Victoria, Friday, May 26, 1893.

COTTON PROFITS.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company, held in Montreal the other day, the annual statement showed that after paying a dividend of six per cent and defraying all expenses the sum of \$125,000 was carried forward. This is nearly as good a showing as that made by the Dominion Company, which controls all the grey cotton mills, at its recent meeting. The two companies which thus control all the mills in Canada are made up largely of the same individuals. Who can wonder that these men are anxious to see the "national policy" perpetuated, since they find such profitable combination possible under its protecting shelter? A dividend of 6 per cent. and an addition to the "rest" of \$125,000 naturally tend to make the manufacturer careless about the burdens of the We may depend on it that, as Dalton McCarthy says, these beneficiaries of the tariff will do their best to keep it intact, so active and persistent agitation will be necessary to effect The Government has quite plainly declared that it feels bound to consult the interests of the manufacturers first, for that is practically what is meant by the talk of upholding the "principle of protection." The fact is notoriously blain that the Government leans on the Red Parlor for support at a list of manufactured articles. As 10 election times; if it had not been lavish- discrimination against Great Britain. ly supplied with campaign funds by the manufacturers it would most certainly have been defeated at the last general election. It needs no great power of which would be included. perception to let any person see how profitable an investment a contribution to the election fund is to the cotton manufacturer. Then the sugar refiners and the iron-workers and others are equally interested in "putting up" for the benefit of their political champions. It will certainly require a determined movement on the part of the tariff reformers to overcome such a combination of mutual interests. That the present agitation, if it goes on unchecked, will be sufficient is more than probable; therefore the present business of the combination is to devise a check if possible. This is the end and aim of the ministerial investigation, or to put it in another way, the ministers are endeavoring to find out how great a pretence of tariff reform they can make without danger of cutting off the financial support of the manufacturers. What has the country to expect in the way of tariff reform from an investigation conceived and carried out in

UNPROFITABLE BOORISHNESS.

this spirit?

The Tory crowd who hooted and hissed Mr. Gladstone at the Imperial Institute must have been very anxious to make a demonstration against the aged statesman when they did not feel themselves restrained even by the circumstance that he was at the time the guest of the Prince of Wales. If there is anything your Tory prides himself upon specially it is his "loyalty" and respect for royal personages. It might have been supposed, therefore, that the crowd at the Imperial Institute would have refrained from insulting the Prince of Wales by insulting his invited guest. But it is always unsafe to expect good conduct and common politeness from gentlemen hoodlums when they find themselves with plenty of company of their own sweet kind. With numbers to give them the necessary courage, they are apt to be worse than the hoodlums of the street. Their spirit is in fact meaner, and their lack of true intelligence and dignity more strikingly apparent. 'The gentlemen hoodlums add to their other bad qualities an overweening self-conceit, and they are in consequence as irreclaimable as rotten fish. Quite likely the high class rowdies who so offended against good manners at the Imperial Institute are ready to insult human nature by attributing their outbreak to their unrestrainable patriotism; that would be an entirely characteristic pretence. They would never think for a moment of admitting that their feeling was merely a mingling of party spite and a galling sense of defeat at the hands of the man whom they undertook to affront. The world has seen many instances of unworthy feelings and motives being falsely covered up with the name of patriotism. We should think the Tory hoodlums in this case will find that their tactics are far from profitable. Many decent men of their own party and decent men who are not rigidly attached to either party will inevitably be driven to Mr. Gladstone's side by such repulsive exhibitions on the part of his enemies.

## RECIPROCITY.

The new "blue book" issued at Ottawa, dealing with the commercial relations of Canada, gives one more repetition of Minister Foster's report on the reciprocity negotiations at Washing ers respecting property and civil rights ton. It also presents the statement that the McKinley tariff has been the means of severely restricting Canadian exports tion as that in question. Exemptions of certain chattels from execution were alto the United States, and we believe this is the first formal acknowledgment of that fact by the Ottawa government. There are very few who will not admit that this decrease of our exports to the States has been an injury to the country, and that we should be benefitted by the restoration of this trade to its old proportions. No person need tell the farmers of Ontario and Quebec that they have not suffered loss on account of the restriction. The commodities adversely affected by the McKinley tariff are such as can find a market nowhere else, namely, horses, barley, eggs, poultry and sheep. These have been largely thrown back on the farmers' hands. and this reverse, together with the feeling that they are being unduly taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers, may well account for the earnest cry for reciprocity and tariff reform now uttered bound by the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. in Quirt vs. The Queen, 19 C.R. 510, to hold that the enactment was ultra vires, and the by the agriculturists of the east.

Reciprocity is admitted by all to be desirable, but there is no hope of its being

secured while the present government is question in power. Minister Foster's report on the Washington negotiations in the new blue book states in the way of summary: "That it was found impossible to frame a treaty upon the basis of a mutual agreement for the interchange of the natural products of both countries alone; that manufactured goods must be included, and that any agreement for an interchange of natural and manufactured goods must be based upon preferential treatment in favor of the United States, and upon a uniform tariff for that country and Canada as against the rest of the world. As this involved discrimination againt Britain and the practical control of our tariff by the United States, the commissioners declined.

It is interesting to compare with this the statements made by John Charlton, M.P., in a speech at a recent meeting in Galt. Mr. Charlton, says the report, declared that a treaty could be arranged with the States, making this statement on information he had received in conversation with prominent politicians and leaders of the Democratic party, who said to him: "You sent a miserable, contemptible and pettifogging commission to Washington, who made the American government a catspaw to oull their chestnuts out of the fire. They could not negotiate a treaty, but when the Canadians send down a proper commission we will treat with them." Mr. Charlton said a treaty could be effected. but it would have to be a give-and-take arrangement. It would have to include that was not necessarily involved. There were a great many articles which Canada does not import from Great Brita'n

Mr. Foster is undoubtedly correct in his statement that a treaty confined to natural products will not be sareed to by the United States, but he will hardly convince the country that a treaty of wider range cannot be advantageously concluded. Mr. Charlton evidently speaks with full knowledge of the state of feeling among the Democrats, and there is no reason for rejecting his description of the situation. We need not ask British Columbians which sort of reciprocity they would prefer. A treaty limited to natural products woul be less beneficial to this province than one of

wider range. The doors of trade cannot be thrown too widely open to suit our circumstances, and there are not many people here who will object to the conclusion of such a reciprocity arrangement as Mr. Charlton says is quite possible.

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY LEG-ISLATION.

As there is a good deal of interest taken here in the question whether the provincial legislatures have power to regulate insolvency matters, we give the report appearing in the Toronto papers of the judgment rendered lately by the

Ontario Court of Appeals: Re stated case as to R.S.O., ch. 124, sec. 9.-Judgment upon case stated for the opinion of the court as to the constitutionality of the enactment mentioned, which is that giving priority to an assignment by an insolvent in accordance with its provisions over judgments and executions against the insolvent. Counsel for the Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada contended that, as the section dealt specifically with insolvency, and in effect provided a scheme for the distribution of estates in insolvency, it was ultra vires, as invading the right of the Dominion Parliament to egislate in respect of bankruptcy and insolvency, even if it were conceded that R.S.O., ch. 124, was not as a whole invalid on the ground stated. The special powers given to assignees under the ac ere given in virtue of the insolvency of the assignor. The act presupposed insolvency, and assumed to legislate specifically with reference to it, in this respect differing very materially from the Creditors' Relief Act, which affected the estates of insolvents only incidentally. It was no answer to say that the provinces had power to legislate as to property and civil rights, inasmuch as bankruptcy and insolvency were specially excepted. For the province it was contended that what under the British North America Act was specially committed to the Dominion was not the procedure to be followed in case of bankruptcy, but legislation to define bankruptcy and determine its elements. The Dominion might so define bankruptcy and insolvency, leaving procedure to be legislated upon by the provinces. No part of the Provincial Act could be successfully attacked unless it could be clearly shown that it necessarily must form part of bankruptcy legislation. To invalidate a provincial enactment it must be made to appear that it dealt, not with the individual case of inability or failure to pay debts, but with bankruptcy "as a system." There was nothing in the act attacked to limit its intermediate. ing in the act attacked to limit its operation to insolvents. There was nothing in the British North America Act to prevent the provinces from enacting, in pursuance of their powers respecting property and civil rights, that such a provision as that in question should apply to any person, solvent or insolvent, who should make a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors. There

being no Dominion legislation respecting bankruptcy and insolvency, the Dominion government could not contend that it was being deprived of jurisdiction if the provinces should construe their powas wide enough to cover such legislaready created by provincial enactment; why should not certain persons be also exempted, even if such persons were those unable to pay their debts in full? Until the Dominion should legislate respecting bankruptcy, it was impossible to say at what point provincial legislation crossed the limit. The act attacked did not assume the respective persons of the same terror to the ed did not assume to protect property acquired after the assignment and did not provide for a discharge of the debtor, it being thus distinguishable from bankruptcy legislation. Further, the act provided for a voluntary assignment only, there being no power to compel a debtor to place himself under its operation. The question asked was whether the enactment in question was within the powers of the Ontario Legislature. the powers of the Ontario Degistration This guestion Hagarty, C.J.O., answers This guestion Hagarty, casons given by

This guestion Hagarty, Course given by in the negative, for the reasons given by

him in Clarkson vs. Ontario Bank, 15 A.R. 166. Burton, J.A., was personally

in favor of answering the question in

the affirmative, and for the reasons giv-

en by him in Edgar vs. Central Bank, 15 A.R. 193, but he conceived himself

negative. Osler, J.A., declined to answer the question at all, for reasons given by him in previous stated cases, but had no objection to stating that his opinion was still the same as that given opinion was still the same as that given in Clarkson vs. Ontario Bank. Maclennan, J.A., dissented, holding that the question should be answered in the ffirmative, among others, for the reasons given by Burton and Patterson, JJ.A., in Edgar vs. Central Bank, and by the late Mr. Dalton, master in chambers, in Union Bank vs. Neville, 21 O. R. 152. The effect is that the enactment is to be regarded as ultra vires, and this probably should be extended inferentially to the whole act.

A bill giving official recognition the drink cure has passed one house of the Michigan legislature, says an exchange. It provides that a fine or jail sentence for drunkenness may be remitted upon the culprit's giving bonds to take a course of treatment at a drink-cure establishment, and if he is unable to pay for the treatment the court is empowered to order it paid from the county treasury. The bill is based upon the idea that it is cheaper for the county to pay the expense of making him a sober man than the expense of maintaining him in jail periodically for a series of years, and that a sober citizen out of jail is enough more desirable than a sober one in jail to warrant an effort to effect the substitution. As to these two points there can be no dispute. The practical question to decide is whether the object sought can be attained, and this must be demonstrated by actual trial, accompanied by carefully kept records. A certain degree of success has attended the drink cures in the cases of voluntary and eager patients. That the same success can be had in the treatment of indifferent or compulsory cases is yet to be shown. In other words, it has yet to be demonstrated that there is anything in the treatment beyond mental suggestion and the toning up of the physical system.

No report in regard to the Sherbrooke meetings of mining operators and machinery manufacturers has yet reached us, but an Ottawa dispatch gives the conclusion arrived at by the committee of the Quebec Mining Association at a meeting of later date. 'The committee, it says, resolved to recommend that the Association memorialize the Government to amend the present law to read: "That all mining, quarrying, concentrating, smelting and refining machinery and appliances of class or kind not manufactured in Canada be admitted free of duty." The present law is restricted to the admission of such machinery as is used for the extraction of minerals only. The extension recommended would assuredly be of some service to mining men, provided it were not largely nullified, as the law is in its present shape, by interpretations made at Ottawa to suit the manufacturers. Some arrangement such as was spoken of in connection with the other Sherbrooke meeting would tend to make the concessions really useful. If an intelligent and authoritative list of the articles that can be imported free were drawn up the mine operators would know just what they

A Toronto dispatch says: "It is stated here that Foster told a deputation of ewellers who waited on him last week in reference to the customs grievances, ish Columbia, and in future will consult that the Government did not want to reduce the tariff, but on the contrary, they desired an increased revenue." We can hardly credit this statement, for the reason that the Minister of Finance would be too politic to speak so boldly, even if the Government wer e of such mind. If he did speak in this way he must be very far from appreciating the present temper of the people.

Statistics prepared by the geological survey department at Ottawa gives the value of Canadian mineral products in 1892 as \$19,500,000, or \$1,000,000 less than in the previous year. The decrease is due to the falling off in coal, the proluction of which fell from \$8,144,247 to \$7,181,610.

Left Nothing to His Wife.

City of Mexico, Mex., May 20.—The will of the late General Manuel Gonzales, ex-president of Mexico, gives none of his vast estates to the wife from whom he was separated for several years. She attempted to secure a re-conciliation with her husband before he years. died, but all her entreaties were unheeded by him, and he would not even permit her to visit him during his last illness. She has employed able attorneys to contest the will in her behalf.

City of Mexico, May 20.—The banquet which was to have been tendered to Y. P. Gray, United States Minister, last week by the American colony, but which was postponed on account of the death of General Gonzales, took place yester-day. It was given in the Tivoli del Elisa. There was a brilliant assemblage, cluding all the prominent Americans of this city and from other parts of Mexico. Mr. Gray had been slightly indisico. Mr. Gray had been slightly indisposed for several days due to the high altitude and change of climate.

Foundering of a Steamer. Whitehead, N.S., May 20.—The steel steamship Craigside, of London, 3000 tons burden, from Matanzas for Montreal with sugar, struck some submerged object about nine miles southwest of here at midnight, and immediately filled and foundered in deep water. The

crew landed in boats. Chester, N.S., May 20.—Wrecking came ashore here this morning and it is feared some vessel has gone down with all on board. No name could be seen on the bedding. On Tuesday night a fog horn, which it is thought might have been blown by some vessel, was heard, and the fisherman think she struck Fleet Island and got on

The Floor Gave Way. Chicago, Ill., May 20.—A disastrous ecident to-day marred the close of the Congress of Women. A section of the flooring, 20x20 in extent, in the art institute, suddenly gave way and fell to the ground, a distance of 12 feet. Seventy-five panic-stricken women fell in a mass of struggling humanity, and the cries of thousands of women increased the uproar, and great excitement followed. Cries of pain and terror rose from the collapsed section of the building and there were exaggerated reports of many persons having been killed or injured. After scores of people had rushed to the rescue, and nearly 60 had been extricated, it was found that about eight persons were seriously injured. ons were seriously injured, but fatally. The most seriously injured are: Mrs. Ada Jack, 42nd and Michigan aveinjured are: nue, Chicago, left leg dislocated; Mrs. O. C. Briggs, Argyle Park, Ills., sprained ankle; Mrs. Greely, Mich. Ave., Chicago.

Hills Full of Prospectors-The Weather, Business and Other Things.

(From our own Correspondent.) Nelson, May 16.—It is estimated that fully 1,500 prospectors are at present wandering in the hills of the Kootenay country. Every likely spot within easy reach of the principal towns has been pretty thoroughly gone over, and the prospectors are now directing their attention to the ledges farther in the mountains, or, as the miners call them, in "the hills."

Of these fifteen hundred probably one-third are out on a "grubstake. A grub-

third are out on a "grubstake. A grubstake is the term applied to the outfit of a miner who has been supplied by an outsider with money enough to purchase his blankets and provisions for the sea son's prospecting. The terms under which a contract of this kind is made are that the capitalist shall share with the prospector in any claim which the latter may stake out.

A prospector is not generally possessed of an inactive digestion. Their outfit usually consists of two sides of bacon, from fifteen to twenty pounds of tack and a few pounds of coffee; calibre revolver, a belt full of cartridges and a couple of pounds of tobacco—the whole weighing from 50 to 75 pounds. whole weighing from 50 to 75 pounds. This constitutes the entire "pack" of an

experienced prospector.
"But don't you take any sugar or condensed milk?" asked a stranger of a condensed milk?" asked a stranger of a prospector in Nelson the other day. Naw, I have an appetite that doesn't need any luxuries to coax it when I'm on the mountains," was the reply, a muttered reference to "only a tender-

Claims to the number of fifteen hun Claims to the number of fifteen hundred have been recorded in the Kootenay country, and while a few of them have lapsed, there are still many likely mines awaiting the capital to develop them. Nelson, Kaslo and the other towns are thronged with prospectors who have promising claims "up country" which they will sell and to which they are anyious to direct the attention of are anxious to direct the attention of

capitalists.
While strong companies have been orwith strong companies have been organized to work some of these mines, still it is not likely that any extensive development will be done until the completion of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to Nelson. This road will certainly be rushed through this summer. Sayward is now the headquarters of the workmen who are making the waggon road along the line of construction, and several hundred men are strung along the line to the Nelson end of the road.

Certainly there is every prospect of a busy season in the Kootenay country this year despite the severe winter and year, despite the severe winter and

he late spring.
The Nelson Miner this week publishes an account of an interview with J. A. Mara, M. P. His remarks will further emphasize the feeling that is growing in the district that Mr. Mara is a very knot on the tail of the govern-

ment kite. Miner and Mr. Mara were discussing Nelson's desire to secure the location of a port of entry at that point. cussing Nelson of entry at that point.
Mr. Mara stated that he, as the representative of the Kootenay country, had recommended Nelson as the best point at which to establish a port of entry.

He arbibits a letter from the customs He exhibits a letter from the customs department which shows that Mr. Mara is regarded in the same light as that so graphically described by the Ottawa Opposition journal last October when it described the feelings of the British Columbia members and their feeble kick over the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney.

Mara was politely informed that the Provincial government and not the elected representatives would be consulted as to the location of the port of entry. And when the Kootenay residents think of the muddling mining laws that the Provincial government are continually tinkering and amending it does not give them any confidence to know that the Federal government have sized with the Provincial authorities they are about to expend money in the

West Kootenay, at any rate, has decided to change both the Local and Federal representatives at the next oppor-

tunity The Silver King mine on Toad Mountain, near Nelson, is the hope and back-bone of the latter city. The owners of the mine, together with their agents, have been in England during the past few months trying to organize a company to either buy or develop the mine.

The Silver King is reported to be the richest mine in the Kootenay country.

Kaslo has the call just now on new arrivals in the Kootenay country. Nelson will be in the van again as oon as the construction work on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad is well under way.

VERNON AND VICINITY.

The Latest News From the Great Okanagan Country. (Vernon News.)

The old school building was purchased from the Government by Mr. Price Ellison who had it removed from the school grounds to a lot of his own ad-The contract for building the wharf at Penticton has been let to Mr. Mark Hyatt, who went down on Monday to make a commencement. It is to be completed

two weeks more. Mayor Cameron and Mr. Girouard ere going on a bear hunt up to Cherry creek next week. In all probability readers of the News can count on the chapters of a first-class bear serial in a few weeks.

Enderby has not yet recovered from he effects of last year's Government The unsightly mud puddles and work. ponds of stagnant water that pollute the atmosphere, breeding mosquitoes if not disease, are a disgrace to any place. A new lodge of the A. O. U. W. is being started at the Mission this week. W. R. Robertson, who is organizer for the society, went down this week, ac companied by Dr. Reinhard, who some 18 candidates to examine medi

Mr. Price Ellison, Mrs. Ellison and children, and Mr. O. J. Vail left by Saturday's train for Mrs. Ellison's old home in Peoria, Ill., which point they will make their base of operations for visiting the World's Fair. This is the first time that Mrs. Ellison has gone back since she first came to this country some nine years ago, and Mr. Ellison has not ventured out of the district for over 15 years. A great many of their friends were out to see them off, and Vernon will be quite lonesome without them for a while.

Captain Shorts came in last week from Harris creek where he has just completed the trail. This was an enterprise for which the Harris creek people deserve more than credit; they deserve considera-tion at the hands of the Government, for not only will this trail in the meantime afford means of ingress and egress for the mines, but will furnish also an outlet for a good many settlers. In building this trail two streams, Harris creek and Mill creek had to be bridged and substantial structures were built over each. The trail was well located and the work pushed through with every

energy and all dispatch.

Mr. J. T. Smith, mining engineer, who has spent some time in Camp Fairview in the interests of a mining company, went out by Friday's train for Seattle, where he will compile a report for the

KODAKS OF KOOTENAY. company which he represents. Mr. Smith is very much pleased with the appearance of the mining properties in Fair-view and considers the bodies of ore view and considers the bodies of ore fully equal in extent to those in the Black Hills. The camp as a whole is as yet more a camp of prospects than of mines. They have been merely scratch-ing the hog's back, but the best part of the animal will not be reached until his "inwards" have been explored. The Stratheyre Company will test fully the ore of the various properties during the coming season, and should they be satisfied with the results they will go into it on a far more extensive and permanent scale.

scale.

The Cuban Revolution. New York, May 20.—Capt. Jose Gorudo, of the Reina Maria Christina, which brought the Infanta Eulalie to this country, says the story that Cap-tain-General Arias is to be recalled from Cuba is a fabrication. "There were 28 men in Cuba," he said, "who threatened a revolution. When General Arias learned of their existence he issued a proclamation to the effect that if they appeared in person before him within 24 hours and agreed to be peaceable, he would pardon their offences. volutionists to a man accordingly appeared. The general is not to be re-called from Cuba. The Infanta and the Spanish fleet are well satisfied with his administration and the Infanta herself requested me to notify the general of fact on my return to Cuba. story that the two brothers Sartorius. were planters, and started the trouble is also untrue. Francisco Coma, manager of the Campanie Transatlantic, confirmed the statement made by Capt. Gorudo

Second Assault on the Premier. London, May 19.—While Mr. Glad-stone was travelling from London to thrown at him through the compartment window as the train approached The missile struck the window of the next compartment, which was occupied by the Dean of Chester. It smashed the glass and struck the cushion a few inches from the Dean's head. No ar rests have been made.

London, May 19.—The Prince of
Wales has communicated to Mr. Gladstone by letter his regret that he was subjected to the unmannerly demonstrations at the reception in the Imperial Institute on Wednesday evening.

## VALUE OF IRRIGATION. What Has Been Accomplished in the

Yakima Country. The irrigation problem is naturally a rather uninteresting one for the inhabitants of the Willamette valley, and the reasons for its being so are very obvious, but to one who has lived in the higher and drier country east of the Cascade mountains, it appears in a different light. There one may find plateaus of considerable extent upon which scarcely a drop of rain falls during the long, hot summer months, and where agriculture is seemingly as impracticable as it is upon the bad lands of Dakota. Recently some long-headed business men of Washington have been quietly securing large tracts of this desert land. Engineers have examined it and found an abundant supply of water near at hand. abundant supply of water near at hand. Eastern capital has been interested until at the present time, through the workings of a dozen different irrigation companies, thousands of acres in the Yakima country are being reclaimed, and what was formerly a vest plain of segebyrsh is being reclaimed. are being reclaimed, and what was formerly a vast plain of sagebrush is being transformed into a garden spot. An Eastern gentleman who has recently been examining the big ditches now under construction in the Yakima country, was in the city yesterday, and expressed himself as very much surprised and pleased with what he had seen. "Irrigation and its results are not entirely new to me," he said, "for I have seen its practical workings, and I am bound to confess that the transformation it brings about is almost miraculous. I passed brings about is almost through Fresno, Cal., in the fall of 1877. It was then a most uninviting-looking village of about 600 inhabitants, 400 of whom were Chinamen. At that time land two miles from the centre of the village could miles from the centre of the village could be bought for \$2 per acre. To-day Fresno is a beautiful city of 20,000 inhabitants. The same lands cannot be purchased for less than \$200 per acre, and the city is one of the most prosperous in the state. All this change is the direct result of irrigation. The same change is apparent in the central portion of this state, where lands have been reclaimed

this change is the direct result of irrigation. The same change is apparent in the central portion of this state, where lands have been reclaimed.

"The Yakima country is making rapid strides in development, and it is an actual fact that within the last two years land has quadrupled its value, all directly attributable to trigation. As it appeared to me, North Yakima is to-day the most prosperous town in the state in proportion to its inhabitants. Of course this is partly due to the fact that a number of big irrigation companies are giving plenty of employment to the people of that country, but aside from that fact, the assurance of good crops inspires the people with that confidence in each other which is essential to prosperity. Houghly estimated, there is now in the Yakima country some '300 miles of main canal, either completed or under construction, and hundreds of miles of laterals and branches. These canals will irrigate about 283,000 acres of fine land, and are controlled by companies capitalized for more than \$3,000,000. The amount of capital already expended exceeds \$1,250,000. The water supply is obtained from the Yakima, Natchez and Palouse rivers, and, according to the best authorities, will never fail. The largest company now successfully operating is the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Company. It was formed four years ago with a capital of \$1,000,000, and Paul Schultz is its president. The first 30 miles of the main canal have been completed, and supplied the adjoining country with water during the last season. Ten miles more are now under construction, and the remaining 20 miles will be completed during the present year. The total cost of the main canal, laterals, storage dams, etc., is estimated at \$750,000. The total land to be irrigated is about 660,000 acres. I heard of a new canal to be built shortly by an English syndicate. It will head on the Yakima river, have a length of 40 miles, with 15 miles of branches and 85 miles of laterals, and irrigate 60,000 acres of land. The

San Francisco, May 20.—There was a serious collision late last night off Port Reyes between the steamers State of California and the Whitesboro, fortunately unattended by any loss of life. The State of California was bound in from Portland with 110 passengers on board, and the Whitesboro had just left for Cleone, Mendocino county. Capt. Aclerio of the States says that he saw the green lights of the Whitesboro and gave two whistles, ordering the latter to the left, but notwithstanding this he Whitesboro ran clean into the Portland steamer, cutting her from steerage deck to two points above the main deck. The shock of the collision brought the passengers of the State Immediately on deck, and there was a panic, which was soon quelled by the steamer's officers. Capt. Aclerio got the lifeboats ready. Capt. Liebigo of the Whitesboro signalled him that his steamer was in distress and leaking badly. The State of California Collision off the Coast. ready. Capt. Liebigo of the Whitesboro sig-nalled him that his steamer was in distress and leaking badly. The State of California remained by the Whitesboro for about an hour, when Capt. Liebigo notified Capt. Aclerio that he would be able to take care of himself. The damage to the State of California is between \$4000 and \$5000, and she will go into drydock.

The Puebla's Passengers. San Francisco, May 20.—Passengers by the steamer City of Puebla, which left for Victoria to-day, are: Miss H. Dickinson, Mrs. Young and daughter, Mrs. C. Hutchinson, Henry Exley and wife, A. Battson, Miss Harriet, Mrs. Gova, H. C. Bach, Mrs. A. B. Winchester, A. M. Ramsay, John Wilson and wife, Thomas Catling, A. H. Hance, Mrs. Gorlan, Mrs. West, W. H. Gamidge. CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short. Paragraphs. The Earl and Countess of Craven are n Ottawa. John H. Beck, a prominent dry goods

merchant of Brampton, is dead. The withdrawal exceed the deposits in covernment savings bank during April 9y \$47,000. Several Ottawa lumber mills had a close call on Friday, owing to the pre-vailing high water and the Gatineau

Rev. Dr. Clarke, father of the Chris tian Endea or Association, has promised to be present at the convention to be held in Montreal in July. The Dominion Coal Company, Limited. Nova Scotia, have mortgaged their

mines and equipment, railway tracks and wharves to the New England Trust Company for \$3,000,000. C. F. Cox, of the fisheries department says the Canadian fisheries the best in the Chicago exhibition. I is almost entirely installed and makes a most creditable representation.

The name of ex-Speaker Miller the senate, is mentioned in connection with the title K.C.M.G. It is also stated that Edward Blake will shortly be called to the imperial privy council. The highest tide at Quebec in years was reached Wednesday morning, when the Champlain and Finlay markets were flooded. Considerable damage was done to ground floors along the river front.

For two hundred miles the valley of the Ottawa is literally drowned out, and fears are entertained that some of the Ottawa lumber mills will be washed away, owing to the tremendous torrent. Alexander Cameron, a well-known law-yer of Toronto and Windsor, died in Toronto on Monday. Mr. Cameron was one of the largest landowners in On-His estate is estimated at a million and a half dollars.

The government has decided not to recognize the claims of the half-breeds of the Northewst for additional script to their children born between 15th July, 1870 and 1885, on the ground that the settlement of 1885 was final. The department of militia, for the con-

venience of officers who will attend the annual drill camps, are having all orders relating to the annual drill consolid ated into a small pamphlet, which will be distributed to those applying

A deputation representing the Pioneer and Historical Association of Toronto waited upon the government and asked that a monument be erected to Gover nor Simcoe near the legislative buildings. It was promised that the subject would be considered.

In the Ontario legislature a bill pro riding that "registered embalmers" might organize a chool of embalming. hold examinations, collect fees, grant certificates and hold property, feated on its second reading, it being regarded as forming a combine. The Globe's Ottawa correspondent re-

ferring to the mystery which existed as to the date of Lord Stanley's retirement, says that the government was anxious he should remain as long as possible in the hope that something might occur to prevent the appointment of Lord Aber Nw regulations governing the payment

of drawbacks on materials used in the construction of ships will shortly be issued at Ottawa. In future drawbacks will only be paid on new vessels. claims for drawbacks must be tiled within six months of the date of the registration of vessels. The Controller of Customs is now

methods of branding American cheese which passes through Canada en route for Europe, in order that the inferior grade manufactured in the States may not be confounded with the Canadian product. Orders-in-Council have

authorizing the admission free of duty, of steel for the manufacture of hammers, augurs and augur bits when im ported by manufacturers for use in their own factory; also for the free admission of olive oil for use in the canning of fish ommonly called sardines. Official reports show that the heights

of Quebec are crumbling. The rampart wall facing the parliament buildings has fallen and reveals cracks and fissures in the solid rock, such as indicate that large sections of the enormous elevations are becoming detached bodily, and may at any time give way in a mass of

Esther Harvie, of Hantsport, N. while knitting, thoughtlessly began prod-ding her ear with one of the needles. A young girl accidentally ran against Miss Harvie's elbow, driving the needle deep into the interior of her ear. Intense agony and vomiting succeeded with the drawing out of the needle, causing death in a few hours.

Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada at London, has advised the Minister of Agriculture that the greatest precautions have been taken to prevent the mixing of Canadian and American cattle which are now arriving at English ports. The former are to be slaughtered in separate houses, and will be separated from the time they are killed, and their lungs examined by veterinary officers.

Mr. Schreiber has returned to Ottawa from an inspection of the Sault canal He says that all the masonry will be finished by the end of September. ontractors have a splendid organization, and everything is going like clock work He says the test of electricity as a mo-tive power for the lock gates will be made in the Beauharnois canal next month. If successful, it will be adopted at the Sault.

When asked if the Canadian pavilion containing the Canadian exhibits at the World's Fair would be closed on Sundays, as asserted in an article printed in the Toronto Empire, Mr. John Lowe deputy minister of agriculture, said:"The Empire is incorrect about closing the Canadian exhibits at the World's Fair on Sunday. Professor Saunders made a report to that effect to the privy council months ago. But it has never been adopted. There will be nothing done in the matter without official notification from the Government at Ottawa." The Canadian Pacific train from Win-

nipeg, due in Toronto at 4:40 Wednes-day morning, did not arrive until late at night. The passengers report a terrible journey. For the entire distance between Port Arthur and North Bay, washouts and flooded tracks were frequent. At White river an engine and four box cars ran into the river, resulting in the death of the engineer. many instances the tracks were floating and extra rails were laid to down, and the train ran through water up to the tops of the wheels. The controller of customs has deemed t necessary to call the attention of col-

lectors to the requirement of the law in the matter of the payment of duty on repairs executed on Canadian vessels in foreign countries. Hereafter captains foreign countries. Hereafter captains of vessels must lodge a sworn statement at the port of entry of the repairs done on any vessel in a foreign port in order that a proper entry may be made and the duty paid on such repairs. Duty is not charged on the repairs to a vessel necessitated by damage caused by stress of weather or to enable her to make her voyage homeward. But, even in that case, the captain must report the nature of the repairs done. OUR FOREIG

Book on Foreign Co

EFFECTS OF THE

Its Paralyzing In ada's Trade Wi

What the Ministers Ac Washington Recip \_Preferential Trac States and Uniform Rest of the World.

Ottawa, May 19.— Relations of Canada, new blue book of th ment, which will be row. The volume co adian trade with B countries. In future be issued by the de and commerce. Mini and commerce. Ministroductory report to eral says that it is fit issue this report up cember last, showing done with the approment for extending now that this work departments. In regs the United States, he Kinley bill has cause in exports from Car try. Referring to the of the Canadian com ington in February, conference resulted t found impossible to on the basis of a m the interchange of the of both countries al tured goods must be any agreement for natural and manufa be based upon prefer favor of the United uniform tariff for tha ada as against the
As this involved dis
Britain and the prac
tariff by the United from Sir Charles T tween Great Britain en in the blue book. The banquet to M Foster last evening a was attended by 130 ister's remarks on were non-committal ring to Dalton McC a tool in the Libera ent the government the condition of ma to the cry for the tion. It would take to complete the investment intended ma in the tariff, but wo principles of the nation Messrs. Foster and their tariff enquirie provinces.

LOST HIS

Captain General Ari too Quickly to Havana, May 19 .recent insurrection called immediately. that the presence of and her husband has call, the government move the king's the presence on the due to the exaggerat he gave to the instance story of which is k

On April 29th two planters, and membraista party, started of friends to attend party at Holquin. and, like all Cubar tricts, carried their knives with which through the brush roads. Near Hole by two guardes civ men), who halted them to surrender machetes. The m the guardes civiles derision, "we are tains." The guar Holquin and reports the Autonomista pa mountains. Havin at their word the Sa their friends had no ally retire to the they stayed until Coed them amnesty. twenty saddles and and returned to their Capt.-Gen. Arias' aggerating the repo which, as has been jest. The officers of ments stationed in larger pay than thos had been issued sen several of the regin

but the officers tool

insurrection to pers termand these order

the government for of folly showing tha completely "lost his

soon go home.

The Trap-Northfield, Minn. ton was unearthed vating for a new bault, and investiga light seven more. three feet undergro lay a butcher knife der the right ear, w the blow of a han that on the spot, freinn was kept by Ja two girls came to these girls was on had \$1400 with he Vira Lawson. On Crow inn was sudd room in the rear tain was found close to which stoo the left of the tab under which was a by only five feet squ that those who had ever this trapdoor, trot. Twenty-one believed they me

Accident San Francisco, Gref, aged 30, a G shot and probably Franz Bender, and o'clock this morning were alone in the state of the were alone in a roo both say that the dental. Bender was to the city prison, ried to the receivin tol belonged to Gre examining it when discharged, Gref be