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Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1886.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Persons residing at a distance from Victoria, who may desire to insert a notice of Birth, Marriage or Death in *The Colonist*, must enclose with each notice Two Dollar and Fifty Cents in P. O. Stamps, money order, bills or coin, to ensure insertion.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL EDITION FOR SOUTH SAANICH, LAKE, METCHOSIN, SOOKE, COMOX AND OTHER DISTRICTS NOT REACHED BY FRIDAY'S MAIL IS PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AND DISPATCHED THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE.

Local and Provincial News.

From the Daily Colonist, February 11.

Personal.

A. W. Ross, M. P., arrived down from Vancouver on the Maude last evening, and left for Portland this morning, en route for Ottawa.

J. Cunningham, M. P. P., and James Orr, M. P. P.; R. H. Alexander and Rev. W. Percival, were passengers to the mainland yesterday.

D. W. McNeil, government guide, left for Nanaimo yesterday.

Harry Jones, son of Dr. T. J. Jones of this city, left this morning for the east. He will take a three-years' course at the Philadelphia Dental College, which is acknowledged to be the finest of its class in the world, and the leading dental surgeons of the day have graduated from its class rooms. Harry has the best wishes of many friends for his success, and without doubt will give a good account of himself.

George M. Hammond, San Francisco, and G. A. Vivian, Merced, Cal., are at the Occidental.

D. Campbell, druggist, who has been visiting his old home in St. Thomas, Ont., returned yesterday. While in St. Thomas Mr. C. had the pleasure of greeting Mr. A. Francis, late U. S consul at this port.

M. A. Maclean, brother-in-law of A. W. Ross, M. P., will take charge of the real estate business at Granville during Mr. Ross' absence in Ottawa.

The New School House.

The new school building for the accommodation of the girls in attendance at the Central schoolhouse was informally dedicated yesterday by the classes being called to order therein. The building is divided into four large, well-lighted, thoroughly ventilated and handsome rooms—two on the ground and two on the upper floor. Miss Armstrong and Mrs. Caldwell's divisions will occupy the upper and Mrs. Read and Miss Cameron the lower flat. The building is fitted with the famous "Triumph" desks, made by Mr. John Elford, who was also contractor for the schoolhouse. The desks are, indeed, a "triumph" of local manufacture, and are equal, if not superior, to the imported article. The building was erected upon plans drawn by Surveyor-General Gore, and are as creditable to that gentleman as the execution of the work is to the contractor.

Marine.

The bark Dovenby will sail to-day for Portland and load wheat for Liverpool.

The Riots.

The lines were down last night and *The Colonist* is consequently without later dispatches from London and Seattle. The Post-Intelligencer says that Chas. G. Stewart who was shot through the body on Monday is dead. Before dying he said he would like to live to get revenge. It was proven that he was one of the leaders of the insurgents. The U. S. troops arrived yesterday afternoon and relieved the home guards.

EXCLUSIVE IMPERTINENCE.—The Times last evening accuses this paper of stealing dispatches and representing them as "exclusive." Every line that appeared under the heading of "exclusive to *The Colonist*" was received over the wires at Victoria. This statement can be substantiated at the telegraph office. *The Colonist* is not in the habit of using the tactics introduced in this city by the editor of The Times last spring during the troubles in the northwest. Telegrams that appeared in Winnipeg papers a week before were copied, the date raised, and given to the public through the columns of The Times as telegraphic news received by that journal. Accusing this paper of the same "guttersnipe" policy is merely a case of the culprit, crying "Stop thief."

RICH IRON ORE.—Mr. Edward Trim has had an assay made at the government assay office of samples of iron ore from a 40-foot lead discovered by him on Texada island, nine miles from the mine at present being worked by the Townsend company. The test proved the ore to be free from sulphur, and to contain 85 per cent of iron The deposit is situated 3½ chains from deep water and a good harbor, and is backed by a wall of limestone. Everything would seem favorable to its working, and so soon as there is a prospect of good market, it will undoubtedly be utilized.

WHISKY ROBBERY.—Mr. James Fell's store was robbed of about twenty bottles of whisky yesterday morning between the hours of five and six. The thieves gained entrance by taking down the shutter, breaking a pane of glass, and removing the bottled liquid from the window. Officers Grant and Hoosen, yesterday afternoon, discovered Koma, a noted Indian chief, in a Komatose condition at the foot of Yates street, with a couple of bottles of the whisky in his possession. He was locked up.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—The store of Frank Saforcade, Johnson street, next door to Gutman & Frank, was entered on Tuesday night, the thieves gaining admission by cutting a hole through a board partition separating the shop from one vacant next to it. Seven watches, eighteen watch chains, a pair of silver bracelets and box of tobacco, of a total value of $150, were secured. Mr. Safarcade, who sleeps in rear of store, was not disturbed by any noise.

POLICE NOTES.—Three Chinese charged with gambling were remanded for one day, and bailed at $50 each... Ah Hing, charged with being in possession of stolen jewelry, was remanded for two days.... Charley and Ah Sing, for stealing chickens, were given six months. F. Saffron, for neglecting duty on board the bark Dovenby, was given seven days' imprisonment.

FROM BURRARD INLET.—The Maude arrived last evening from Burrard Inlet ports with Messrs. A. W. Ross, J. T. Wilkinson and C. E. Lee as passengers. A lot of specimen woods for the Colonial exhibition from the Hasting mill were brought down. The Maude will leave at 7 a. m. to-day for Burrard Inlet ports.

THE AMATEUR CONCERT.—This interesting concert will come off this evening at The Victoria. A few choice seats remain unsold and may be secured at Waitt & Co.'s to-day. A pleasant musical evening may be relied on.

YOU INVITE DISEASE when you neglect a regular action of the bowels, and incurable disease may result. Regulate the bowels and the entire system with Burdock Blood Bitters, which acts upon the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Blood.
tu-th-sa

MONSTER PUBLIC MEETING.

Mr. Theo. Davie Enthusiastically Received.

The Opposition Afraid to "Face the Music"

Do Not Appear, and Beaven and Grant are Called for in Vain.

The Theatre Royal was crowded last night in response to a call by Mr. T. Davie, M.P.P., to discuss the present political situation.

The meeting was called order at 8 p.m. when Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P., was voted to the chair. Having explained the object of the meeting the chairman called upon all members of the local legislature present to take seats on the platform, an invitation that was accepted by Hon. W. Smithe, Hon. S. Duck, Mr. E. Allen, M. P.P., and Mr. T. B. Humphreys.

Mr. T. Davie, who was received with applause, said it was with pleasure and confidence that he approached them that night. Confidence when he reflected that his political record would bear every inspection. There had been occasions in his political career when he had thought it advisable to call the public together but had not until the present done so. He had not been a slavish supporter of the government but had as yet seen nothing in their conduct to call for the withdrawal of his allegiance. There were now, however, subjects which were brought up which rendered it necessary to throw the fullest light upon—necessary to show how entirely false several opposition charges were one of these had been the startling charge that a gerrymandering scheme was on the *tapis*. This was groundless altogether. Then there came the charge that a third party was forming. Of the truth of this his words that evening answered. Then they tried abuse—one of their recognized privileges. But they departed from legitimate channels of criticism and attacked the lieutenant-governor, whose very position should have shielded him, apart from his personal character. Even his personal appearance was criticized by the Times in a manner which might have been mortifying to His Honor were he in the habit of reading the paper, which the speaker doubted. The opposition then raised every obstruction by calling in the house for unnecessary returns so that a refusal—which might be compulsory on the part of the government from want of full returns—might be might be made capital of by the opposition. They had asked for the public accounts up to December 31 at a time when compliance was impossible, though they would be brought down in due time. Then they claimed there was a deficit of $292,864.83, but since then the opposition had reduced the amount to $209,000. Then they claimed there had been an overdraft of $140,808. This he admitted, but he would show this was creditable rather than to be deplored. All the leader of the opposition when in power had thought of was to create a surplus to the detriment of the material improvement of the country. When, however, he left office in 1882 it was said there was an overdraft of some $70,000; this moderate overdraft was at the expense of some $70,000 or $80,000 owing to the claims of working men in the province. [Loud Applause.] There was in addition to the overdraft a liability over available assets of $76,285.08; in addition to this, disputed claims for drydock wages to the extent of another $8000, making in all an actual deficit of about $150,000. [Applause] He would say that on the 31st of *last* December there was not a working man in the province who, with a just claim against the country had not been paid [cheers], and the showing that the Beaven government tried in vain to make was at the expense of the bone and sinew of the province. [Applause] The speaker then detailed the expense of the administration of justice—some $35,000. The returns of the next four or five months, which would relieve this and other necessary expenditure, had not yet been made. Mr. Beaven cunningly asked as to the financial standing of the province on 31st December, 1885, when he knew that the very next day the amount would be decreased by $106,000. This showed the political fraud and villainy of the opposition. [Loud laughter.] All remembered how one claimant for wages against the late government, sick at heart with vain application for payment, was found drowned in the harbor—a sad sequel to governmental mal-administration. [Groans.] He then detailed the extra expenditure on public works that had been made in every district to the extent of $184,518. His hearers could see plainly enough that the revenue of the province had been judiciously expended, and that the public would so record their opinion at the next election. He would refer to a letter in the Times asking how he, who received more retainers from the Chinese than any other lawyer could be expected to assist legislation against them. If they paid him he didn't object, but there was this difference, that whereas employers of Chinese fed them he on the other hand despoiled them. [Roars of laughter.] As regarded their being good pay, they had deteriorated from what they were a few years back. They now generally offered an order on some store or other doubtful collateral security, to accept which was against his religion. [Renewed laughter.] He could say this, that he had refused a large fee as retainer to contest the Chinese regulation act. [Applause.] He alluded to the efforts of the house to restrict Chinese immigration, two of which had been disallowed. Still they, the Chinese, were not on altogether equal terms with the whites here; they were subject to a cubic air bylaw, forbidden removal of their dead, increase of mining licenses, inability to take up land, etc. Owing to these and other circumstances during the past nine months no less than 1300 Chinese had left the province. [Applause.] The passage of the present Chinese restriction act was directly due to efforts of the local house, backed up by the present chairman. [Cheers.] As to another charge, he would like to know what bogus law he had passed in the house that had been disallowed. Those Chinese restriction acts which *had* been disallowed were emanations of a committee formed from the house, and moreover he believed the time would yet come when those laws would be recognized as constitutional. Not a Chinaman was employed on the building he had erected. He saw a Chinaman digging on the foundation for his building, and although it was not stipulated in the contract, he insisted on the man's discharge, which accordingly was done. [Applause] With regard to accusations against Mr. Dunsmuir, he would say that there was no master who was a better friend to the workmen whom he employed. The money he made he spent in the place and lived amongst them, as a benefactor to them, and he [the speaker] would also say that there was no capitalist in the world who was less of a tyrant than Mr. R. Dunsmuir. [Loud applause.] He would say the same if it cost him his election, for if there was one thing he despised it was for a man to be a hypocrite. [Laughter.] Passing on, he said that whatever good a government did, somebody would be found to oppose it. The subject of a change of site for the law courts was entitled to consideration, one point of view being the delay occasioned to all having business there—jurors amongst others. The government itself would not be able to obtain a favorable vote in the house for the handing over of such a valuable site as the present provincial and city jail to the corporation, and a more favorable site could be obtained for a market. In regard to the overdraft he would say that the fact the that bank was willing to advance to the government at a low rate of interest such a sum as $140,000 showed the confidence they had in the present government. This government had received from the Dominion government some $384,000, which the opposition claimed should not be called an asset. They ignored this sum, therefore, and claimed there was a deficit of $293,000. So far from this being the case the expenditure during the year 1884 and 1884-5 had been within the revenue by some $90,000, and he invited anyone present to examine the figures in the public accounts for those periods. Spying a practical accountant in the audience he asked:

"Mr. Carey would you like to examine them?"

"No thank you," responded that gentleman, "I don't care to look at them." [Laughter.]

At this point a wild looking gentleman, with long hair, who was sitting at a table near the foot-lights, said he could prove the speaker to be making false statements.

Mr. Davie—I will talk to you when I get through. In the meantime you had better look over the accounts and get posted.

"I can prove it right now," said the stranger; and he commenced the attempt, when he was interrupted by cries of "wait till the speaker has finished," "Sit down," "Turn him out," "He's drunk," etc., which compelled him for the time being to lapse into silence.

Mr. Davie, continuing, said that one cry against the government was that they were giving away and squandering the lands of the province. The cry of the Port Simpson "steal," as it was called, was originated by a reserve on the lands there not having been gazetted in 1879. Application was made to the present government regarding the lands there and finding the allotments to the Indians had been made, the reserve was lifted and several persons took up land. The only plausible complaint made was that no notice of the lifting of the reserve even as there had been no gazette notice published when it was first made. The main opponents of the Kootenay bill were the supporters of the government, and it was only owing to the assistance of the opposition that the bill was carried, and yet the opposition now sought to turn that measure into a cry against the government. The bill as originally introduced into the house and supported by the members of the opposition, particularly Beaven and Galbraith, proposed to grant the company 1,500,000 acres; but it was government members who in the first place razed the grant one-half, and then hemmed it in with such safeguards and conditions as avoided the possibility of oppression. The land granted was believed to be principally of a character which individual enterprise would never make productive, and it had much to do with the passage of the bill that the tax of 5 cents per acre would, in a few years, yield a standing return forever of $37,500 a year, as 750,000 acres would bring that much and pay revenue. If they completed all the arrangements it would be found that the Kootenay Co. had paid a very big price for their land, and he thought they would never possess one acre of land that they did not pay for. There was $25,000 on deposit with the government which would likely be forfeited. Referring to the Settlement Bill and Island railway, he regretted that he was powerless to insert an embargo in the act against the employment of Chinese, and the honorable premier was of the same mind on the question. In ten years, however, the lands would be settled and a large revenue brought into the provincial treasury. The cry years ago had been for the Island railway—they would separate if the terminus of the C. P. R. was not at Esquimault. The Beaven government had essayed to build the road and had endeavored to pass the Clements bill when no provision was made for any stipulated size of road or for the settlement of lands. There was no clause excluding the Chinese. They had tried to give the roads and lands to Clements & Co., who would not have spent a dollar in the country, but would have come in with the intention of making all they could out of it and not be prepared to liberally deal with the people as was the case with Dunsmuir, who was greatly interested in the country. The gentlemen who now opposed the government because there was no clause against the Chinese, in the Island railway bill, were prepared to endorse a bill that was not half so favorable to the progress of the country. There was no resolution in regard to sale of lands, but the latter would have been awarded to the company to do with as they desired. With the settlement bill it had been different, and since its passage 1000 families had gone in on the lands. The present government had spent large sums in improving the facilities for settling the country, and large amounts on the perfecting of the educational system in order to attract population to the country. [Applause.] He would not further detain them and thought that he had stated his case fairly, but would be prepared to answer any questions that might be suggested by the audience or would answer any remarks that might be made. Mr. Davie retired amid great applause.

There were loud calls for Beaven, Grant and Humphreys.

The latter, after repeated calls, came to the front and said while he agreed with much that the previous speaker had said, he also dissented considerably from him. Referring to the province question, he thought that some of the men who had assumed the position of finance minister were as unacquainted with political economy as a Kamsckatka Siwash. [Laughter] He had at one time been a finance minister, and thought he knew as much when he entered office as the rest of them—that is nothing. [Laughter.] With regard to deficits, he thought that the present government had done no better and no worse than their predecessors. He said this in all fairness, for he would confess that he was opposed to them. However, he thought that they had not done any worse than their predecessors. There was a difference in previous expenditures and those of to-day, as the former were chiefly in making new roads. The expenditures of the present government were not in the making of new roads, but in tinkering at roads made by previous governments. Therefore, he thought that the expenditure made was too large for the results attained. This resulted from lack of proper supervision. Scattered through the province were a large number of highly paid civil servants, over which the present government, to his mind, had not exercised a proper supervision. With regard to what is stated as the land given away to syndicates and so on: First, the so-called land grab at Fort Simpson. That was an ugly affair. Before the reserve was thrown open and published in the Gazette a man was on his way to Fort Simpson to take up land in the interests of men, some of whom, were members of the local legislature. As a principle the Kootenay scheme could not be approved of. It had been introduced by a member of the present opposition it was true, but mines in such a large grant of land as 1,500,000 acres could not be properly developed. The fact of a committee having razed it to half the quantity did not affect the principle. The land was fabulously rich and it was not in the interest of the province to place such a large area in the hands of a few. Then there was the Island railway [laughter.] He would say, in justice to the government, that for many years the people had been bothering successive governments to have it built, but a government had no right to give away such a large belt of land without any immediate or prospective benefit in return for such a grant. But he blamed the Dominion government more than the James bay government for not having shown better judgment and care for the weal of the people in not restricting the grant to the lands simply; and for having also given the minerals beneath them and the subsidy of $750,000 which ought to have gone to reduce public taxation. He believed in giving to wealth, as well as to industry, what legitimately belonged to it for its investment, but there was such a thing as giving too much, and this had been done in the case of the Island railway—a railway that would not confer so much benefit to the province as those settlers who had been lately located at Alberni. He hoped they would bear in mind at the next election the facts he had mentioned. Personally he objected to both the government and the opposition [laughter], and though he had no intention of running at the next election, still what he wanted to see was a new deal all round. [Renewed laughter.] His experience told him that it was not safe for the country to keep a government in power for longer than one term, and his advice to the people was to kick them out every time. [Roars of laughter.] Every government—he spoke, he said, impartially—wanted watching; for if the people did not watch them they would watch the people, and sooner or later they would beat the people out of everything—if they had anything. [Renewed laughter and applause.] Before concluding he wished to say that credit was due to Mr. Theo Davie for having had the courage to call a public meeting at this time. He always admired a man, no matter what that man's views might be, who acted in the manner that Mr. Davie had done [cheers], and he moved an address of thanks to that gentleman for the able address that he had delivered to his constituents that night. [Cheers].

The motion was seconded and carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. Davie in returning thanks said he could not see that he had done anything courageous, but merely his duty in explaining satisfactorily many political questions. While appreciating the last speaker's motion, he might say that it was a matter of regret that the latter when in office had not called his constituents together; a thing that he didn't do until he sought re-election; but he had left them *so* long that, to use Mr. Humphrey's own words, "they left poor Tom out in the cold." [Roars of laughter.] The speaker maintained that the vested right to the precious metals could not be taken from the crown unless they were specially mentioned, and he held therefore that miners were as free to prospect on the island as they ever were. [Applause.]

A vote of thanks to the chairman having been moved and carried unanimously, the meeting adjourned.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Assured and Probable Local and Through Traffic.

The Cheapest and Quickest Transcontinental Line.

Referring to the nonsensical ideas expressed by a former employe on the Ross construction of the C. P. R., printed in yesterday's issue, it might be well to state a few facts in regard to the freight of that line west of Winnipeg. He asserts that for three hundred miles west of Winnipeg there is land fit for agriculture. It would be useless asserting otherwise, for it is too widely known that all through the province of Manitoba and the greater part of Assiniboia that the crops of grain

HAVE BEEN TOO LARGE

for the rolling stock capacity of the railway and the storage capacity of the elevators. This is now being remedied by the construction of a large number of additional cars and the erection of numerous elevators. From the town of Brandon, Man., last fall, an average of 450 cars per week of wheat alone was shipped to the east, and this holds good to a lesser extent with smaller towns all through Manitoba and the Q'Appelle country.

Through what the informant of the San Francisco papers calls an "alkali country unfit for the habitation of a jack-rabbit," the C. P. R. authorities have demonstrated by experimental farms that as luxuriant crops can be raised on them as in the more favored Manitoba, and this country is being rapidly settled.

At the Saskatchewan river

THE COAL MINES

now being operated at Lethbridge already furnish a large freight west and east as far as Winnipeg to supply fuel which is furnished to consumers in Winnipeg at as cheap a rate as that article is sold in Victoria.

In the province of Alberta the cattle and sheep raising industries have assumed large proportions, and promise to outrival in extent those south of the border. The town of Calgary is now an important place and the district surrounding it is so favorable that it will undoubtedly be settled with a large population. The climate here is very mild, snow remaining on the ground but a few days at a time. This section of the Canadian Pacific will furnish a

LARGE STOCK CARRYING TRADE

for the railway, while the development of the mines in its immediate vicinity will also add greatly to its progress.

Further west in the valley of the Columbia in this province are extensive tracts that will this year be utilized to supply building material to the prairies east. In this district also are some of the richest known

GOLD AND SILVER QUARTZ MINES

as well as extensive placer mines. Last year these attracted a large population and this year there will be a good mining supply town at Farwell. In the northern part of the Columbia valley are also fine stock-raising and agricultural areas, and and many of these have been located by settlers. West of this in the Eagle Pass district are further tracts of magnificent cedar and other timber. From this west to the seaboard is an already fairly settled agricultural and stock raising country, together with important mining centres, all of which require extensive supplies.

With regard to the absurd statement that the average snowfall in the Rockies is thirty feet, and that 40 degrees is the average temperature, it is so overdrawn that it carries its own condemnation. With the exception of a few narrow passes and on the summit of the Selkirks for over twenty miles the snow rarely attains

A DEPTH OF TWO FEET.

while in the valley of the Columbia and in the Rocky mountain passes snow remains but a short time, and is never over two feet, the Chinook winds dissipating the snow almost as rapidly as it falls. The reports of the engineers who have been stationed in the mountains during the present winter will set at rest this question of snow fall. The climate is as mild and agreeable as that along the Northern Pacific, and the snow-fall will not compare in extent with that annually experienced on the Union and Central Pacific railways.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE C. P. R.

engineers and friends took a trip from Montreal to the Pacific seaboard over the line last November, showing that they were not afraid to run over it, while a freight train made the quickest time on record from the Atlantic to the Pacific several weeks after. The road will equal in construction that of any transcontinental line, and its equipment already surpasses them. The roadbed west of Donald is not ballasted as far as Kamloops, but so soon as the weather moderates in April large gangs of men will be placed at work and ballasting completed so as to enable the

SAFE RUNNING OF TRAINS IN JUNE.

Stations, water tanks and other necessities will be constructed, and in July the Canadian Pacific, from Montreal to Burrard Inlet, will be as safe, convenient and comfortable a road to travel over as any on the continent.

The statements of the San Francisco informant are so glaringly untrue that it can easily be discerned that he is some disappointed office-seeker on the C. P. R., and gives vent to his chagrin by maligning the road.

THE LOCAL FREIGHT

of the C. P. R. on the present unoperated portion will be large from the start, and it is a well established fact that a railway creates traffic for itself, and there are the brightest prospects that the introduction of a railway into this province will be the means of bringing into existence a greatly enhanced local traffic.

The through traffic is bound to exceed that of other transcontinental roads from the fact of the Canadian Pacific having the long haul from ocean to ocean in its own control, thus enabling it to make its own rates and also to send traffic through in fully one third less time than is done at present on the American roads. It is this fact that is causing the latter to feel the

INSECURITY OF THEIR POSITION

in regard to the through freight, and officers of American lines have acknowledged in this city that it will be impossible for them to compete with the Canadian Pacific in this respect. The numerous eastern lines to be considered in the question, the delay in getting through Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, and other large cities, all tend to make it impossible for American lines to successfully resist C. P. R. rates and facilities. This is in a degree acknowledged when they seize upon every unreliable information to gain a fancied point against the Canadian road. The latter company can well afford to be

CHEERFUL OVER THE PROSPECT

of business ahead, and those who have been over the line from its Pacific terminus to the east—who are not actuated by splenetic or interested motives—will agree with the opinion that the road will be a safe one and well patronized by passengers, tourists and freight traffic.

What Some People Say.

That a story is told of a South Carolina justice who had to decide a case between two citizens of equal respectability. The evidence was about evenly balanced, and, after listening to the lawyers, the justice remarked. "I sit here both as judge and jury. As jury I fail to agree. As judge I grant a new trial, and it is so ordered."

That in the Dilke scandal case several of Mr. Crawford's witnesses have disappeared.

COLLINGWOOD SCHRIEBER.—It is reported that Mr. Schrieber has severed his connection with government railways.

(From the Daily Colonist, Feb 12.)

Amateur Entertainment.

The amateur entertainment for the benefit of the British Benevolent Society, given at the Victoria Theatre last night, under the patronage of his honor the lieutenant-governor and the mayor and council, was a manifest success, the auditorium being occupied by a large and select audience, among whom we noticed His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Cornwall, Admiral Sir Culme-Seymour, Senator Macdonald, members of the local government and legislature, and mayor and members of the city council As a prelude to the varied features of the programme some very excellent selections by the band of H. M. S Triumph were given, which, being concluded, the curtain was rung up on the

1. Tableau.—Mary Stuart's first glimpse of Rizzio. The characters were: Mary (Miss McDonald), Rizzio (Mr. Jesse), Darnley (Mr. Brealey). Regent (Mr. Nicholles), Ladies in waiting (Misses McDonald) There was a buzz of admiration as the brilliant scene was opened upon the view of the audience, in response to whose acclamations the tableau was thrice presented. After this was given a pianoforte duet of "Der Freyschutz," by Mrs. McLeod and Miss Berry, which was well received. Next followed a four-part song, "Sleep Gentle Lady," by Mrs. Moore, Miss Mowat, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Jorand, Messrs. Wootton, Sorgé, Kent and Brealey, which received an encore. A waltz song, by Mrs. Moore, of "L'Estasi," was rendered with an appreciation and power of expression that were instantly recognized in rounds of applause that continued until the lady was constrained to repeat her performance. Mrs. Moore possesses a voice whose natural sweetness has been perfected by careful cultivation, and executed some very difficult passages with an ease that bespoke complete vocal control. After a violin solo by Mr. Pichler which was enthusiastically applauded, Mr. Whyte gave a most humorous recitation, his delivery, inflection and tone at once making him a favorite. Being recalled, he recited in verse a highly dramatic episode, which again brought down the house. A song by Miss Jorand, "In a Distant Land," was very sweetly sung and also loudly applauded. The second tableau, "Meeting of Richard I. and Saladin," completed the first part of the programme. The characters in this were Richard I. (Mr. Smith), Saladin (Mr. Nicholls), Queen (Mrs. Walkem), Princess Joanna (Miss Langley), Phillip of France (Mr. Langley), Saladin's brother (Mr. Jesse), Empress (Miss Macdonald)

In the second part the band of H. M. S. Triumph played some beautiful selections from The Mikado, and were followed by a piano duet, "Zampa," by Mrs. McLeod and Miss Berry, which was loudly applauded. Mr. Alfred Brealey came next with a song, "Leaving yet Loving," which was admirably sung. The audience demanded an encore, which the gentleman, owing to a heavy cold, was compelled to decline. The duet, "To Amarillis," (Prof. Sorgé) by Mrs. Moore and Mr. H Kent, was brilliantly executed and enthusiastically applauded. In the violin solo Mr. Pichler was recalled twice. On each occasion he favored the audience with some delightful selections from popular composers. The tableau of the "Coronation of Queen Elizabeth" was one of the most beautiful of the evening, and the effect was striking. The characters were:

Queen, Miss Mouat; Peeresses, Mrs. Walkem, Miss Langley, Miss McDonald; Leicester, Mr. Smith; Essex, Mr. A. Brealey; Lord Burleigh, Mr. Higgins; Sir Francis Drake, Mr. Pemberton; Lord Protector, Mr. Nicholles; Bishops, Messrs. Langley & Marvin; Anchorites Misses. Williams and McDonald.

The part song, "O, Hush Thee, My Baby," by Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Mowat and Miss Jorand, and Messrs. Wootton, Sosge, Brealey and Kent, was well received. The tableau of "Britannia" was presented by Mrs. Stevens, the amiable wife of Col. Stevens, U. S. consul. When the curtain rose it disclosed "Britannia" seated on the seashore, trident in hand and a jack tar standing near. The effect was electrical. The audience cheered and would not be content until the curtain had been lifted again and again. "God Save the Queen," closed this most successful entertainment, which was under the able direction of Prof. Enrico Sorge.

New Westminster.

(Columbian.)

The snag boat has placed all the buoys but three in the north channel, and is now to be laid up! There are lots of snags in the river, both down and up, and it is a most remarkable thing if the federal government cannot keep this boat in active service during the season.

Albert John Whitechurch, a prisoner in the city gaol, was brought before Mr. Justice McCreight on a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner was tried before two magistrates at Yale and sentenced to three months with hard labor. Mr. Bole appeared for the prisoner and pointed out that the commitment was bad (1) on the face of it, as the magistrates had clearly exceeded their jurisdiction; (2) there was no offence declared on the commitment; (3) there was no averment that the prisoner was ever convicted. The learned counsel referred to a number of authorities to sustain his objections, and the judge ordered the prisoner discharged from custody.

The through train from Savona arrived on Sunday afternoon, with about fifteen passengers. The down trip was very tedious, as there were many delays. Slides of snow and earth and rock are taking place all along the line, and at some places the embankments have been badly washed away by floods. Shortly after passing Emory a large rock was encountered on the middle of the track, which the train men could not move. Captain Bristol saw that the train was stuck, and came over from Hope in a canoe, bringing some dynamite with which he soon cleared the track. At Maple Ridge the bank is sliding again, and there are prospects of further trouble when the frost has all gone out of the ground. Besides the passenger train, two cattle trains came down on Sunday, bringing 220 head of cattle. A short distance above Yale a boulder came down the mountain side while the cattle train was passing and crushed into one of the cars. In consequence of these dangers the trains have to be run with great caution, and it is not every person that cares to take the risk of a railway ride under such circumstances. The train left Port Moody and Port Hammond yesterday morning for Savona.

CALL and have a talk with FISHER, the ARCHITECT, before you order your plans.*

THE SEATTLE TROUBLE.

How the City Fares Under Martial Law.

(Correspondence of The Colonist).

SEATTLE, Feb. 10, 1886.

We arrived here a little after 2 o'clock, and a boat load of soldiers from up the Sound were just landing at the wharf. The streets are sentineled with soldiers; all business houses are ordered closed at 6 o'clock, and everybody without passes must be indoors by 7 o'clock p. m. All saloons are completely closed, and there is more despotism than I ever saw before. The people here blame Governor Squire for this, and claim that his motives were mercenary. He quarters the troops in a large building here owned by himself, and for which he before did and is expected again to tax the government heavily.

I heard the report in the hotel sitting room, a few minutes ago, that several hundred men had left here to drive the Chinamen from the Diamond coal mine, a few miles from Seattle.

Business here is all but suspended, and so long as Governor Squire can make money by retaining the troops here it is to continue so.

Yesterday evening Fred Hall, of the Daily Call, was arrested under military order for publishing an account of the shooting of citizens the day before. They kept him several hours, and tried to force him to retract; but he told them he had told only the unpainted truth, and could not deny it only by falsehood.

The Seattle Trouble—Peace Reigning.

(Post-Intelligencer.)

The gatherings on the street corners yesterday were smaller than the day before and the utterances less violent and revolutionary in their nature. There are still a few loud mouthed men and small-brained but long-tongued women who go about prating about hanging this man and that man, and doing their best to incite a riot and bloodshed, but steps have been taken to arrest and severely punish such offenders against the peace and dignity of the community, and it will soon be stopped.

Wednesday night the streets were patrolled as usual, and peace and quiet reigned supreme. Two or three arrests were made during the night, but on proper explanations being given the arrested parties were permitted to go without further punishment. Yesterday a number of arrests were made. Gottstein, who keeps a wholesale liquor store on Front street, opened up for business, contrary to general order No. 2, and when requested to close by the sentinel he refused. He was reported and promptly arrested and will be tried to-day. A few members of the local military companies who refused duty, and who are charged with treasonable utterances, have been arrested and will be courtmartialed. The proprietor of a beer hall back of the jail was also arrested for violation of general order No. 2.

At 1:30 p. m., when the steamer Emma Hayward rounded Alki Point, a detachment of the Home Guards under command of Captain Hatfield and Lieut. Carr, and the Seattle Rifles, under command of Captain Joseph Greene, left the court house for the city dock, to keep it clear for the landing of the soldiers who were on board the steamer. A large crowd had congregated on the wharf, which was cleared away by the Rifles, who made a bayonet charge up the dock. When once clear, lines of armed men were placed across the entrance to the wharf and every one kept back of that, the ocean wharf was left open, and about fourteen hundred men crowded on there to witness the landing of the troops. As soon as the steamer was docked, Lieut.-Col. DeRussy drove up town to see what arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the soldiers. After an absence of half an hour he returned, and the work of debarkation commenced, and judging from the amount of baggage and camp equipage unloaded the soldiers have come to stay a while.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

Immediately on the arrival of the troops the following notice was posted in public places throughout the city:

The president of the United States has issued a proclamation commanding all disturbers of the peace in this city of Seattle to disperse by 6 o'clock on the 10th inst. All evil disposed persons are therefore warned to obey the legal command of the president, at peril of their lives.

All true and loyal Americans will array themselves on the side of law and order. All others are warned that they will incur the penalty of law-breakers.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

SCENES AT THE COURT HOUSE.

When the Home Guards who were detailed to receive the regulars returned to the court house and reported that the soldiers had arrived and would soon relieve them, a change came over the countenances of all. Business men who had not smiled since the trouble began on Sunday, now felt like shouting and good humor ruled the camp.

George Kinnear, commander of the Home Guards, made a speech congratulating his men for their bravery, courage and fidelity to the cause of law and good government.

Sheriff J. H. McGraw spoke with much feeling. He rejoiced that the terrible strain which had been upon him for so long was at last loosened, and regretted that as the Chinese question had, as he thought, been amicably settled, a necessity should have arisen for the shedding of blood, but he thanked God it had been no worse. He thanked the noble men who came forward during the dark and trying hours to assist in upholding and maintaining the law. Speeches were also made by Judge Burke, Judge R. S. Greene, Capt. J. A. Hatfield, Mayor H. L. Yesler, Rev. L. A. Banks, Alfred Holman, Mr. Kansard, Capt. Greene, Captain J. C. Haynes and Governor Squire.

Personal.

Mr. Southby and Mr. Benson, of Ladner's Landing, were in the city yesterday.

At the Occidental: J. Waters, London, Eng.; A. Thom, Colorado; G. Slocum, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Irving, who have been absent for the past six weeks visiting old friends in Michigan and making a tour of the eastern states and Canada, will arrive home to day.

J. S. Clute, customs collector at New Westminster, arrived down yesterday.

W. D. Ferris, J. P., and wife, of New Westminster, arrived on the Louise yesterday.

Lieuts. Garforth and Paine, R. N., arrived yesterday from the mainland.

Rev. W. Percival came down from New Westminster yesterday.

Mrs. Broadwell, W. Cusack and J. Kier were passengers by the Amelia yesterday.

W. C. Andrews, Minneapolis; W. M. Belts, San Francisco, and H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., are registered at the Driard.

M. Janse and Chas. Whitehead, jr., arrived from Granville yesterday.

Mr. John Bowron, gold commissioner of Cariboo, will leave this morning for New Westminster, to visit friends in the Royal City.

AN UNLOOKED FOR SURPRISE.—On Wednesday night three stewards belonging to the war-ships hired a horse and buggy from Mr. Howard, Esquimalt, and started for a residence at James Bay to attend a suprise party. They had got in the vicinity of Senator Macdonald's house when by a mischance their vehicle ran against a post. They were going at a very good rate at the time, and almost the instant they struck the post the horse freed itself from the shafts and disappeared in the darkness. The jolly stewards were left seated in the buggy dumb-founded at their plight. However, they inquired at a house as to their whereabouts and made their way back to town, and the next time they go driving with that lively gray horse they are going to make him fast to the buggy with a two-inch hawser. They had too much of a suprise party.

MALARIA is the action of disease germs in bad air, poor drainage, swampy regions, etc., upon the system, producing chills, fever, neuralgia, and many dangerous diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the bowels, liver and blood, and wards off and cures Malaria. tu-th-sa

What Some People Say.

That Olympia has organized a home guard of 120 citizens to protect the Chinese.

That the steamer Belgic has arrived at San Francisco with a case of smallpox on board.

That "I've got a shocking cold in my head," said one friend to another. "Well," responded the unfeeling friend, "that's better than *nothing*."

That a peddler in Derby, Conn., fell into the water the other day, and would have drowned but for the timely assistance of two young men. Glowing with gratitude the peddler opened his pack, and gave to each a lead pencil. That was his modest self-valuation.

That Chicago has reached the acme of amateur photography. Some ingenious person has invented a hat, in which a camera is concealed, so that the wearer can take a picture as he walks along the street. The young men are using the invention to secure portraits of all the pretty girls they meet.

That a most heroic act was that performed by a Connecticut man, who, it is reported, has married his mother-in-law.

That five women were burned to death at New Orleans week before last, from their clothes taking fire at open grates or stoves.

That "Cheese sticks" are a new edible at Washington receptions, and it is claimed that they are the promoters of digestion.

That a New York inventor has devised a machine which he claims will set type by electricity and give a clean proof without fail.

That a number of Hartford, Conn., young ladies have organized a club called "The Tongue Guard." Each member has to put a cent into the treasury when she says anything against any one. It is understood that several banks in Hartford are eagerly bidding for the privilege of taking care of the club's money.

That Francis Murphy and his son, working to reclaim men from drunkenness, have tied the blue ribbon on 25,000 persons in Cleveland, Ohio, during the last two months.

That the recent cold weather in Florida has done something more than frozen the oranges. It has chilled the hopes of many people who expected to grow rich rapidly by fruit culture in that land of flowers.

That William McCoy, of Mt. Eagle, Tenn., one of the first settlers of the Cumberland Mountains, died on the 12th inst., aged 105 years. His widow is 99, and still living.

That "Is ducky darling sick? What will he do for ducky?" was heard issuing from a sleeping car berth. "Try some quack medicine!" came the unsolicited response from five pairs of strong lungs.

That there is such a fear of mad dogs now in Newark that a citizen of that place rushes for a doctor if he barks his shin.

That in 1885 there arrived in New York City, from Europe, 55,160 cabin and 281,170 steerage passengers by twenty-five steamship lines.

That the Hawaiian Gazette of Honolulu notes the presence in that city of five embezzlers, two confidence men and a dozen professional gamblers from the United States.

That T. J. Waters, postmaster at Quincy, a small settlement in Newton county, Ark., has been driven away by his neighbors on account of grievances, personal in their nature, growing out of a dislike of his manner of treating persons having business at that office. At last accounts Waters and his wife were at Jasper, the county seat, and his son-in-law and a few friends were in his house, which was besieged, shots being occasionally exchanged between the parties.

That when a man has poor cousins his relations with them are usually strained.

That there's many a slip 'twixt the sidewalk and the hip these days.

That thoughtful young lady (to college graduate)—Who, in your opinion, Mr. Muscle, was the noblest Roman of them all? College Graduate—I used to think Hanlan was, but I wouldn't bet a cent on any of 'em now.

Marine.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 10.—Schooner Lizzie Merrill, with a crew of five men, sailed from here October 28th for Guaymas, Mexico. Until to-day she has not been heard from since. It is now learned the wreck of the schooner drifted ashore bottom up, on the 27th of January, 27 miles north of Quinault river.

LOSS OF A TAIL.—The usual serenity of Departure Bay was disturbed on Monday last by a number of Chinamen from Wellington rushing down to secure the services of constable Stephenson to arrest a Chinaman. The constable in his most dulcet tones asked "What for you want me catchee Chinaman?" The excited Mongolians replied: "One Chinaman cut him own tail off and we want you catchee him and take him to jail." We can imagine the bland smile that passed over that energetic officer's face when he answered "That he did not care if they all cut their tails off so long as they did it themselves." The Celestials retired murmuring, "White man law no catchee, Chinese law heap good."—*Free Press.*

DREDGER ROCK.—The blasting of this rock will be commenced forthwith by the contractor, Mr. Chas. Hayward, of this city. This obstruction to the navigation of the harbor is situated in the centre of the channel opposite Laing's shipyard, and its removal will be of great benefit to shipping; and we are glad to learn that the contractor has resolved not to employ Chinamen on the works. The necessary warning to mariners appears in our advertising columns.

THE WEEKLY.—This morning is issued the weekly edition of *The Colonist*. It is replete with the latest happenings throughout the world, contains correct and exhaustive reports of legislature and civic sessions, and the general local news. There is no better means of conveying to absent friends the news of the city and province, or of giving intending immigrants reliable information. Subscription, $2 per year, 10 cents per copy.

PUGILISTIC.—The O. R. & N. Co. wharfinger has developed pugilistic qualities. He got away with "Jimmy," the expressman, a couple of weeks ago; the other day he knocked a consumptive hotel runner silly, and yesterday another unfortunate hotel runner was knocked out in one round. Who'll be the next?

AWARDED.—It is understood that the tender of Mr. Wm. Patterson was accepted by Mr. H. Abbott, on behalf of the C. P. R. authorities, for slashing the syndicate townsite of Vancouver. The price is understood to be very favorable—to the company.

BULLDOG KELLY.—Deputy Attorney-General Irving left this morning for St. Paul, Minn., to conduct the second trial in the Bulldog Kelly case. Other important witnesses will be produced, and it is thought that a verdict of guilty will be obtained.

POLICE NOTES.—Jenny and two Kittys, Fort Rupert Indians, charged with prostitution, were given one week to leave town......Kama, for being in possession of Mayor Fell's whiskey, was given three months. Charlie, for stealing the same, was remanded......Three Chinamen, for gambling; were fined $20 and costs.

The crank who tries,
To advertise,
In poetry,
When printers spoil the ink
Persistently,
By using words,
Unchosen.
We think,
The printer should feel,
Dismay,
And frozen,
From recognition.
On St. Va entine's Day.
T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

REDUCED.—*The Weekly Colonist* to $2 per year.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

More of the London Riots.

The Socialists Still Active.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Debtford mob, on its way to the Thames, swung through the New Kent road and Newington Causeway. They sacked several small shops along the way. They stopped at the mammoth establishment of William Tarn & Co. This establishment covers ground from and including No. 5 to 21 on Kent road and 165 to 173 Newington Causeway, and is devoted to trade in linen, silk, men's and women's clothes, boots and shoes, carpets, ironware, bedding, furniture, etc. The building was under police protection, but the mob overcame the officers, sacked the store, and when they retired left the building badly wrecked.

4:30 p. m.—The estimate heretofore made of losses inflicted by the mob on Monday appears to be greatly too small. An official estimate places the amount of damage at £80,000.

Various socialistic and labor reform societies threaten to have a monster demonstration at Hyde Park next Saturday, to be attended by contingents of laborers from the country. Shops are being closed and barricaded everywhere throughout the city.

5 p. m.—The police have been informed that the Deptford mob is composed of a large number of roughs, who have organized to attack the city emporiums and banks. Such stores as remain open in the city at this hour have their windows closed and barred, and are ready to close their doors at a moment's notice. Groups of anxious people stand about in the streets discussing the situation. Newspapers issue extra editions and are eagerly bought. At this hour the fog is increasing.

6 p. m.—The mob has dispersed. The streets are thronged. No conflict with the authorities has yet occurred.

A socialist meeting was to be held this morning at Colburton Market at 5:30 o'clock. Two hours and a half before the time announced for the assemblage, over one thousand men were on the ground, waiting to attend the meeting. This crowd is being constantly augmented by accessions from Trafalgar Square. Cavalry from Albany barracks and large bodies of police have been ordered to remain in readiness to maintain order at the meeting.

A movement has been inaugurated to secure a meeting of all London members of the house of commons, both liberal and conservative, to devise measures for the immediate relief of the distress in London. It is proposed to have the meeting depute a strong committee to urge the cabinet to take action in the matter.

By 8 o'clock a crowd that numbered many thousands gathered at Cumberland Market. The lowest criminal classes of London were represented by strong contingents, intent upon harassing and insulting the police. At 9 o'clock Hyndham, Williams and other socialist leaders appeared, and were greeted with an uproar of shouts of welcome. They held a short consultation and resolved to abandon the attempt to hold a meeting to-night, because, as they said, the dense fog that prevailed prevented their distinguishing the true unemployed workingmen from the loafers. Announcement was then made that the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next. As the crowd slowly dispersed with cheers for the socialist leaders, the disorderly element again manifested itself. The police were jeered at and stoned, but the latter easily drove their assailants from the ground. Three regiments of foot guards, two of cavalry and a battery of artillery were confined in the barracks all day in readiness to sally out at a moment's notice. The vigorous action of the police of South London compares very favorably with the inaction of the police at Trafalgar Square and the meeting of Monday. Mounted constables armed with cutlasses and revolvers, assisted the police on foot in dispersing a mob of 5000 men near the Elephant Castle Tavern. A gratifying feature was the fact that many small tradesmen and a number of bona fide workingmen joined in assisting the police to repulse the rioters, who dreading the encounter, quickly dispersed. The police had been informed early in the day of the conspiracy of thieves inhabiting the common lodging houses, to make South London the starting point of a pillaging expedition, and precautions were accordingly taken to prevent disorder.

Chinese Thieves.

TO THE EDITOR:—If you will allow me space I will tell your readers what I think about the Chinese in our midst. Several of your correspondents of late have been eulogising the Chinese to the very heavens, failing to see any fault in them whatsoever, and have endeavored to make it appear that they are superior to the white population. I have no hesitation in saying that such people do not have to come into competition with Chinese in making a living for their families.

I admit, Mr. Editor, they have one qualification, and that is industry in robbing the hen-roosts of our citizens. Not a night passes but one or two such robberies take place. The large majority of Chinese here are of the very lowest type; perfect villains at thieving, and it is about time a vigilance committee was appointed to put a stop to such a wholesale knavery.

I propose that a committee be appointed to watch these fellows; and the first that is caught, swing him up to a post, strip him naked and give him forty lashes, as imprisonment is too good for them.

SPRING RIDGE.

The Sailors' Performance.

VICTORIA, Feb. 10, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR:—Seeing the letter of "One of the Fleet," in your this morning's issue, I beg to say that myself and daughter were present at the recent representation of the "Colleen Bawn." I beg to testify to the beautiful manner it was put on the stage. The singing and acting were splendid. The last act formed a very beautiful tableau, rivalling in beauty "The Beggar Student," which drew a crowded house. I cannot account for the coldness of the people of Victoria, except by saying they did not know the treat they missed. We are English subjects; in the event of war what have we but the British navy to protect us? We ought to take a lively interest in all they do for worthy objects.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

[If the performance referred to had been advertised it would have been comparatively well patronized. Bills and streamers on the dead-walls are useful; but a rousing good advertisement in some newspaper of large circulation and influence is better. To the fact that the performance was not advertised may be attributed its failure to attract a crowd.—EDITOR COLONIST.]

What Frightened the Widow.

Bill Drawbar is the kindest-hearted man that ever twisted a break. He wouldn't hurt a kitten. Nevertheless, he scared poor old Mrs. Lone, the widow, so bad that she had nervous hysteria for two weeks, and then married Deacon Fourscore because she was afraid to sleep alone. You see, Bill was making up second 73, and just as Mrs. Lone started to cross the track at the upper end of the yard, Bill yelled to the other brakeman: "Jump on her, Ben! jump on her as she comes down; cut her in two, and run her down the siding behind the elevator, now, then, catch her!" And then the poor woman gave one feeble little screech for mercy and fainted dead away; and poor Bill can't imagine what "scart her."—*Pathfinder's Guide*

Debility.

Perhaps you are weak and weary, all run down, get tired with slight exertion, feel faint and dizzy, or dull and languid, then you need a good tonic regulator to make pure blood circulate, and give you strength. Try Burdock Blood Bitters—it will not fail you. tu-th-sa