The Colonist.

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CO-OPERATION.

The labor question is, without doubt, the most important as it is the most difficult problem of the day. How is the laborer to get a fair share of the fruits of his toil, and what is a fair share? are questions to which many and diverse answers are given. There are many in different parts of the world who are honestly endeavoring to find some equitable and practicable means by which the claims of capital and labor can be adjusted, but their labors have, so far, not been followed by results that can be truthfully said to be very encouraging. The antagonism between capital and labor has, as the years roll on, become more marked, and in some places the relations between them are anything but friendly, and the prospect of their coming to a better understanding is the reverse of hopeful. Whose fault this is it is difficult to say. Capital says it is owing to the unreasonableness of Labor, and Labor says it is caused by the arrogance of Capital. Some there are who say that neither Capital nor Labor are to blame, that the present condition of the industrial world is owing to changes and developments for which no particular class is responsible. The world, they say, is in a transition state. Old things and conditions are passing away, and new conditions are in process of formation. Agitation and unrest, they contend, are inseparable from such a state. What the end which is being shaped will be, some think they see, but no one appears to know.

Among the many cures which have been prescribed for the evils of the times co-operation is looked upon by many as the most hopeful. The time when workers shall combine to work for themselves, when the worker and the capitalist shall be one and the same person, when those who labor shall enjoy the whole fruits of their labor, when they will not be required to share their profits with any one, then, and not till then, the theorists maintain, will the laborer receive what is justly his due. Or, in the words of one of the most prominent of the British political economists, J. S. Mill;

"The form of association which, if mankind continue to improve, must be expected in the end to predominate, is not that which can exist between a capitalist as chief, and work-people with, only a voice in the management, but the association of the laborers themselves on terms of equality, collectively owning the capital with which they carry on their operations, and working under managers elected and removable by themselves."

This sounds well, but is it practicable? The experiment of co-operation has been tried in Great Britain and in other countries. It has been of two kinds, distributive and productive. Distributive co-operation has met with a fair measure of success, but productive co-operation has not, for various reasons, done so well. In the Contemporary Review for April Mr. David F. Schloss gives a sketch of the history of Industrial Co-operation. He says:—

"Excluding all 'bastard' associations and treating as co-operative only those recognized as such by the co-operators themselves, we find that there are in the United Kingdom more than 1,000 'genuine' co-operative societies, whose members belonging (with few exceptions) to the working classes, number upwards of 1,000,000, and who possess between them in share and loan capital fully £21,000,000" ($105,000,000).

It might be supposed that an experiment on this scale would in a few years prove to a demonstration the efficiency or the inefficiency of co-operation as a cure for the labor problem. But it has not done so. In the first place the co-operative concerns have not been in the full sense of the word co-operative. Many of them employ work-people, but they treat them exactly as other employers do. The "hands" do not share the profits. This is reserved for the shareholders, and in some so-called co-operative establishments there is a regulation strictly enforced that clerks and other employes cannot be shareholders. In Oldham, where there are ninety-odd cotton mills worked on the co-operative principle and where the capital belonging to the shareholders amounts to between $40,000,000 and $45,000,000, the entire profits go to the shareholders. Mr. Schloss says:

"The wages paid to the workers in these Oldham mills are no doubt somewhat higher than those current in certain other trades engaged in the same industry. But this fact, which is attributable to the exceptional strength of the trades union organization of the Oldham work-people, is used by their employers as a reason for declining to give any share in the profits to their 'hands,' who are told 'that they are receiving in wages a full share of the products of the joint exertions of labor and capital.'"

This is precisely the position taken by the capitalist employer. He says that he gives in wages as much as is warranted by the price of the product of his factory, and if he is compelled to give more he must shut down. It is not in Great Britain alone that the workman turned shareholder refuses to share his profits with his hands. The same thing is done in France. The Societe des Lunettiers, which has 1,200 "auxiliaries" or hands, do not permit the auxiliaries to participate in the profits. The co-operative masons and the co-operative coach-makers of Paris treat their work-people in precisely the same way. And so it is with the Co-operative Association of Carpenters at Tours, and the sofa makers of Paris. They conduct their business on what they regard as strictly business principles, and declare that they have nothing to do with sentiment. Some of these concerns refuse to admit new shareholders. When a member of the original corporation dies, the survivors will not permit another to take his place so that some of these concerns have dwindled down to small and very rich firms. In Germany and Italy the same state of things obtains. The shareholders not only decline to divide the profits with the work-people, but they "object to admitting new shareholders since they desire to escape the necessity of dividing the profits among a greater number of persons than at present."

We see from this how hard it is to prevail upon workmen to carry out the principle of co-operation in its integrity. As soon as the workman owns shares and becomes, to a small extent, a capitalist, he imbibes almost unconsciously the ideas of capitalists, and insists upon exercising all the legal rights of ownership. This, from a socialistic point of view, may be regarded as degeneration, but it must be admitted that it is very much in accordance with human nature. One of the consequences of the treatment of their hands by these professedly co-operative associations, according to Mr. Schloss, is that "co-operation is regarded by English trades-unionists with dislike and distrust, and by the 'syndicates ouvriers' in France with the strongest detestation."

There are some co-operative societies which appear to approach near to Mr. Mills' ideal, but in none of them engaged in producing is it shown that the workmen receive any very material benefit. On this head Mr. Schloss says:

"Omitting societies which made their first start in the course of 1888, or had not at the end of the year yet commenced operations, we find that out of the whole number of 51 societies, all professing to give to their workmen, in addition to their wages, an equitable share in their net gains, 17 only are stated to have actually paid to their employes anything whatever beyond their wages; the total sum distributed as bonuses by these 17 societies amounting to £2,482. When we enquire what was the ratio which the bonus received by these exceptionally fortunate co-operative employees bore to their ordinary wages, our statistics show us that, taking an average of 16 out of these 17 societies, in regard to one society the Return is silent on this point—the addition made to the normal earnings of the work-people by means of the dividend on labor was a little less than 5 per cent."

This is not very encouraging, certainly; and when we find that not more than 50 per cent. of the distributive, or than 25 per cent. of the productive associations have attained success, it can hardly be said that co-operation promises to be the solution of the labor problem, particularly as most of these successful associations have not been in a strict sense co-operative.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

The following is the Hon. Mr. Blake's motion relative to disallowance which our Ottawa correspondent informed our readers yesterday was carried unanimously in the House of Commons:

"It is expedient to provide means whereby, on solemn occasions touching the exercise of the power of disallowance, or of the appellate power as to Educational legislation, important questions of law or fact may be referred by the Executive to a high judicial tribunal, for hearing and consideration, in such mode that the authorities and parties interested may be represented and that a reasoned opinion may be obtained for the information of the Executive."

We are not surprised that this motion received the support of the whole House irrespective of party. The want of some tribunal to which laws enacted by provincial legislatures could be submitted, to ascertain whether or not they are constitutional, has long been felt. The decisions of judges known to be free from all political bias would be respected. When the Dominion Government, which is composed of party men living and moving in the very vortex of the political whirlpool, decide against a law passed by a provincial legislature, there is always a suspicion, and something more than a suspicion, that they are actuated by party motives. This is why the disallowance of a law is seldom cheerfully acquiesced in and why it generally leaves behind it a feeling of soreness. But this would not be the case if the law had, previous to disallowance, been considered by a high judicial tribunal which had heard all that could be said in its favor, and which had furnished the Executive with its reasoned opinion. If such a tribunal had been in existence a few months ago the disallowance or the allowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act would not have caused the slightest stir of agitation. All reasonable people would have been satisfied with the decision of the high judicial tribunal, and the unreasonable people who might be dissatisfied, would meet with little or no sympathy. We trust that no time will be lost in giving practical effect to Mr. Blake's motion.

A Papal Decoration.

ROME, April 28.—The pope has conferred the order of Christ upon Dr. Windthorst, leader of the clerical party in the German Reichstag.

AN INDIGNANT COLONY.

Is requires only a glance at a Newfoundland newspaper to see how profoundly that colony is agitated over the French shore grievance. The discussion of that question fills their columns to the exclusion of almost everything else. There are reports of public meetings held to protest against it; there are speeches in the Legislature complaining of the treatment which the colony is receiving at the hands of the Mother Country; there are communications, evidently written by men of education and intelligence, setting forth the injury that is being done to Newfoundland by the modus vivendi with France; there are patriotic poems bewailing the fate of the country, and there are able editorials, which prove that there are good grounds for the agitation with which Newfoundland, from one end to the other, is disturbed. An account of one meeting, which was held in Harbor Grace, will give the reader a good idea of the feeling with which the Newfoundlanders of all classes, all professions and all creeds, regard the concessions that have been made to France by the Mother Country.

The meeting was presided over by the Sheriff. On the platform were: Dr. Macdonald, the Bishop of Harbor Grace; the Rev. John M. Noel, Rector of St. Paul's; the Rev. T. W. James, Methodist Minister; the Rev. M. G. Henry, Presbyterian Minister; the Rev. J. March, of the Cathedral; the Rev. J. V. Donnelly, P. P., Bay de Verde, and the Rev. J. White, Episcopal Minister, of Heart's Content. The Bishop took a leading part in the proceedings with the enthusiastic approbation of the meeting. The following resolution was proposed and carried without a single dissentient voice:

"Whereas this meeting has heard with feelings of profound indignation and apprehension that an arrangement has been recently concluded by the Governments of Great Britain and France whereby certain concessions respecting the lobster fishery on the Newfoundland coast have without our consent been granted to the latter nation:

"Be it therefore resolved,—That this meeting protests most earnestly and determinately against any arrangement affecting our territorial and maritime rights being entered into without the consent of this colony, as an unjustifiable invasion of their inalienable rights as men, as natives of this country, and as British subjects; as well as the violation of a solemn assurance repeatedly given this colony by the British Government, to the effect that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights."

One correspondent, not being able to give full vent to his feelings in prose, breaks out into poetry. This is his outburst:

You hardy sons of Newfoundland
Those hardships you must brave;
You have to tread an ice-bound coast,
And rough the ocean wave.
Right well your courage has been tried
When dangers you surround;
But a deadlier fate you now await
So put those Frenchmen down!

They will take from you your birthright,
And that they've almost got;
They will take menhaden and salmon, too,
And steal your lobster pot.
And these bounty will protect them,
While you toil on and down:
So all must join in one combine,
And put those Frenchmen down.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the leader of the Harbor Grace Standard of the issue of March 26th, and it is temperate compared with the utterances of some of its correspondents:

"The conclusion is now forcing itself home upon all Newfoundlanders that, in the supreme case, neither they stand resolutely up, and, with united voice utter an indignant protest against the modus vivendi, the same old story will be repeated—their dearest rights will be sacrificed at the shrine of British diplomacy. But, if they can help it, it shall not be. They assuredly know their rights, so far as the lobster fishery is concerned, and, knowing, they will have pluck and backbone enough to maintain them, let the cost or the trouble be what it may! They will indignantly repudiate the assertion that 'the arrangement was a temporary one, and affected no principle.'"

It is greatly to be regretted that the loyal inhabitants of this old colony should feel that they do not receive the protection from the Mother country to which British subjects in all parts of the Empire are entitled. They may exaggerate their grievance, and it is most likely that they do not make sufficient allowance for the difficulties by which the Imperial Government is beset, but it is more than probable that if the inhabitants of any other colony were placed in the same circumstances and received the same treatment, would be equally indignant and equally loud in their complaints.

FOR OR AGAINST?

The Times has not yet told its readers how it stands with respect to the Redistribution Act. Is it with the people of Westminster and Vancouver who kick against it and condemn it, or is it on the side of those who approve of it and who believe that it does substantial justice to all parts of the province? Let it come out on one side or the other. It does look as if it were afraid to say a word against the re-arrangement of the representation, while it is ready to make all the capital it can out of the opposition that has been raised against it in New Westminster and Vancouver. The organ must see that it cannot be on both sides of the fence at one and the same time.

It is evident that the Redistribution Act is to be one of the issues in the coming election; in fact the main issue, and it will not do for the Opposition to play a double part with respect to it. Its organ and its leader should state exactly where they stand. Mr. Grant has declared against it. He would give six new members to the Mainland, leaving to the Island the three that had been allotted to it by the Government. He has put himself upon record and is no doubt prepared to stand or fall by his parliamentary utterances.

Would it not be well if the leader of the Opposition showed definitely the position he occupies in regard to the Redistribution Act? Then if the organ came out fairly and squarely on one side or the other the Opposition would occupy a respectable position on the redistribution question. Trimming and temporizing on a matter of this kind is not creditable. To attempt to profit by an Opposition to a measure which it dare not itself openly oppose is not an open or a courageous course to pursue. There is a meanness and a shiftiness about such a policy which is not calculated to win the respect or the confidence of either one side or the other.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

There are people in this world with whom it is not safe to be frank. They do not understand candor, and open and honest dealing is beyond their comprehension. They look upon an admission as a sign of weakness, and they regard the smallest concession as a complete surrender. Those who would deal successfully with such people must put on an air of authority and speak and act as if they were infallible. Their mental vision is so contracted that they are unable to see more than one side of a subject, and they are too narrow-minded to make allowances for an opponent. They bow to authority submissively and can be bullied into acquiescence, but it is folly to attempt to convince them.

We see now by the attitude and tone of the Columbian that the Premier made a mistake when he admitted that the Redistribution Bill was anything less than perfect, and when he told the world that he found it difficult to come to an agreement with his colleagues and supporters. Some who called themselves his admirers were unable to understand him. They do not possess imagination enough and fair-minded ness enough to put themselves in his place, or honestly to enquire whether, under the circumstances in which he was placed, it was possible for the Premier to frame a better measure than that which he submitted to the Legislature. The Columbian is a type of this class. Since Mr. Robson did not obtain all that the people of the Lower Fraser consider they have a right to, particularly as he did not get another member for New Westminster, he and his measure must be condemned. This is, in effect, what they say: "He says himself that the Redistribution Act is not all that he, personally, would like to have it, that it is a compromise measure, therefore it is unmitigatedly bad and he must be condemned because he did not get for the Lower Fraser all he considers it is entitled to. Since he could not get another member for New Westminster, he should have refused to listen to the arguments and representations of his colleagues and gone to the country, leaving the constituencies as they were when Parliament opened."

If the Premier had taken this course—if, not getting all he desired, he would take nothing—what would have been the consequence? The issue at the election would be purely sectional. Should the Lower Fraser, and particularly New Westminster, have the share in the representation that they claim, would that be a popular issue to go to the country with? It is seen that all the Province except the Lower Fraser is satisfied with the compromise that has been made. It would, therefore, be that district against all the rest of the Province, and it is not difficult to foresee what the result would be. A majority would be returned pledged to resist the claims of the irreconcilable section. Vancouver would be unrepresented in the new Assembly, the sectional feeling would be increased and intensified, and the Lower Fraser would be much further from getting what it believes to be justice than it is now.

Under the new law the Lower Fraser will have six members in the Assembly, and if it will not have an adequate representation in the Government it will its own fault. The election not having been run on sectional issues, the new House will be in a better position to consider fairly the claims of the different parts of the Province to greater representation than it would have been if Mr. Robson had allowed the Government to be broken up because he could not prevail upon its members to agree upon a redistribution bill which would exactly meet his views.

But we fear that the Columbian and those who inspire it have not taken the trouble to think what would be sure to happen if Mr. Robson had pursued the course they consider right. There does not appear to be room in their minds for more than one idea. They would have Mr. Robson insist upon another member for New Westminster no matter what the consequences might be. Since he did not do that he, in their opinion, has lost all the good qualities he ever possessed, and is anathema maranatha.

The Columbian reproaches us for apologizing for the Redistribution Act. We never attempted to do anything of the kind. The Act needs no apology. We believe it to be as wise and as fair a measure as could under the circumstances be devised, and we are quite sure that the men who complain of it and protest against it would have drawn up one that would have been much more faulty in every respect, and have caused an infinitely greater amount of discontent.

Customs Statistics

Of the port of Victoria, B. C., for the month ending April 30th, 1890:

Duties	$ 77,347 35
Fines and seizures	500 00
Chinese immigration	314 00
Steamboat inspection	164 25
Sick mariners' fund	51 10
Copyright	48 00
Warehouse fees	20 00
Petroleum inspection	155 90
Animal inspection	63 42
Total	$ 78,664 13
For the corresponding month last year	66,367 27
Increase	$ 12,296 86

IMPORTS FOR APRIL.

Total imports dutiable	$ 194,476 00
Total imports free	109,424 00
Total	$ 303,900 00

EXPORTS FOR APRIL.

Exports, the produce of Canada	$ 30,057 00
Exports, not the produce of Canada	31,749 00
Total	$ 61,816 00

A Disaster on the Lake.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 29.—Last night, about 6 o'clock, a fire started in the lamp room of the steamer Continental, bound down, and ore laden. When about three miles from the head of the canal, the steamer, in an effort to turn out of the wind, collided with her consort, the Magnetic, striking her amidship and cutting through her planking. The Magnetic sank in 55 feet of water, only her night head forward being perceptible. The fire on the Continental was overcome after a hard fight, after her forward cabin was destroyed and her main-mast damaged. The Magnetic has about 2,000 tons of ore in her.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, May 1.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Lighthouse at Seattle Point.

The Dominion government invite tenders up to May 20th, for the construction of a wooden lighthouse tower, with dwelling and fog-alarm building, at Carkeek Point, near Smith's Point, on the west coast of this island.

No Salmon Yet in Alaska.

A private letter from Captain Anderson, of the steamer Bertha, says the rivers on the Alaskan coast are full of ice, and there is not as yet the least indication of salmon. The Bertha arrived at Port Townsend on the 23rd inst.

From the West Coast.

Captain Myers' Indian sealing schooner Aurora returned from the West Coast yesterday morning, with a catch of 187 skins, which have been purchased by Mr. Morris Moss. The Aurora brings no late news from the other sealers, but reports the weather outside perfection.

Shuswap and Okanagan.

Twenty-five men, principally axemen, left by the Islander this morning for the Shuswap and Okanagan where they will be employed in clearing the right of way. Ald. Kimmitt, of St. Catharines, Ont., is expected in a few days to assume a responsible position during the construction of the road.

New Court House.

Sealed tenders for the construction of a Court House at New Westminster, in accordance with plans and specifications now on view at the office of the Surveyor-General in Victoria and Mr. Geo. W. Grant, architect, Westminster, will be received by the Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works up to the 14th of May.

Ferry Creek.

A report, accompanied by a small quantity of gold, has just been received from the Ferry Creek mines by the company's secretary, Mr. H. Jacoby. In the report it is stated that the turn has been reached in the tunnel, and prospects are accordingly brightening. The next report will be eagerly looked for by the members of the company.

Hudson's Bay Co.

Assistant Commissioner T. R. Smith, of the Hudson's Bay Co., returned on Tuesday from Banff, where he met the commissioner from Winnipeg on Company business. The big corporation are fitting and furnishing first-class premises in Granville street, in Vancouver, which will be in charge of Mr. C. W. Robson.

Nanaimo Presbyterian Church.

A meeting was held in the Presbyterian church at Nanaimo on Monday evening to appoint a minister for that church. Rev. P. McF. Macleod occupied the chair, and delivered a short address to the members of the church. Dr. Kelloch received a unanimous call and the induction will take place in June.

Scuffle with a Seal.

A Siwash had a regular scuffle with a seal in the Fraser a few days ago. While out fishing, the audacious animal became entangled in the aborigine's net. When it was finally dragged ashore, the unfortunate Siwash was obliged to haul in the net and go ashore; and so serious are his wounds that it will be several days before he will be able to resume work.

Honored Their Teacher.

Yesterday afternoon the pupils of Craigflower school took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the retirement of Mr. A. M. Bannerman, who has discharged faithfully the duties of teacher for several years past, to present him with an address expressive of the highest regard; and a gold headed cane. The presentation was made on behalf of the school by Miss Lydia Wilson, Mr. Bannerman will be succeeded by Mr. Johnson, late of Colwood.

The Mogul Case.

U.S. Consul Myers has received instructions from Washington directing him to ascertain at once all particulars relative to the dispute between the American tug Mogul and the Canadian customs authorities, in regard to the definition of British waters in the Straits. The U.S. government claims that the three mile limit must be recognized as the boundary of waters off Vancouver Island coming within the jurisdiction of Canada.

More Accommodation Wanted.

An indication that the prospects of travel this season will be good comes from Portland, in the fact that the new hotel at that place is incapable of accommodating the number of people who go there. Accordingly, the management are arranging for a bridge to be built across to the Marquam theatre in order to accommodate the overflow. This shows that if Victoria is going to secure its portion of summer travel and make this a more popular summer resort than ever, the new hotel cannot be finished a day too soon.

"Winter Lingering Chills the Lap of Spring."

While Victoria rejoices in all the delights of fair spring weather, it seems surprising, at least, to hear that Duncan's the snow in certain localities is still thick on the ground. Yet a gentleman who came down from that place a couple of days ago states that not withstanding the fact that the mantle of winter is still three feet deep on the ground, while drifts six feet in depth are to be met with everywhere. The snow lies in the forest, where the great trees effectually prevent the rays of the sun reaching the ground, or rather its chilly covering.

Anglo-American Mining Company.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: A new mining company, composed of English and American capitalists, and several residents of Vancouver, has made arrangements to mine on Siwash Creek. They have purchased from the Siwash Bed Rock Flume Company the right to mine for six miles along the creek. An experienced engineer made a careful examination of the ground and found it was very rich. The new company, which is called the Anglo-American Mining company, will put a $5,000 plant on the ground and begin operations in a very short time. A saw mill will be erected, two steam derricks and one and a half miles of steel pipe put in.

A Good Scheme.

Indian police officer Thomas James left yesterday for Cowichan, if possible, to induce the chief of the Cowichans to hold his grand 24th of May tournament in this city instead of on the reserve. The chief is a great lover of athletic sports, and he has arranged to give upwards of $1,000 in cash and serviceable prizes for canoe and foot-races, jumping, and other sports on the Queen's birthday. Fifteen hundred Siwashes would take part in the festivities, which are to take the place of a potlach originally intended, and the chief is said to be agreeable to holding his sports in this city, where they would, without doubt, prove a big item in the celebration and a novelty that would thoroughly interest and delight H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

The S. and O. Railway.

Mr. M. Lumby, who arrived from the interior a few nights ago, informed the Vancouver World that work on the Shuswap and Okanagon railway was now in full blast. Several hundred men are at work. Mr. Perry, engineer-in-chief, has his hands full. He and his assistants are busy laying out the work. It is not likely the entire line will be completed this year. A very large area has been put under water this year. The Enderby mill is kept working by night as well as by day. Matters are in splendid spirits in the district. It is most encouraging one they have had for many years. A number of farms have changed hands. New settlers are pouring in, taking up every acre of land there is to be had available for agriculture.

IN HYMEN'S GOLDEN BONDS.

Brilliant Wedding of Mr. G. E. Burns and Miss Macdonald Yesterday.

The marriage day is that of a lifetime; its happenings, surroundings and circumstances are carried into after life with a vividness that never allows them to be forgotten. How much happier, then, are those recollections when they look back to a glorious day, fraught with pleasures unknown in life, and sunshine in the outer atmosphere, smiling friends and happy relatives, who shower their congratulations as freely and joyously as the sun shines or the birds sing. Such a day was yesterday, for Miss Flora Alexandrina Macdonald (eldest daughter of the Hon. Senator Macdonald) was united in marriage to Mr. Gavin Hamilton Burns, local manager of the Bank of British North America, the ceremony being performed in the Reformed Episcopal Church.

A fashionable wedding on such a day as yesterday could not be other than a powerful attraction to the fair sex. The church was crowded by fair ladies in brilliant toilettes, who had come to witness the happy ceremony; and as the appointed moment drew near, eager, expectant faces turned towards the entrance. There was a flutter of excitement as the bride-elect reached the door and approached the chancel by the centre aisle, accompanied by her brother, Douglas Macdonald, in Highland costume. She seemed a picture, so exquisite and becoming was her toilette. Her costume, a successful effort at perfection in millinery, was of the richest and purest white duchesse satin, and fitted faultlessly. The skirt was relieved with white spotted tulle, embroidered with gold and white chenille, and caught up with sprays of white lilac, and bows of white satin artistically and judiciously disposed. At one side was a girdle of pearls. The train was full court length, and was lined, handsome with delicate tulle puffings, one corner being turned and held back by a cluster of white ostrich feathers. The wreath was of the immortal orange blossoms and was very becoming indeed. The entire costume was thrown a rich tulle veil, which hung in delicate folds over the wearer's graceful figure. She carried a handsome bouquet of orange blossoms, lilies, maiden hair fern, and several other rare exotics, presented by Mrs. P. T. Johnston.

Holding up the bride's train were two little beings, pretty, innocent and sweet enough to be to a lover world ethereal. They were little Miss Tootie Pinder and Miss J. Jeffrey, little glimpses of Paradise. The bridesmaids were dressed in white satin skirts handsomely draped with Valenciennes lace caught up with large bows of white satin, and large sashes of the same material covered the backs of the dresses. They wore wreaths of white lilacs and lilies of the valley. Their gold brooches and bouquets were presented by the bride-groom, Captain Jones, District Staff; Dr. Duncan, "C" Battery; H. D. Helmcken, and Lieut. Martin, R. N., were the groomsmen.

Bishop Cridge, assisted by Dr. Reid, performed the ceremony, the former giving the bride away in marriage. The principal part over, Miss Mouat sang a solo from "The Creation." She sang with method, and with feeling in part that is not one of the easiest of this great composition. It formed a pleasure-giving addition to the bright, delightful service. Thenuptials were signed amid the strains of that inspiring march that has pealed out in cathedral, church, chapel and meeting house; from the full, swelling organ, the passionate orchestra and even the humble harmonium, and has never failed, when pleasingly well played, to inspire feelings of ardor and life.

The newly wedded pair left the church amid a shower of rice and the old slipper usual on such occasions, the residence of the bride's parents, where the customary reception was held previous to leaving last evening by the Kingston for the honeymoon trip.

The bride was exceedingly fortunate in the matter of presents, but the number of gifts is only an indication of her popularity and the esteem in which she was held in "single blessedness," which is now changed to "married bliss."

LIST OF PRESENTS:

Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson, handsome silver cream pitcher; Messrs. Alsop & Mason, magnificent silver and gift coffee and tea service; Sir Matthew Begbie, massive crystal glass water jug with silver and handsome silver and ivory crumb scoop; Mr. and Mrs. Crow Baker, very handsome silver soup ladle; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, beautiful pair of vases, Satsuma ware; Mr. W. H. Bedwell, R.N., case of silver dessert knives and forks, pearl handles; Mr. E. M. Bovill, handsome silver fish slice and fork; Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns (Montreal), case of silver; Miss Burns, beautiful enchased silver table centre; the Misses Burns, handsome sweet and pickle fork, covered in raised white silk embroidered flowers; Staff of R. N. A., R. N. A., handsome case containing magnificent tea service in silver and gilt, spoon and fork and half dozen gold spoons; Bishop and Mrs. Cridge, handsomely bound illustrated Bible; the Misses Cridge, Egyptian pot, pouri jar, ordered from England; Mr. and Mrs. H. Croft, handsome oxodised salver; Mr. and Mrs. Cullin, Dr. Duncan, R. C. A., handsome silver and gilt tea pot, cream jug, sugar bowl and salver; Capt. and Mrs. Devereux, handsome engraved large tea tray; Mr. and Mrs. Dumbleton (Fernwood), handsome case of silver carvers and steel; Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir, beautiful case containing six silver salt cellars and spoons; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eberts, handsome embossed silver hand mirror; Mr. and Mrs. Rod'k. Finlayson, beautiful bonbon dish, gold bowl; Mrs. J. Finlayson, silver and gilt fruit spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Foster, handsome silver souffle dish; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Green, beautiful silver and gold fruit bowl; Miss Edna Green, gold and pearl bangle; Mrs. Ashdown Green, beautiful cut crystal scent bottle, silver top with monogram; the Misses Gardiner (Oakland), handsome brass table gong and stand; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Harris, lovely diamond spear for the hair; Dr. J. S. Helmcken, cheque; Dr. J. Dr. and Mrs. Helmcken, exquisite and unique ornament in silver and gilt, a large silver egg shell and bird; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jackson, beautiful silver tea service with silver waiter; Mr. H. D. Helmcken, handsome silver fruit spoon and fork; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Higgins, pair of very handsome bronze figures; Mrs. Hibben, beautiful gold and pearl pen and holder; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, handsome bronze vase; Miss Harvey, handsome silver asparagus tongs; Captain and Mrs. Irving, very handsome case containing silver and pearl handled dessert service; Mrs. Dixon Irwin, Honiton lace handkerchief; Captain Jones, handsome gold expansion bracelet; Mrs. P. T. Johnston, the bride's exquisite bouquet, composed of real orange blossoms and other choice flowers; Miss Johnston (Montreal) cheque; Miss Johnston (Montreal), case containing one doz. silver and pearl-handled dessert knives and forks, pair silver nut crackers, silver walnut pickers, fruit spoons and grape scissors; Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Johnson, handsome silver and China fruit bowl; Mrs. Kaulback (Lunenberg, N. S.), silver and blue enamel opera glasses; Mr. Langley, exquisite large fruit bowl ornamented with clusters of raised fruit and flowers, etc., filled with sweets; Mr. and Mrs. Leech, handsome silver butter cooler; Mr. Lowenberg, Bohemian glass toilet set; Captain and Mrs. McCallum, pair of very large handsome Japanese vases; Lieutenant Martin, R. N., black and gold large folding screen; Mrs. and Miss McTavi h, handsome oxodised silver fish slice and fork; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McTavish, handsome silver tart server; Mr. Marvin, Mr. E. and Mr. W. Marvin, magnificent Roman gold curb bracelet, large padlock with exquisite diamond monogram; Mr. E. Marvin, Jr., dozen chasie silver tea spoons with oxodized handles, monogram in different designs on each; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mason, handsome set of dozen gold tea spoons with oxodized silver handles; Mr. and Mrs. A. Munro, handsome large silver salver, beautifully engraved; Hon. Senator Macdonald, cheque; Mrs. Macdonald, cheque, silver and crystal claret jug, embroidered Japanese screen, silver coffee pot, brass flower pot, Venetian glass crust stand, carved wood screen, lace and satin coverlet, piano, Singer sewing machine, China jars; Capt. Ogilvie, R. G. A., silver tankerard; Mr. and Mrs. Maur Pinder, beautiful double silver-topped scent bottle; Mr. and Mrs. Pinder, case containing handsome silver salt cellars and spoons; Capt. Palmer, R. N., handsome gold bracelet; Colonel and Mrs. Prior, beautiful set of knives, silver carvers and steel; Miss Powell, handsome silver and gilt sugar basket and tongs; Mr. and Miss Pemberton Gonzales, handsome bronze gong and Persian, a French Canadian, who is accused of the murder of one Le Page, in East Kootenay. He is held here until the body is exhumed and a post mortem examination held, and his case will be dealt with according to the jury's verdict as to the cause of death.

On Wednesday, part of No. 12 snow shed, east of Rogers Pass, fell through in consequence of the weight of a slide which came upon it. Some 150 feet of the wood work was crushed in, which suspended traffic for many hours. Passengers were transferred from No. 1 to 2 and vice versa, and both trains returned as ordinaries, as if nothing had occurred.

The Revelstoke smelter has been ready for work for several months and only awaits the ore. The one to be erected at Golden will be proceeded with immediately. Mr. Pearce believes that the existence of these smelters will go far toward developing the mineral wealth of the mountains and he anticipates a vast increase of mining operations as a consequence.

Angus McKay has bought out Andy Wallace in the Columbia River Hydraulic Company of Smith's creek. The company is now made up of Angus McKay, Samuel Hill, Gus Lund, John Sands and Charles Nerlean.

A great deal of work will be done this season at the Warm Springs and Nelson mines. At the former place especially, a great amount of activity is in sight. All the properties in that camp, on which considerable development work has been done, have turned out much better than the most sanguine expected, and about a dozen claims in different parts of the camp have been thus developed, with the indicated results. It establishes beyond a doubt the value and extent of the ledes.

KOOTENAY.

Andy Wallace and John Sands got in from Smith's creek last Saturday. They tried to come down the river in a boat, and it nearly cost Sands his life. At Death Rapids Wallace took a rope to drop the boat down through a channel between the ice banks while Sands stayed in to keep her off the ice. The boat gave a sudden jerk and Wallace lost hold of the rope, and Sands was thrown into the water, but managed to hang on to the boat for about two miles, when the channel becoming more dangerous, he luckily caught on to a cake of ice till Wallace rescued him. Gun, provisions, blankets, boat and all were lost.

SICAMOUS.

Engineers have been busily engaged during the present week surveying the route of the Shuswap & Okanagon railway. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a curve of the requisite degree, where the road is to connect with the main line of the C. P. R. If the station are permitted to remain as at present located, Lake View hotel will have to be demolished, and the large store occupied by Wood & Tunstall removed. A gang of over 100 Chinamen, provided by contract, arrived here on Tuesday, and it would appear that the operations intended depending mainly upon Chinese labor in the work of construction.

Navigation is now open on all branches of the Shuswap lake. The Red Star, plying between Sicamous and Enderby, made her first trip for the season on Tuesday.

EXILED TO THE ARCTIC ZONE.

Stepniak, in the "New Review."

Siberia, the land of the exiles, is a vast country of extreme climates, many soils and many towns, which are all places of punishment for those whom the Master of all the Russians and the commander of millions of soldiers deems dangerous to his power. George Kennan has described to the indignant world our exile system as a whole. I will not retrace his steps in speaking of that national calamity of ours. My object is to say a few words about the exile into the far North not visited by Kennan, where the exiles have to undergo not merely complete intellectual isolation, but a series of most cruel physical and material sufferings, which make that form of arbitrary punishment just as heavy as, if not heavier than, the hard labor in the mines. Let me tell the reader the story of one of the early settlers in that inhospitable region, a certain Zalessky, a land surveyor in the province of Yakutsk. In 1877 he was arrested on the charge of having distributed a few Socialist pamphlets, and exiled without trial to Verko-Yansk, a village in latitude 57 deg. 34 min., numbering 290 inhabitants, wretchedly poor and completely savage. In that awful place, where he was at that time the only educated man, Zalessky remained for full eight years without a book, without a newspaper, without a letter, suffering from the terrible Arctic cold, from hunger and want. It was not the cruelty of the gendarmes which inflicted so dire a punishment for so trifling an offence; we will not bring against our enemies any unwarranted charge. Zalessky was simply forgotten by them. When, by mere accident, his existence was discovered, an order was sent to Siberia to bring him back to his native country. As he had no money to make the journey at his own expense, he had to travel right across Siberia on foot, under escort, with a batch of vagabonds sent to their native villages in European Russia.

It took him a year to come to the Moscow central prison, which he reached in 1886; there he was met by a number of political exiles on their way to