

ING QUESTION.

holds the American Matter to be tenable.

ea of Seal Extermi- nact, there may be p Many.

Swan, of Port Townsend, sing at the Oriental in ews here is on private ews are of much interest accordingly a COLONIST in him last evening.

well known in Victoria line, and it is not necessary his public record, the Hawaiian Consul as also a Commissioner of Circuit Court. He is in, and came to the State 802, when it was a por- nanking well in the pioneers of the Pacific

between Judge Swan lot in regard to the the habits of the infant of long standing, and en well ventilated in the press. In THE COLONIST published an article of Swan, in which he ned the pot theory of his ges that "seals born in a stone," and that they parts of the Pacific to off islands. Judge Swan physical possibility for the ska coast to all congru- a stone," and that they parts of the Pacific to off islands. Judge Swan physical possibility for the ska coast to all congru-

ers Mr. Elliott as a man in his way, who the question on which he Moreover, not content own groundless theory, of his way to deny and of those who are eye- bly describe. As to the water and swimming in there, there is no question those who have long on the coast of British y the Pellyoff seals may of stock—but it is very

Behring Sea agitation, es no stock in it. American view to it. says all this bluff played solely for the merican companies hav- fisheries. Last year a Commercial company— ther—but they are "all stick." Greed, plunder ilent division" of the springs which keep the present little game. of the seals is such a y probable nor hardly forth only one young ue, but there are millions e Sea, which the so- does not materially bound, moreover, in the coast of Japan, down in the Atlantic at the As the seals are only which is not a luxury of the rich, is le that their numbers as to call for restrictive

have been hunted in the eds of years, and their ts of a decrease in the, as the seals are the rs, it may, some day, in them out solely to ruction the salmon and North Pacific.

ling industry being ex- an "plant," it was all the sealskins have to be eated. The American process, and cannot in, are not the interests identical in this mat- there is so much ad- in the flow of commerce, and there is, more- for all?

etty good authority on one any connected with a coast. He made him e habits of the seals inspector of customs at has been for thirty eper. He is a member of the, and has furnished in its largest and finest Indian life and d Northwest Coast. All City, he has admired great capital.

interested in the sealing ry contemptuous of the enry W. Elliott, Judge leature to desecrate on of interest. He says railroad building across temporary, and not January last \$20,000, in forest in Boston, number of persons to say north- great financial centres. market now for re-in- of it will come out said that in ninety a drug in the market— now. Judge Swan be- send Southern railroad at once, and that the development of the will give way to the spring. Railroads, ally built in the winter, and British Columbia, only one word to say, the universal verdict, and increase is assured for the future a pro- second to the sister order.

Jan. 9.—Last night an and killed the wife of residing on Newman cattle foreman on the past. So far the murderer. All is excit-

California.

Jan. 7.—The census completed, and shows the state to be 71,631; Indians, 12,761; Japanese, 1,009, 208,130.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The P. E. I. Government Urging the Adoption of the Straits Tunnel Scheme.

Wiggins Predicts a Big Earthquake to Occur on the 17th August, 1894.

Hon. F. G. Vernon Reaches Ottawa En Route Home—Reformers' Convention in Ontario.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Hon. F. G. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for British Columbia, arrived here from England to-day, and will remain for a few days transacting official business. He is Hon. Edgar Dewdney's guest.

The Minister of Finance has written to the Millers' Association pointing out the immense possibilities of an export trade with the West Indies.

L. J. Serzeant, the new manager of the Grand Trunk was introduced to the members of the Government to-day.

The Government steamer Napoleon is a total loss.

The members of the Prince Edward Island Government made a formal request to Sir John to-day to adopt the Straits tunnel scheme.

Prof. Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, estimates the loss of the egg trade through the McKinley tariff to be half a million dollars annually.

Prof. Wiggins ridicules the earthquake theories of the geologists. He says he is the only man who knows anything about the matter. The next big quake will be on August 17th, 1894.

The leaders of the reform party have decided to call a general convention of the reformers of Ontario, for the purpose of organizing for the coming Dominion election. The convention will be held in Toronto in February, but the date is not yet definitely fixed.

A large clothing house in Montreal has engaged a traveller to the Indies to secure orders.

The Chinese poll tax receipts at Vancouver for December were \$2,822, an increase of \$1,175.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

THE IRISH QUARREL.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—There are trustworthy indications that the Gladstonians are disgusted with O'Brien for dilly-dallying with Parnell and with his course, and he will lose in a marked degree the confidence which has heretofore been placed in his judgment by the English Liberals. This is irrespective of the final result of the negotiations. It is intimated that the Healeys are considering the policy of putting home rule in the background of their platform in order to counteract the growing disaffection of the Liberals and make a continuance of the Liberal-Irish alliance possible on the lines of local government and other matters not revolutionary reforms for the benefit of Ireland. It is thought by some that this would check Parnell, who would divide the Irish delegation in moderate and radical sections, with the advantage of English sympathies in favor of the moderate section. As, however, the hope of inducing O'Brien to abandon the conferences with Parnell has been given up, and it is reported in certain optimistic circles that the persuasions of the Gladstonians have had no effect, and that O'Brien is only waiting for Dillon to join him in order to beat a retreat under cover of that gentleman's address, Parnell's Limerick address has made a more favorable impression than his fiery denunciations of the Tories and his Irish supporters are willing to accept his letter to Premier Rhodes, of Capetown, as conclusive evidence of his accuracy regarding the remarks about the morality of Parnell's opponents, and especially Justin McCarthy, is evoking much comment and gossip. It is a general rumor that one of Parnell's severest opponents in the House of Commons, the late Mr. John Lubbock, has been elected to the House of Commons, and is expected to take to that city. Another is educating an illegitimate son in a leading English institution of learning, and his mother for his keeper. Parnell's reputation has been free from scandal, and Harrington's remark occasioned much surprise. It has also aroused much uneasiness, as Harrington is known to be a man of action and is capable of giving names when he has proof. The intimation of Archbishop Logue, primate of Ireland, that the Irish clergy might look differently at matters when Parnell is married to Mrs. O'Shea, is the subject of considerable comment among the English Liberals, who look upon it as indication that the bishops may yet conclude to make peace with Parnell in the future.

PARRELL REFUTES A STATEMENT MADE BY GLADSTONE—He Announces That a Settlement Has Been Reached With O'Brien.

LIMERICK, Jan. 11.—Parnell addressed an assemblage of 20,000 people here, to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He took the ground that Gladstone had caused the present trouble by issuing his manifesto, whereby he was stating that the Irish members of the House of Commons had been expelled from their seats. Referring to Gladstone's denial of the accuracy of his statements, respecting the Harwarden interview, Parnell said he could not confirm the truth of his former statement by a letter written by him on March 18, only three months after that interview, when the matter was still fresh in his mind, and when even his enemy could not say that he had any reason to misrepresent Parnell. He said the writer, by his statement, was in effect, and that Gladstone had told him that the retention of 33 Irish members in the Imperial parliament was finally considered best for all purposes. Parnell said the writer, by his statement, was in effect, and that Gladstone had told him that the retention of 33 Irish members in the Imperial parliament was finally considered best for all purposes. Parnell said the writer, by his statement, was in effect, and that Gladstone had told him that the retention of 33 Irish members in the Imperial parliament was finally considered best for all purposes.

THE AMOUNT OF DISTRESS AMONG THE POOR IN THE NORTH OF GERMANY IS APPALLING. The number of persons out of work is fully 199,000, of whom 30,000 are in Hamburg. The general interruption to shipping, transportation and other industries, by reason of the old weather and snow, has greatly added to the number of unemployed, as well as to the suffering of that class.

EXTORTIONATE PRACTICES. The inhabitants of Austria-Poland are complaining of the extortion practices of the Vienna dealers in food products, which policy is alleged to be secretly aided by the powers behind the scenes. The Austrian authorities have been free from scandal, and Harrington's remark occasioned much surprise. It has also aroused much uneasiness, as Harrington is known to be a man of action and is capable of giving names when he has proof. The intimation of Archbishop Logue, primate of Ireland, that the Irish clergy might look differently at matters when Parnell is married to Mrs. O'Shea, is the subject of considerable comment among the English Liberals, who look upon it as indication that the bishops may yet conclude to make peace with Parnell in the future.

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THE BEHRING'S SEA QUESTION

Brough Before the U. S. Supreme Court—The Legal Title to the Seal Herd Seizure to be Tested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Behring's Sea fur seal fishing question, this afternoon, suddenly became unexpectedly brought before the Supreme court of the United States, when Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice for Canada, through Mr. Calderon, Canadian American counsel of the British legation, and Joseph Choate, associate coun-

sel, made a motion to the court for a writ of prohibition commanding the U. S. district court at Sitka to annul the proceedings by which the schooner W. P. Sayward was libelled in 1887. This move on the part of the Canadian officials, it was stated, was made in behalf of Canada by Sir John Thompson, with the full knowledge and consent of the British Government, the purpose evidently being to appeal from the State Department to the Supreme Court, to settle once for all the dispute. This move on the part of the British Government seems not to have been expected, and the Attorney-General was taken by surprise when the motion was made by Choate. The court ordered that two weeks time be granted the Attorney-General to make a showing to the motion. The British Government, it is believed, has had this matter in contemplation for some time, probably since last spring, when it was announced that negotiations between the United States and England on the Behring's Sea had ended.

The schooner, W. P. Sayward, of Victoria, was captured by the revenue cutter Rush, for killing seals in Behring's Sea. When the capture was made, the schooner was taken to the United States on any land, and there were 477 seal skins on board. The schooner was taken to Oonaklaas by the Rush, and from there to Sitka, where she was libelled by the United States district court for United States within the jurisdiction of the United States, in violation of the revised statutes. An appeal was taken and the case was brought to the supreme court, and on motion of the schooner's attorneys, a writ of prohibition was granted to annul the proceedings. The court ordered that two weeks time be granted the Attorney-General to make a showing to the motion. The British Government, it is believed, has had this matter in contemplation for some time, probably since last spring, when it was announced that negotiations between the United States and England on the Behring's Sea had ended.

THE QUESTION OF U. S. JURISDICTION. The question of jurisdiction of the United States over Behring's Sea is discussed at length in the brief filed, to-day, from a British standpoint, as outlined in Lord Salisbury's last communication to the British minister. In substance, it is urged that Russia ever had jurisdiction over the waters beyond a marine league, not conceding at all that she had, it was not by virtue of her possessions in the Aleutian islands and Alaska, but by the general consent of other nations. Then the treaty between Russia and the United States is quoted from to prove that the only occasion Russia made to the United States was of the territory of Alaska and Aleutian islands and "the waters adjacent thereto." The argument is made to prove that the "waters adjacent thereto" could be only those waters within a marine league from the shores. It is claimed that the language of the treaty clearly indicates this. On these points the brief says: "The proceeding here sought to be prohibited is an attempted exercise of jurisdiction, not under the general law maritime, but under the municipal statutes, in order to sustain the jurisdiction in this case, therefore it must necessarily appear that the act committed by the master and crew of the Sayward, for which condemnation and forfeiture was sought, was not in violation of the laws of the United States, done and committed in a place subject to their legislation. The Russo-American treaty of 1824 is quoted to determine what it purports to grant or convey to the United States, and the conclusion is reached that it does not expressly convey any dominion in the water of Behring's Sea.

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For himself, he only asked them to believe that he had not been actuated by the contemptible and paltry motives which they had attributed to him. He believed that the future of the Irish question was settled he would cheerfully retire from the leadership, (cries of "No.") He should scarcely be asked to lead the party, composed as it was at present. He believed that the future would vindicate him fully.

Wm. Jensen's brick terraces, on Superior street, are nearly completed, and look well.

EMMA ABBOTT'S WILL.

She Directs That Her Body Be Tested By Electricity Before Being Cremated.

Handsome Request to All Her Relatives—Favorite Churches and Charitable Institutions Remembered.

New York, Jan. 12.—The will of the late Emma Abbott was filed for probate to-day. She first directed that her body be tested by electricity, to ascertain if life is extinct, and then to be cremated. She requested her executors to deposit enough money with the Farmers' Loan and Trust company to enable them to pay interest amounting to \$400 per month to Seth Abbott her brother. In the United States Trust Co., \$100,000 is to be deposited, and from it her mother, Almira M. Abbott is to be paid \$400 a month. Martha G. Wetherell, mother of her deceased husband, is to get \$10,000. Her brother Leon H. Abbott gets \$25,000; her brothers George H. and Frederick \$25,000 each, and her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Abbott Clark, \$25,000. Each of the children of the following persons gets \$3,000: Leon Abbott, Geo. H. Abbott, Mrs. Ella Clark (deceased), and Mrs. L. Wetherell. Mrs. VanHousen gets \$10,000, and her secretary, Constance, \$5,000. The following churches, where she says she enjoyed worship, get \$5,000 each: The Congregational Church of Gloucester; Mass. Wesleyan Baptist Church; Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church; Church of the Divine Paternity, all of this city; the Baptist Church of Charleston; Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church and St. Luke's, M. E. Church, both of this city. The residue of her estate is to be divided share and share alike among the following founding societies: Sisters of Charity, Children's Aid Society, for the support of orphans; Immanuel house and home, for the friendless; Newark; Chapin Home, for the aged and infirm; House of Mercy, in East Eighty-sixth street; St. John's Guild, for excursion for mothers and children in summer; Hebrew Benevolent Society; Sanitarium for Hebrew children; Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Sarah Bird, a friend of Mrs. White. She hopes these ladies will use their shares in charity.

PANDORA AVENUE CHURCH.

Opening of the New Sunday Schoolroom—Very Successful and Interesting Proceedings.

The inauguration services of the Sunday schoolroom of the new Pandora avenue Methodist church were held on Sunday morning, afternoon and evening. The commodious apartment being crowded by its utmost capacity at every service. The musical services were of the most interesting character, being largely participated by the Sunday school orchestra and choir. This was, indeed, a most successful feature of the occasion.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Refused to Pledge Himself.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—In an interview with Arnold Morley, the Liberal parliamentary whip, who had just returned from a conference with O'Brien, that gentleman stated that he had failed to secure any pledges from O'Brien.

Hebrew Refugees From Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A crowd of about 60 Russian Hebrews, men, women and children, landed at Dover to-day, with the intention of proceeding to the United States.

The Scotch Strike.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 13.—A deputation from the railroad strikers has been received by the Lord Provost of this city. After hearing representations as to the matter in dispute conferred with the railroad directors and heard their side of the story. He is actively exerting himself to bring the strike to an end.

Jewish Settlement in Palestine.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Baron Hirsch is said to be negotiating with the Sultan for an extensive Jewish settlement in Palestine. The baron is willing to pay liberally for a section of the holy land, and has offered to make an asylum for several thousands of the Jews now being driven out by persecution from Russia. There is reported to be a difference of opinion between the Turkish government and Baron as to whether the Jewish settlement should constitute a separate province to be ruled over by a Hebrew. Many of the Russian Jews have their eyes turned towards Palestine and they will with delight an opportunity of removing to the holy land.

The New Archbishop of York.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—William C. McGee, who has just been raised from the Bishopric of Peterborough to the Archbishopric of York, is one of the few Irishmen who have been elevated to the English hierarchy. He is a brilliant orator and his eloquence is such that not only are enormous audiences attracted by his sermons, but his speeches in the House of Lords are eagerly read. McGee had in the past been one of the most eloquent of the Irish members, and that Gladstone had told him that the retention of 33 Irish members in the Imperial parliament was finally considered best for all purposes.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The Hostiles Decide to Accept General Miles' Final Offer of Settlement.

The War is Now Over, and all the Red Skins are Coming in to the Agencies.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The Post Despatch has the following special from Pine Ridge, via Rushville, dated Jan. 12th: General Miles determined, this morning, to parley or confer again with the Indians. This morning, he sent a message to the hostiles camped at the Mission stating his terms. He said that they must come into the agency in small squads, and go into camp on their grounds near the friendly Indians. He would not object if they chose their own camping grounds, but the Brules and Ogallallas must not come together, and they must submit to the laws governing. This is General Miles' final offer. If the Indians do not accept these terms, General Miles would go after them, and there would be a fight.

Shots were heard on the outskirts of the camp this morning. They were stray shots fired by the pickets. The Indians are at the mission six miles away, and Father Jutz is now being met in the direction of repelling. Instead of inviting capital, our neighbors over the line seem to have done their best to keep it away, while as high as 15 to 18 percent, has been offered for Victoria money by Sioux gentlemen.

His Repeat Urged.

The constitution of the state of Washington at present contains a clause to the effect that no alien can hold land within the borders of the state. In the past has been urged to consider this clause, as money cannot be obtained on landed security under the present law. There is plenty of money here that would find investment in the state were it not for this clause, which is now being met in the direction of repelling. Instead of inviting capital, our neighbors over the line seem to have done their best to keep it away, while as high as 15 to 18 percent, has been offered for Victoria money by Sioux gentlemen.

THE WHARF FLOUR OPENED.

And Five Unfortunate Longshoremen at Work There Met a Terrible Fate.

Four Bodies Recovered From the Wreck and One Still Missing.

The Teredo Blamed for the Awful Catastrophe—Carlson may not Survive.

Monday afternoon, at about a quarter-past four o'clock, as a number of men were employed unloading salmon which had been brought down from the north on the steamer Danube, the floor of Bornstein's shed at the Outer wharf gave way, precipitating a large quantity of the goods as well as the unfortunate men into the water. Something like 5,000 cases of salmon had been brought ashore, in addition to what was already in the shed, when, all of a sudden, a depression of the flooring was noticed, with a load groan the piles were observed to settle; crash went some of the stringers and heavy timbers, and with almost a shriek, the flooring parted asunder, carrying men and packing cases into the gulf, which greedily yawned to receive them. Several fearful yells were heard, and in the waters were seen men struggling in the battered, bruised and broken. At the moment it was hard to say how many men were missing, but after musing all who were visible at the scene of operations, while every man that could be present in the service rendered willing aid in the work of rescue. Save and except for the sounds made by the sufferers as they were hurled into the abyss, there was no further noise, for the mass of cases piled in the most terrible disorder, while the low conversation, steady and persistent work of the men engaged, with the occasional instructions in muffled, hurried tones given by those who were directing operations, showed how grimly they were endeavoring to recover the unfortunate men. Dr. McNaughton Jones was early on hand, but the body of James Kelly was brought to the light in need of a dive of Leith, Scotland, and a husband and father. He was 39 years of age, and an A. B. in the Royal Navy Reserve. His wife and children lived in Dundee. Patrick Haggart, or "Paddy," was generally called by the name of "Paddy," was a somewhat younger man, born in Birkenhead, where his wife and family live. F. Fox, too, was a married man, his wife in none too good circumstances, living on Pandora street. The other three men were members of the Roman Catholic Church. Lawrence Pichler, the fourth victim, was a native of Austria, and at the time of his death was 28 years of age. He had been in the United States some time, and was engaged in the work of a carpenter. He was a native of Austria, and at the time of his death was 28 years of age. He had been in the United States some time, and was engaged in the work of a carpenter.

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In the morning Rev. Overdale Watson delivered to the children an admirable lecture, rather long—address on the history of Sunday school, and the Lord before Eli. He remarked upon the child as having a good father, a praying mother, and a good home. He exhorted every father and mother to make theirs a happy Christian home, to regard the church their home also where they would be always welcome. He described Samuel as dedicated to God from birth. He spoke in the strongest terms of the mother's influence, and said that were that influence properly exercised in Victoria, it would be impossible in the future that a mayor or any other man would dare to enunciate such horrid doctrines as had lately been propounded. He said that he had been told that the children and the influence which had been exercised by them upon their parents and elders—"a little child shall lead them." He believed in the early conversion of children. In their childhood it was but the crossing over of a narrow streamlet, from the bad to the good, and in after life it was a very different thing.

In the afternoon, a Sunday school meeting was held, under the presidency of Rev. Mr. Watson, an admirable programme of anthems and popular juvenile hymns being rendered. Mr. Jessop said that when he first came to Victoria there was no Methodist Sunday school, for the reason that there were no scholars. He then went to Cariboo. On his return the Sunday school was established, which, for two or three years, had only an attendance of about 30 teachers and scholars altogether. For some time he had no wider field than the Cariboo, and the school was a small one. As he termed it, he had been in reality the major domo. Mr. D. S. Milligan having been appointed secretary, continued in this position until he went to the Northwest; Mr. George Norris and Thomas James being also secretaries. Those were the days of the Cariboo, and he referred to an entry in the records which stated that the school had been, in 1863, "addressed and closed by Mr. David Spencer, just out from England." Of all others Mr. Spencer stood pre-eminent for his contributions to the roll. Having reiterated the great interest which he personally had in the children, he contrasted the present accommodations of the Sunday school with those of the past, upon the improvements to which he congratulated both teachers and scholars.

Mr. Sparrow spoke of the erection of the old church, and spoke in an interesting way of the times spent in the old police barracks.

Mr. MacKay, who had been also a former superintendent, said that he had been superintendent, not alone, of the English school of the church, but had taken charge of the Chinese and Indian missions work. In fact, he hardly told whether he was a Scotch, English, Chinese or Indian superintendent.

Mr. Spencer spoke of his connection with the old school as among the happiest experiences of his life. Although the scholars had now much better accommodations, he personally had in them than in their old home. He spoke of the growth of the city and predicted the early establishment of more Methodist churches and Sunday schools.

Mr. Jewell congratulated the Sunday school upon the happy times which they had done, and felicitated them upon their more favorable auspices of the present.

Mr. Burkholder delivered an address of considerable interest on his past and present experiences in Sunday school work in Victoria.

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Four Bodies Recovered From the Wreck and One Still Missing.

The Teredo Blamed for the Awful Catastrophe—Carlson may not Survive.

Monday afternoon, at about a quarter-past four o'clock, as a number of men were employed unloading salmon which had been brought down from the north on the steamer Danube, the floor of Bornstein's shed at the Outer wharf gave way, precipitating a large quantity of the goods as well as the unfortunate men into the water. Something like 5,000 cases of salmon had been brought ashore, in addition to what was already in the shed, when, all of a sudden, a depression of the flooring was noticed, with a load groan the piles were observed to settle; crash went some of the stringers and heavy timbers, and with almost a shriek, the flooring parted asunder, carrying men and packing cases into the gulf, which greedily yawned to receive them. Several fearful yells were heard, and in the waters were seen men struggling in the battered, bruised and broken. At the moment it was hard to say how many men were missing, but after musing all who were visible at the scene of operations, while every man that could be present in the service rendered willing aid in the work of rescue. Save and except for the sounds made by the sufferers as they were hurled into the abyss, there was no further noise, for the mass of cases piled in the most terrible disorder, while the low conversation, steady and persistent work of the men engaged, with the occasional instructions in muffled, hurried tones given by those who were directing operations, showed how grimly they were endeavoring to recover the unfortunate men. Dr. McNaughton Jones was early on hand, but the body of James Kelly was brought to the light in need of a dive of Leith, Scotland, and a husband and father. He was 39 years of age, and an A. B. in the Royal Navy Reserve. His wife and children lived in Dundee. Patrick Haggart, or "Paddy," was generally called by the name of "Paddy," was a somewhat younger man, born in Birkenhead, where his wife and family live. F. Fox, too, was a married man, his wife in none too good circumstances, living on Pandora street. The other three men were members