaking up of the land ring that is picking the eyes out of the Province. The difficulty of getting a title to selected land seems to be phenomenal. As soon as an intending settler decides upon a section and makes application for it, he finds that Mr. A or Mr. B has already got a pencil entry, or its equivalent, on the land, and against Mr. A or Mr. B and the ring of which they are members there seems to be little redress. They are important men, having much influence about the throne. This may all be entirely wrong, but it is the unvarying tale that we hear from that province. Then in years gone by an agreement was made between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government, by which the former acquired a large tract of land in the shape of a belt along the line of railway, and since that date until now, and Heaven only knows how much longer it will be, the unhappy settler in his uncertainty as to who can give him a title. Men have obtained an alleged title from one government, only to find that someone else had obtained a title from the other, and year after year rolls by in this unsatisfactory condition. The titles are answered by British Columbians only after due regard for secrecy has been had, for they are owned by their Government and dispensers of titles, and afraid to breathe their wrongs in more than a whisper lest the Government should show its 'down upon' them, and prevent them from getting a patent at all. Until British Columbia recognizes what its last ring is like, who compose it, and how it has been worked, they cannot expect to get immigrants to pass the fertile lands of Manitoba and the Territories, where the sun enters at once upon the freedom of his property, subject to clear and easy conditions."

The above extract has been copied in several British Columbia Opposition papers without comment. This fact is significant, being one of the methods adopted by an unscrupulous Opposition for conveying a mis-statement without becoming father to it. It is passing strange that journals published in this Province and edited by men who have lived for years in it, should take from the columns of the Winnipeg Free Press, a paper which by the very nature of things can have no knowledge of political conditions as they exist here, such pabulum as we have quoted. The very fact that they do not attempt to confirm it, is proof that they do not themselves believe the statements contained in it—in fact know them to be mere fabrications; but with the unthinking the extract serves their purpose. It is one of those general reckless misrepresentations made in an outside, irresponsible quarter, which, to attempt to disprove, would be simply to give it the semblance of importance. It is on a par with a great deal of rubbish that has been published abroad by men who neither know nor care about the matters concerning which they talk so glibly—a lot of carpet-baggers, who for a day or a week have visited the Province and departed knowing very little more about it than when they arrived. If such conditions existed we should have long ago heard about them from those very journals that so readily give place in their columns to anything inimical to the Government policy. That they should go as far as Winnipeg, to obtain powder and shot for their political weapons is the best evidence of the poor quality of their own ammunition. The abuses alleged above are broad enough and explicit enough, if proved, to secure the defeat of any administration. If there are any grounds for accepting them as true the one great opportunity of their lives presents itself to the Opposition leaders of achieving their object, and that is by proving them. Instead of attempting to do this, the cowardly policy of retelling a scandal, *verbatim et literatim*, without note or comment is adopted.

We would not have considered the remarks of the Free Press in themselves as worthy of attention had they not been reproduced, as referred to, in our own journals. Such reports going abroad as everybody knows, not only deter immigration but injure the credit of the Province, and doubly so, when they obtain tacit confirmation by publication at home. To countenance such statements is unpatriotic in the last degree. If the charges are true, then is the manifest public duty of the journals giving publicity to them to establish their truth; if they are not true it is equally their duty, in their own and the interests of the Province, to proclaim their falsity. They disgrace themselves as well as injure the Province by resorting to the sneaking, underhand method of circulating slanders regarding which they have not the moral courage to take the responsibility themselves, but like parrots, they echo the vulgarity of the passers-by.

What makes the conduct of these papers more inexcusable is the reference to the Railway Belt which the extract contains. They are perfectly aware that the land in question was given long ago to the Dominion as a quid pro quo for a railway into and through this Province to the Coast. They also know that whatever trouble may exist as to titles is certainly not the fault of the present Government, which has taken every means of settling it definitely and permanently, negotiations to which are still pending, preliminary to a reference of the matter to the constituted tribunals if a satisfactory settlement cannot be arrived at. What any land ring, even if it existed, could have to do with that question it is impossible to conceive. British Columbia has enemies enough outside its own borders, especially in Winnipeg, without harboring them in the form of its alleged exponents of public opinion.

WILD TALK.

The talk of impeaching the President of the United States is nothing more than the violent rant of furious partisans who rage against Mr. Cleveland because he is not as unprincipled and as unscrupulous as they are themselves. They do not express the opinions and the feelings of that very large proportion of the people of the United States who love justice, and who hate dishonesty in any form. This is the classic, powerful but reticent, whom the President represents. They approve of the course he has pursued in the Hawaiian business. They believe that it is the duty of the President to right, as far as it can be righted, the wrong done to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. If Mr. Cleveland has made a mistake in the way he has gone about doing that act of justice, they have shown no disposition to punish that mistake as if it were a crime. Whatever may be the outcome of the Hawaiian imbroglio, there is not the least danger in its resulting in the impeachment of the President.

In the same way Mr. Cleveland's action, or rather, inaction, with regard to the Geary Act was in accordance with the feelings and the desires of the very best people in the United States. Those people believe that it would be a deep disgrace to the nation, and to Christianity in general, if the Republic of the United States, a Christian power, did not honestly carry out the provisions of its treaty with heathen China. It is contended by men well capable of forming an honest and an intelligent opinion in the matter, that if the provisions of the Geary Act were carried out, the terms of the treaty between the United States and China would have been flagrantly violated.

Everyone in the United States, and out of it, knows that what the President did with regard to the Sherman Act before it was repealed, met with the enthusiastic approval of a very large majority of the citizens of his country. If he had acted in a different way, or if he had delayed action much longer, he would have brought on himself the displeasure and even the reprobation of the people of the United States. It is very clear if Mr. Cleveland's enemies depend upon his being impeached for what he has done or left undone in the Hawaiian affair, or with respect to the Geary law and the Sherman Act, there is nothing surer than that they will be grievously disappointed. It was evident from the first that on these subjects he was in accord with the great bulk of the American people. Mr. Cleveland's official career must have convinced discerning men that the President is a true representative in both mind and conscience of the best class of American citizens.

A Tea Caddy.

The tea caddy is another never failing source of comfort to the lover of a good cup of tea. The white linen ones worked in jonquils or narcissus are beautiful and the pale green grass cloth linen worked with lace braid are quite new. After working the flowers in solid em-



broidery press with a hot iron between two thick cloths, as this brings out the work. A hemstitched ruffle makes a nice finish, or the edges may be button-holed. The cozy proper is made of silk or cord, lined with silk of the color desired. If the outside cover is buttonholed on edges, then a silk puff must be made on padded cozy and silk cord used to lace cover on. If made with ruffle, the cover, when complete, is merely slipped over the cozy and fastened in place. It can then easily be removed to wash.

GOLDSBORO, Jan. 11.—(Special).—A heavy shock of earthquake, lasting several seconds, was felt here at 4:50 this morning. The shock was also felt at Point des Monts and Fenwick at 4:10; Severn Islands and Molise at 4:30. It was not felt east of Molise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House committee on coinage to-day began the consideration of the Bland bill providing for the coinage of the silver dollar bill, which was made the order of business for to-day and was postponed until the seigniorage bill had been considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate passed the House resolution for an investigation into the personnel of the navy, with the amendment that it be made by a subcommittee of the naval affairs committee and of the two houses, instead of by a special commission.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

An Escaped Prisoner Turns Up at Puyallup—Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

The Wrecked Tug "Kaslo"—Big Body of Ore in the Slokan Star.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 11.—Mr. Israel Williams, a shakite, has petitioned the Governor-General that he be allowed to remain on the foreshore of Burrard Inlet.

Dan McLaughlin, formerly freight clerk on the C.P.R., has been taken to Westminster as being insane.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 12.—J. P. Stout is reported doing well. There are chances of his recovery.

Mr. Fowler loses \$150 by his empty house on 11th avenue and Westminster road catching fire.

Little Collins has cancelled her engagement for Vancouver.

A slight accident occurred by the interurban and city cars colliding at Westminster avenue. The accident, it is said, was not the fault of the Inter-Urban car driver.

The Government have decided to erect a lighthouse and fog-horn at the entrance of the first Narrows.

R. A. Anderson's official majority over Harry Collins in the Mayoralty election was 81, and over Wm. Towler, 490. The total vote polled was 1,638.

The new school trustees elected were Templeton, Eldridge and Murray. The trustees for 1894 are A. G. Ferguson, R. G. Taylor and M. Costello.

Five new license commissioners elected are Messrs. McLean and Fraser. This board is now composed entirely of Scotchmen.

J. Rae is Reeve of South Vancouver; J. S. Gray Reeve of Langley; N. C. Schmit, associate editor of the News-Advertiser; Reeve of Burnaby, elected by acclamation; Joseph Stephenson, Reeve of Maple Ridge, by acclamation.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 11.—J. M. Cubbins, who escaped from jail here last summer, is in Puyallup, Washington. His sister has heard from him there.

The bark Harold will be ready for sea on Friday. She will carry 62,000 cases of salmon.

During repairs to the court house, necessitated by Monday's fire, court is being held in Gulchon's hotel.

The commission of the sentence on Peter Jack and the Indian murderers, is generally condemned in this city, and many people to-day expressed their indignation in no measured terms. Men of experience who know the Indians well, and officers of the law, declare that this intervention on behalf of the murderers is a most serious mistake which time will undoubtedly prove.

A fine batch of sturgeon, a half dozen weighing between 400 and 600 pounds, was brought up from the Prescott Packing Company camp at the mouth of the river to-day. Three hair seals have been captured a sturgeon hooks during the present week.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 12.—A move. ment has been started to petition the Mayor to call a public meeting to give public expression on the action of the Governor-General in Council in commuting the imprisonment for life the sentences of Peter and Jack, the murderers of A. E. Pittendrigh.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here last night at about 1.30 o'clock. It was not long duration but the vibration was quite distinct while it lasted. It is some houses the doors shook and crockery rattled.

A warm Chinook, assisted by a mild rain, carried away the snow marvellously fast last night. Sleighting has been completely destroyed. The offer was made by the Arctic Oil Company, which owns a large number of whaling vessels, some of which are frozen up near Herschel Island, and the dynamite was intended to blow them free.

The board of directors of the Municipal Society and Fruit Growers' Association will be held at the City hall on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m. It is hoped to carry out the following programme: President's address, John Kirkland, Ladners; reading of Secretary's report and afterwards of the following papers—Varieties of Fruit for House Use and Shipment, G. W. Henry, Haislo; W. J. Harris, Haislo; Varieties of Fruit best suited for Canning and Preserving, Walter Taylor, Vancouver; The Prune, E. Hutcherson, Ladners; Why, T. Wilson, Harrison River; Flowers, A. C. Wilson, Westminster; Markets, W. H. Lewis, Burnaby; Planting and Pruning, John King, Westminster; Experimental Work, T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; Apples, T. G. Earle, Lytton; Dairying, Mr. Wells, Chilliwack; Hop Growing, ———, Transportation, A. Postill, Vernon; Pollination of the Barlett Pear, R. M. Palmer, Hazelton; Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, P. Latham, Westminster.

Members and others having been troubled with pests are requested to report the same to this meeting. Papers from parties whose names do not appear on the programme will be welcome. Members and others having choice samples of fruit, or any un-named or un-named varieties, are requested to exhibit the same for examination and naming at this meeting. The best possible efforts will be made to answer, or obtain answers to, questions on fruit growing, asked by members and others. An earnest invitation is given to all parties interested in the objects of the Association to be present and join in the discussions which are sought to be made a most valuable part of our work. A large programme this, and more than sufficient for a two day's gathering.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Jan. 12.—The district meeting of the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows will be held here on Monday, the 15th inst. The visiting delegates will be banqueted at the Wilson in the evening.

The West Coast Gold Mining & Prospecting Company, a Nanaimo concern, have offered a big figure for two of their

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CONVICT CANNIBALS.

A Boy in New Caledonia Killed and Eaten by a Man and Wife.

Tobacco Culture Receives an Impetus in Fiji—Colonists Protest to the Queen.

Measles being deadly in Fiji, as in other tropical countries, the precautions against it are very strict, as witness the following from the Times, of Suva: "Capt. Callaghan, who went on board the R.M.S. Arawa in order to pilot her into port, has had to submit to the following treatment. He left the vessel when his service thereon was completed and got into a boat towed by the steamer Clyde. So soon as the steamer approached Nukulan the gallant skipper jumped overboard in his clothes and swam to the quarantine station. He then washed his garments and himself with excessive care and submitted clothes and person to fumigation by means of the apparatus on the island. Meantime the boat he had occupied was scrubbed and cleaned most thoroughly, and when he was again clothed the captain was re-admitted to the privileges of society."

A horrible case of cannibalism has just been reported from New Caledonia, the French convict station in the South Pacific. The victim was an English lad named Greer, about ten years old, whose parents came from Sydney, in New South Wales. He had been attending a boarding school, and being missed one day search was made for him by the police and others without result. Some time afterwards a suspicious occurrence led to the arrest of two recently liberated convicts, a man and his wife, a search of whose premises furnished the horrible revelation that the boy had been deliberately killed for the purpose of cannibalism, the remains being carefully cut up and placed in pickle. There was evidence that the portions had already been eaten. The couple practically admitted their guilt. While awaiting trial the man died under suspicious circumstances, and as, according to law, his wife could only be tried as an accomplice, she was set at liberty. This case of crime is more than even New Caledonia can stand, and steps are being taken to drive her from the community.

Tobacco can be grown in almost all varieties in Fiji, and in consequence of the direct connection with civilization now given by the Canadian-Australian steamship line it appears likely that a stimulus will be given to its cultivation. Under encouragement from the governor a gentleman named Siebens has gone to Fiji from Australia, representing considerable capital to be invested in the industry. He is now looking for the best sites for the tobacco fields. Surplus labor has expressed that Sumatra and other well-known centers of tobacco production should have commanded hitherto such a preference over Fiji, where, unlike most tobacco countries, fever and ague are unknown, and which, taken altogether, has one of the most salubrious climates obtainable. Another prospective new export is ginger, with which experiments are now being made in Sydney.

The Legislative Council of Fiji has adopted an address to the Queen protesting against a special levy of £11,354 recently made upon the colony by the Imperial Government. This amount was for money paid to the German Government in respect of certain private land transactions with native land owners prior to the erection of the colony. The claims were formerly inquired into and disallowed, and it is held that the Imperial Government had no right to reconsider them without the assent of the colony, and that even if the claims are just the native land owners and not the colony are responsible.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Jan. 10.—A terrible accident occurred on the bay at the foot of York street in this city, where a party of boys were skating about 100 yards from the shore on dangerous ice. A boy named Owens went through and a comrade named Coombs plunged in to his rescue. Both were drowned and also one unknown boy. As one of the bodies was being landed, the Toronto Canoe Club's small landing stage, on which a score of people were crowded collapsed and all were plunged into the icy water. Two other people who were on the platform are missing, and it is believed were drowned, making five altogether, including G. Dunk, a restaurant waiter.

Reports are current here that the Ontario elections will be held shortly. The World says they will be held within thirty days. General Manager Stout, of the Dominion Express Company, left last night for Vancouver on receipt of a dispatch stating that his brother, J. P. Stout, the Vancouver agent of the company, had accidentally shot himself.

Yesterday the firm of Shers & Co., and other general storekeepers at Port Arthur assigned to Henry Barber & Co., of this city. The liabilities aggregate about \$20,000, and among the creditors are several Toronto houses.

"THE CITY OF PEKING."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The steamer City of Peking, from the Orient and Honolulu, had not arrived up to 1 o'clock this afternoon. Some shipping men express the opinion that the Peking was again got her machinery disabled and will not get in for several days. The steamer Australia is due from Honolulu to-morrow, and will bring news three or four days later than the Peking.

Letters from Lago, Africa, to the London missionary society announce the death of the famous Niger missionary, Bishop Hill.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Icelandic Immigration to Canada—Canadian Exhibitors at Chicago—Cottons and Woolens.

Important Documents to Be Published—Intro-Provincial Accounts.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The annual report of the Dominion Archivist has published copies of the documents relating to Upper and Lower Canada. These are nearly completed. It has therefore been decided to reproduce the documents relating to all the other provinces. The work covers a period of about two and a half centuries. It affects the maritime provinces, as well as Manitoba and British Columbia.

The funeral of Alvaro Wright, yesterday, was largely attended by representatives of all parts of Canada. Sir John Thompson and several Ministers were present.

The interprovincial account arbitrators will resume their sessions here to-morrow. Congress and warden masters had a further interview with the Ministers to-day on the tariff question.

During the past year 727 Icelanders located in Canada. They constitute a very desirable class of settlers, and quickly adapt themselves to life in Manitoba and the Northwest. If by any possibility the live stock and household effects of the people of Iceland could be brought out here the general impression is that the whole population would migrate to this country.

J. S. Lerke, World's Fair commissioner, is now at Washington looking after the interests of the Canadian exhibitors at Chicago. The judges granted more prizes than Congress provided for, and now these are being cut down. Mr. Lerke is seeing that Canadians get justice in the cutting down process.

The officials of the Privy Council and Mounted Police departments dined together to-night. Hon. W. B. Ives presided.

Sir John Thompson has consented to address the Macdonald club at an early date.

OPENING THE HALL.

The Inaugural Parade the Largest in the History of the Local Artillery.

The Commanding Officer Complimented by the D. A. G.—A Ladies' Auxiliary Suggested.

The inaugural drill in the fine new hall on Menzies street took place last evening, when there was the largest parade of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery on record. In point of attendance No. 3 company, in command of Capt. Smallfield, carried off the honors, Major Irving's company, No. 1, being a good second, and Major Quinlan's, No. 2, third. The band made its first appearance with the battalion, but unfortunately the members were without their uniforms, which have not yet arrived. Lieut.-Colonel Peters, D.A.G., and Capt. Jones, District paymaster, attended to participate in the attendant festivities. The parade was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Prior, M.P., and soon after 8 o'clock the companies fell in. They were drilled in battalion by the Colonel, and by Major Irving acting as adjutant. After a short drill they were formed in line and addressed by the D.A.G.

Col. Peters complimented the battalion on the fine drill hall of which they had just secured possession, and said it was mainly due to the energy of their commanding officer that it had been built. He asked all ranks to give a hearty support to Col. Prior who had been commissioned from Ottawa to raise in British Columbia the largest battalion in the Dominion, and should not be put in a position of having to confess that the rolls could not be filled. He saw in the galleries, he said, a great number of young men who ought to be proud to wear the Queen's uniform as members of a corps such as the B.C.G.A., and he asked the ladies whom also he saw there, to use their influence with their gentlemen friends to have them join, as they could see for themselves that in the drill hall their husbands or their brothers were not likely to come to any harm.

Col. Prior also addressed the battalion, and referring to the great number of friends who crowded the galleries to see the parade he said he hoped that before long many of them would be present in the ranks itself. He endorsed Col. Peters' appeal to the ladies, saying that once the impression got abroad that the fair sex of Victoria considered it the proper thing for the young men to go to war in this mainly duty, he felt perfectly certain that there would be no difficulty in finding recruits. It was intended that the fine hall should be used by the militia as a social meeting place as well as for drill purposes, and he trusted that there would be many occasions when they would be able to meet their civilian friends, and promenade to the strains of the fine band of the battalion.

The audience in the galleries repeatedly applauded the address made by Col. Prior, as they had previously that of the D.A.G. To mark the special occasion, Col. Prior called for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given, the band playing the National Anthem, and the parade was then dismissed.

INSURANCE RATES RAISED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Owing to the disaster at Chicago and the fact that there is not adequate apparatus on the Fair grounds to handle a fire there should one get started, the Pacific Insurance Union has raised its rates to double what they formerly were. The board of directors of the union action will probably be to compel the Fair management to place an adequate fire department on the Fair grounds.

THOUGHT TO BE POOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—William Ballard, an old miner, of Alder Gulch, Montana, who died here intestate, a few weeks ago, and was supposed to be a poor man, has left a fortune of over half a million dollars. Three hundred thousand dollars, which was hard cash, was deposited in no less than seven banks in this city, the balance being in Spring Valley Water stocks and bonds. His sister, Mrs. E. H. Kirby of Omaha, is the only known heir-at-law.

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