# he Victoria Weekly Colonist.

YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1887. VOLUME XXIX, NO. 1.


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WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

## ON THE TRESHOLD.

Ring out, O bells! ring silver-sweet o'er hill and moor and fell!
In mellow echoes let your chimes their hopeful story tell.
Ring out, ring out, all jubilant, this joyous, glad refrain:
"A bright new year, a glad new year, hath come to us again!"

Ah! who can say how much of joy within it there may be
Stored up for us who listen now to your sweet melody!
O New Year! write thou thine for us in lines of brightest gold.

The flowers of spring must bloom at last, when gone the winter's snow;
God grant that after sorrow past, we all some joy may know.
Though tempest-tossed our barque while on Life's rough waves may be,
There comes a day of calm at last, when we the haven see.

Then ring, ring oh, O pealing bells! there's music in the sound.
Ring on, ring on, and still ring on, and wake the echoes round.
The while we wish, both for ourselves and all whom we hold dear,
That God may gracious be to us in this the bright New Year!

*G. H. Baldwin.*

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

"Ring out wild bells to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The Year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true."
*—In Memoriam.*

Thus do we greet thee, Janus, two-headed god of the Romans, deity who presides over open doors, standing as thou dost, on the threshold of the New Year, with a face of regret for the past clouded by the touching sadness of a parting, sent with the sunshine of hope irradiating the countenance of thy other and brighter self.

Ever thus, it is, as the scythe of time sweeps the full heads of ripened grain into the storehouse of our lives; thus do we pause and sigh, as we reckon up the results of the year's harvest, over the "might have been," and, involuntarily arises to our lips, "God's pardon rest upon the dying year, God's blessing fall like dew upon the opening, new months ahead." Tenderly do we whisper, in Tennyson's touching words:

"But tho' his eyes are waxing dim,
And tho' his files speak ill of him,
He was a friend to me.
Old year, you shall not die.
We did not laugh and cry with you,
I've half a mind to die with you,
Old year, if you must die."

But the chasm between the old year and the new is bridged by the flashing rainbow of expectancy and hope, over which our spirits travel from the past, which is ours forever, into that mystic country of the future.

The observance of the New Year dates far back into historic times. China, the oldest child of civilization, presses to the front with her "flowery kingdom" and almond-eyed people. Egypt follows, under the shadow of her pyramids, with the ibis of Thoth, the genius of the New Year, over the season of which, the rising of Sirius, the dog star, casts its regulating beams; while the Persian exchanges his *nee-ruz*, or presents of eggs.

The martial Roman, casting aside his sword and armor, arrayed himself in snowy white on the first day of the New Year, and in joyful procession hied to the temple amid clouds of incense and flaming altars, and peace and happiness cast their perfect glory over all the land. Later on, visiting became the order of the day, and grotesque masks wandered at will throughout the streets of the capital, with many quick and fantastic pranks.

*Strenæ*, for luck, were exchanged, and all the vast possessions, over which watched the eagles of Rome, were given over to peace and good-will toward all mankind. The Christian folk, forbidden to join in any of the Pagan observances, spent their time in acts of charity, meditation, and prayer.

About the fifth century, when the 25th of December became acknowledged as the festival of the Nativity, New Year's Day was recognized as the commemoration of the circumcision, and solemnly kept as such in the various branches of the Eastern and Western churches; but it was not until late in the sixteenth century that the first day of January was universally accepted as the opening day of the New Year, Christmas Day, the Annunciation (25th of March), Easter Day, and March 1st having equally
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in the bright New Year.
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oliday of the year, and
in the same way as the
Americans keep Christmas,
ge of good wishes, presents,
ons, reunions of families, and
mong friends. Indeed, over all
to hover the white wings
and Hope, and the
is uplifted to
*—Henry*

## CABLE NEWS.

### Hartington Promises a Cordial Support.

### Salisbury Offers Goschen the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

**Harcourt has a Long Interview With Chamberlain—France's Prime Minister Does Not Believe that War is Imminent.**

**A Coalition Government.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Lord Hartington has informed Lord Salisbury that he and his colleagues, including Mr. Goschen were in accord in the belief that it is inadvisable to form a coalition government, but promises to give the ministry a cordial support.

**Ten Miners Killed.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Ten miners were killed this morning by the falling of a cage in a colliery in Houghton spring in Durham.

**The British in Burmah.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The latest advices from Mandalay state that the British army of occupation are within two miles of the great ruby mines of Burmah.

**Salisbury Awaiting Goschen's Response.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Lord Salisbury returned to Hatfield House to-night, leaving the composition of the ministry still uncertain. He has offered Mr. Goschen the position of chancellor of the exchequer and is awaiting his response. Goschen has consulted with Lord Hartington and is taking time to consider. At a late hour to-night he had not replied and had given no signs.

**Lord Salisbury Explains.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It is understood that Lord Salisbury explained to Lord Hartington the financial and legislative programme for the coming session of parliament, and this programme, which gives ground for contention from a unionist point of view, was approved by Lord Hartington. Sir William Vernon Harcourt had a long interview to-day with Chamberlain.

**Churchill Spurned.**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Lord Randolph Churchill to-day, through Drummond Wolff, consented to resume office on condition that Lord Salisbury gave assurances that he would support his (Churchill's) proposed reforms of abuses in the navy and military administration. Baron Rowton conveyed the offer to Lord Salisbury, who rejected in terms that will make a breach between him and Churchill.

**Seven Hundred People Killed.**

MADRAS, Dec. 31.—A fire broke out today in the reserve enclosures at the Peoples' park as the annual fair was being held. A panic ensued and it is reported that several hundred people were burned and crushed to death.

**Must Protect Her Rights.**

PARIS, Dec. 31.—M. Goblet, prime minister, received a syndicate of members of the Paris stock exchange to-day. He told them he did not believe that war was imminent. Relations with every power were excellent, but he added that in view of the possibility of war the nation must be powerful enough to protect her rights.

**Cause of the Collapse.**

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The North German *Gazette* attributes the collapse of telegraphic communication between England and the continent during the storm to the cupidity of the submarine telegraph monopoly. It expresses the hope that the English government will acquire control of the cables.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

**Serious Boiler Explosion.**

DENVER, Dec. 31.—The boiler engine room of the Kendall and Stokes carpet manufacturing establishment exploded this morning, completely demolishing the engine and two brick walls of the main building. A number of sewing girls on the upper floor narrowly escaped being crushed by a falling wall which hurled through the floor. Jas. Hall and F. Hicks, employes, were caught in the ruins and seriously injured. Hall had his leg broken, the bone protruding through the bootleg, and his body was scalded. Hicks, engineer, had one leg broken and was bruised around the head and scalded. The fire broke out in the *debris* but was promptly extinguished by the fire company. The loss on the building and machinery is estimated at $10,000.

**Another Boiler Explosion.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 31.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning two boilers in the mower and reaper works at Akron, Ohio, exploded. The two-storey brick boiler house was demolished. Several men were buried in the ruins, which took fire and it was with difficulty they were rescued.

**Another Grit-American Absurdity.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Chicago *Times'* Ottawa, Ont., special says: Great indignation has been aroused throughout the country by the announcement that Sir Adolphe Caron, minister of militia, has dismissed Deputy Adjutant-Gen. Straubenzie and Brigadier-Major Mattics, of Montreal district, both English officers, to replace them with two French-Canadian officers of his own class for political reasons. Sir John Macoald has placed the control of the militia under a French Canadian member of his cabinet, hoping thereby to secure the French vote, in which he has certainly succeeded up to the present. The result has been that as fast as a vacancy occurs or is made, a French-Canadian has been appointed to fill it. A very large percentage of the militia of the Dominion is now composed of men of the French Canadian nationality. The charge is serious that to promote political ends Sir John Macdonald has placed weapons in the hands of the French speaking element to be turned against the Dominion or a British government when the French section of the population has the opportunity. Sir John Macdonald will be forced to dismiss Caron from the cabinet.

**Awarded Large Damages.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—About a year ago Capt. H. Peletier, an English pilot, took the ship Occidental out from Liverpool. A storm arising the captain of the Occidental would not stop in order to permit Peletier to return to Liverpool, and in consequence he was brought to this port. He brought suit against the owners of the ship in the U. S. District Court. The commissioner granted the libel and $2,000 damages. Both the libellant and the owners of the vessel took exception to the report to the commissioner, the former claiming that the award was too small, and the latter that it was too much. Judge Hoffman, before whom the exceptions were argued, rendered a decision declaring $4,000 damages.

**The Weather.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The signal service reports that considerable of a storm has developed in northwestern Washington territory. Rain and storm seems to be moving northward from Cape Mendocino. The indications for the next twenty-four hours are threatening weather and rain.

Dr. Hope, at one time jail physician and a resident in London for over forty one years, is dead.

An old lady named Deagood hanged herself at London while temporarily insane.

## CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Gen. W. W. Loring Pasha, formerly of the U. S. army, and later commander of Loring's corps in the Egyptian army, died in New York on Thursday.

Isaac Becket, a farmer living on Buffalo creek, Idaho, was murdered by his own 18-year-old son, who brained him with a club, because he protested against the boy attending a dance.

At the funeral of Mrs. Johanna Felizs, who was shot and killed accidentally by her husband while he was attempting to separate two men on Christmas day at San Luis Obispo, one of the men, named Joaquin, who was rendered almost crazy, by a preying consciousness of the terrible result of his carelessness, endeavored to throw himself into the grave of the dead woman, and was only prevented from killing himself by two strong men.

The London Post continues to urge that the government effect a reconciliation with Lord Randolph Churchill. The latter insists that the condition of his return to the ministry is that places be given to Mr. Ritchie and Sir Henry Holland.

John O'Connor, M. P., and Messrs. Mandeville and Casey have resumed the collection of rents on the Kingston estate in Cork.

The removal of the snow which fell in the late storm at Berlin has revealed an appalling loss of life. It is estimated that the total loss will be 200.

Wm. P. Nixon, treasurer of the Logan fund at Chicago, has sent Mrs. Logan $6,500 as the result of the $10,000 collection for the first day in that city. The total subscriptions received at Washington amount to $28,000.

It is stated that the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, secretary of war, will take Churchill's place as leader of the conservatives in the house of commons.

Lord Hartington's conference with Chamberlain on Thursday proved that the radical-whig alliance is unbroken. The refusal of Lord Hartington to enter the cabinet gratified the authorities who strongly objected to liberal blood.

It is rumored in Vienna that Russia and Turkey have agreed to send a joint ultimatum to Bulgaria, ordering the government to comply with their demands under pain of occupation by Roumelia.

The royal palace at Honolulu is now lighted by electric light. The annual revenue of the Hawaiian kingdom will amount to $500,000, but will, owing to amendments of the tax customs and improved methods of arrangements be raised next year to $1,000,000.

Lord Charles Beresford, one of the junior lords of the admiralty, is mentioned as the successor to Wm. Henry Smith in the war office.

More money has been recovered from the robbers in the St. Louis and San Francisco express affair. Nine hundred dollars were discovered buried and sealed in tins.

A terrible and bloody affray took place on Thursday evening at Pueblo, Col., in the notorious Caliandive kept by a man named Buce. A man named Delosa was detected cheating at one of the gaming tables. One of the men jumped up and commenced shooting with the result that one man was killed and two others fatally wounded.

Oscar Cook, one of the express robbers has made a confession in which he states that Frothingham, the messenger who is now in jail, knew all about the plan to rob the express car, and was promised $10,000 of the amount as his share of the boodle.

A strike among the employes of various breweries in Philadelphia, was inaugurated on Thursday against the reduction of twenty per cent in their wages. Over 2000 employes are engaged.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Emery will command the Thetis, one of the Greeley relief vessels which has been refitted in Brooklyn and ordered to the Pacific squadron. She will be stationed at Alaska to act in conjunction with the Pinta.

Frank B. May, cashier for J. C. Johnson & Co. at San Francisco, has been declared a defaulter for the amount of $10,000. May's whereabouts is unknown.

A report has reached Nogales (Arizona) that a terrible fight took place between Mexican troops and revolutionists in Sinaloa, Mexico, on the 29th inst. and that many were killed.

Burchard A. Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes, was married on Thursday to Miss Sarah M. Sherman, daughter of General Sherman.

The steamer Bradish Johnson used as a boarding house was burned to the water's edge on the night of the 29th at Jackson, Ala. Many persons are missing.

The body of the late General Logan has been removed from his late residence to the Capitol at Washington. The scene previous to the removal was a very sad one not soon to be forgotten by those present. The President has directed that while the remains of the late senator are lying in state the flags on public buildings be displayed at half-mast and so remain until after the ceremony.

AN INDISCREET AUTOGRAPH HUNTER.—The story is told that while Edwin Booth was in Milwaukee this year he had a very curious experience with an autograph hunter. A gentleman called on him at his hotel, and having gained admission to his room, asked him if he would kindly write his autograph in an album which he (the visitor) had brought with him. Mr. Booth answered with a courteous affirmative. The visitor opened the album at a certain place, which he had marked, and said to Mr. Booth: "Please write your name under that one." Mr. Booth at a glance saw that the name under which he was asked to put his autograph was that of his dead brother, the assassin of Mr. Lincoln—J. Wilkes Booth. Without saying a word or looking up at his visitor, he closed the album with a angry slap and threw it violently against the nearest wall. The autograph hunter took the hint, picked up his book and walked out of the room.

NOT SO BAD AS FEARED.—"Father," exclaimed the prodigal, sinking to the ground, "I have no right to look you in the face. I have disgraced your honorable name forever." "Oh, my son, my son!" sobbed the old man, "what have you done?" "While I was in London," continued the cringing prodigal, "I—" "Oh, you have broken my heart, my son." "Nay, but hear me out. While in London I got drunk, lost all your money in a gambling-house, stole a watch, got into a street fight, was sent to gaol, and had to work my way way home as a common sailor." "Is that all?" shrieked the delighted old man. "Come to my arms! Take this checkbook! Oh, my dear, dear son! I feared the Queen had made you an English Lord!"—*Burdette.*

WILL MASSON RESIGN?—MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—It was rumored this afternoon that Lieut.-Governor Masson was to resign and that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau would be appointed to succeed him. It is alleged that a meeting at which were present Chapleau, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Taillon was held yesterday afternoon, when the above move was decided on.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—KINGSTON, Dec. 27.—Bishop Cleary's pastoral for the success of the Mowat government was read in all the churches throughout his diocese yesterday. For the past five days his lordship has been in Glengary electioneering in the interest of Rayside and against Rory MacLellan.

John Dawl, an old settler living in the outskirts of Mitchell, was gored to death by a vicious bull, and his wife, running out and seeing the mangled body of her husband lying on the ground, fell dead. They leave a large grown up family.

## IMPORTANT FACTS.

### Statistics of the Province for the Year 1886.

### Showing What the Country has Imported and Exported.

**Customs Returns—Gold Shipments and Yield—Salmon Product—Timber Product—Savings Bank Deposits—Postal Returns.**

**Provincial Customs.**

The following are the imports of Victoria, with the totals of New Westminster and Nanaimo added, to the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, and also the total exports of the Province up to the same date:

IMPORTS.

| | Value of Total Imports. | Goods entered for Consumption. | Duty received. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dutiable Goods | $2,985,933 | $2,546,975 | $782,095 99 |
| Free Goods | 405,572 | 409,600 | |
| Leaf Tobacco for Excise purposes | 38,625 | 30,438 | |
| Total | $3,394,130 | $2,956,013 | |
| Add New Westminster | 721,993 | | 87,096 48 |
| " Nanaimo | 300,270 | 300,270 | 41,296 83 |
| Total for the Province of B. C. | $3,916,393 | $4,012,191 | $880,392 38 |

GOODS IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN PROVINCES FOR SAME PERIOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| At the Port of Victoria | $988,067 |
| " " Nanaimo | 29,366 |
| Total | $998,033 |

EXPORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE MINE: | | |
| Gold, in dust and bars | $746,600 00 | |
| Coal | 973,195 90 | |
| Iron ore | 450 00 | |
| | | $1,720,335 90 |
| THE FISHERIES | | 633,110 06 |
| THE FOREST | | 200,178 00 |
| ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE | | 329,248 00 |
| AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE | | 1,917 00 |
| MANUFACTURES | | 1,035 00 |
| Total Goods Exported the Produce of British Columbia | | 2,885,822 96 |
| Goods Exported not the Produce of British Columbia | | 61,806 00 |
| Total | | $2,947,628 96 |
| In excess of the above Exported to Eastern Provinces Canned Salmon | $ 40,846 00 | |

**Victoria Customs.**

Following are the imports and exports of the port of Victoria for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886, and the revenue collected up to 31st December, 1886:

IMPORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUTIABLE GOODS. | | |
| Value of total imports | $2,485,933 00 | |
| Entered for consumption | 2,549,975 00 | |
| Duty paid thereon | | 782,095 99 |
| FREE GOODS. | | |
| Value of total imports | 409,572 00 | |
| Entered for consumption | 409,600 00 | |
| LEAF TOBACCO. | | |
| Subject to excise | 38,625 00 | |
| Entered for consumption | 30,438 00 | |
| Value of total imports | $2,924,130 00 | |
| Total value of goods entered for consumption | 2,990,013 00 | |
| Total value of goods from the E. Provinces of the Dom'n | 998,033 00 | |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE MINE. | |
| Gold in dust and bars | $746,600 00 |
| Coal | 100 00 |
| Total | 746,700 00 |
| THE FISHERIES | 632,029 00 |
| THE FOREST | 2,567 00 |
| ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE | 329,248 00 |
| AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE | 1,917 00 |
| MANUFACTURES | 1,035 00 |
| Total the produce of British Columbia | $1,713,586 00 |
| Goods not the produce of British Columbia | 61,806 00 |
| Total | $1,775,391 00 |
| CANNED SALMON shipped to Eastern Provinces | 40,846 00 |
| Total exports | $1,816,237 00 |

**Customs Collections.**

The following are the customs collections at the port of Victoria, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1886, compared with those of the previous year:

| Months. | 1885 | Months. | 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $32,197 19 | January | $42,186 21 |
| February | 31,632 64 | February | 44,334 68 |
| March | 36,630 29 | March | 73,106 19 |
| April | 83,735 59 | April | 58,807 74 |
| May | 71,501 66 | May | 64,422 86 |
| June | 73,573 16 | June | 62,765 03 |
| July | 66,916 86 | July | 64,409 63 |
| August | 82,556 92 | August | 62,942 33 |
| September | 92,658 93 | September | 82,388 55 |
| October | 76,778 02 | October | 69,721 13 |
| November | 59,737 78 | November | 62,286 61 |
| December | 70,947 72 | December | 51,231 63 |
| Total | $870,858 23 | Total | $735,683 09 |
| January | $ 590 50 | July | $ 373 00 |
| February | 162 50 | August | 821 50 |
| March | 73 20 | September | 733 00 |
| April | 241 00 | October | 291 50 |
| May | 736 30 | November | 263 00 |
| June | 1,055 00 | December | 96 00 |
| Total | | | $5,415 70 |

**Inland Revenue.**

Following are the collections from 1st July to 31st December, 1886:

| | |
|---|---|
| July | $8,336 99 |
| August | 8,114 76 |
| September | 8,336 81 |
| October | 7,846 26 |
| November | 6,697 70 |
| December (up to 11 a. m.) | 9,381 22 |
| Total for 6 months | $48,903 74 |

**Exports.**

The following is a statement of the declared exports for 1886, as reported by Col. R. J. Stevens, United States consul:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COAL. | | | |
| TREASURE | | $896,312 84 | |
| FURS, HIDES AND SKINS | | 693,815 36 | |
| SEALSKINS (UNDRESSED) | | 299,721 95 | |
| CANNED SALMON AND FISH OIL | | 218,452 61 | |
| TOBACCO AND LIQUORS | | 53,676 60 | |
| OPIUM, RICE AND CHINESE MDSE | | 21,065 01 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | 18,973 03 | |
| | | 66,934 14 | |
| | | $2,248,941 54 | |
| *Article.* | *Where Exported.* | *Tons.* | *Value.* |
| COAL | United States | 261,602 | $915,832 |
| | Asiatic Russia | 1,400 | 4,200 |
| | Mexico | 750 | 3,375 |
| | Sandwich Islands | 4,844 | 16,593 |
| Total Coal | | 268,396 | $939,020 |
| IRON ORE | United States | 2,732 tons | $6,825 |
| LUMBER | Asiatic Russia | 1,400 ft | 4,200 |
| DOG FISH OIL | United States | 2,000 pls | 740 |

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coal | $939,020 |
| Iron Ore | 6,825 |
| Lumber | 4,200 |
| Dog Fish Oil | 740 |
| Total value of exports | $950,785 |

IMPORTS.

| | *Val. Dutiable Goods.* | *Val. Free Goods.* | *Val. Goods from E. Can.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Qtr. end. Mch. 31, '86 | $36,836 | $1,451 | $4,622 |
| " " June 30, '86 | 29,989 | 2,382 | 4,575 |
| " " Sept. 30, '86 | 29,504 | 3,238 | 1,677 |
| Partly estimated | 37,142 | 1,200 | 160 |
| | $133,505 | $8,261 | $11,034 |

REVENUE.

The following is the revenue collected during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886:

| | |
|---|---|
| Import Duty | $41,290 81 |
| Sick M. Dues | 1,403 01 |
| Petroleum Insp | 146 10 |
| Steamboat Insp | 28 90 |
| Seizures | 211 27 |
| Sales Unclaimed Goods | 103 30 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 90 00 |
| Chinese Immigration | 54 00 |
| Casual | 2 00 |
| Total | $43,329 29 |

**New Westminster Customs.**

The following are the imports for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, and also for the five months ending November, 1886, with duties collected on the same. Also the exports for similar periods, and the shipping tonnage of New Westminster:

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of Imports for year ending 30th June, 1886 | $512,277 00 |
| Value of Imports from July 1st to Nov. 30th, 1886 | 397,562 00 |
| Customs Duties collected for year ending June 30th, 1886 | $ 57,979 38 |
| Customs Duties collected from July 1st to November 30th, 1886 | 42,079 96 |
| Duties collected on account of Inland Revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1886 | 5,156 45 |
| Duties collected on account of Inland Revenue from July 1st to date | 2,910 62 |
| Total Duties collected for the 17 months ending Nov. 30th, 1886 | $108,126 41 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of Exports by water including Burrard Inlet, for the year ending June 30th, 1886: | |
| Fish | $ 7,199 00 |
| Lumber | 304,366 00 |
| Value of Exports by water, including Burrard Inlet, from July 1st to Nov. 30th, 1886: | |
| Lumber | 176,656 00 |
| Total Exports | $488,221 00 |

SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exclusive of Burrard Inlet: | |
| Arrived | 141,784 tons |
| Cleared | 141,097 tons |

**Gold Shipments.**

From the table below it will be seen that the exports of gold through Wells, Fargo & Co., by A. A. Green, agent, have exceeded 1885 by $158,260.81. So good a showing this year was not anticipated, owing to the supposed complete failure of Granite Creek, and the unfavorable mining weather during the summer in Cariboo. Mr. A. A. Green states that Granite Creek has furnished him with a larger supply than Cariboo, though the latter has done very well; Cassiar has sent down a greater quantity than during several previous years. It is very little known that Leech river, on the Island, continues to yield a considerable quantity of gold, and this year G., G. & Co. have purchased nearly $10,000 from this source. From other points on Vancouver Island come greater or lesser amounts of gold dust.

The Bank of British Columbia, which ships the greatest quantity of gold this year, reports that Cariboo has contributed a larger amount than in 1885, while Lillooet district shows up with a largely augmented output, Cayoosh creek being a new and large source. Kootenay district, especially in the Big Bend, has added a large item to the yield of gold, while Granite Creek also has done well and other portions of Yale district.

It would thus appear that, instead of a decreased output of gold for the Province for 1886, it will prove to be in excess of the three previous years, and will likely total up to a trifle over one million dollars.

GOLD EXPORT.

*Reported by A. A. Green, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Gareche, Green & Co | $330,127.15 |
| Bank of British Columbia | 374,398.18 |
| Bank of British North America | 483,616.00 |
| Total for 1886 | $1,192,041.33 |
| Total for 1885 | 904,782.52 |
| Increase | $158,260.81 |

**Gold Yield.**

| *Year.* | *No. of Miners.* | *Yield.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1858 (6 months) | 4,000 | $ 800,000 |
| 1859 | 4,000 | 1,615,473 |
| 1860 | 4,400 | 1,218,268 |
| 1861 | 4,200 | 1,066,118 |
| 1862 | 8,500 | 1,548,308 |
| 1863 | 7,000 | 1,343,000 |
| 1864 | 4,400 | 3,733,839 |
| 1865 | 3,000 | 2,500,000 |
| 1866 | 2,600 | 2,000,000 |
| 1867 | 3,064 | 2,180,958 |
| 1868 | 2,500 | 1,500,000 |
| 1869 | 2,369 | 1,714,973 |
| 1870 | 2,400 | 1,600,000 |
| 1871 | 2,450 | 1,700,440 |
| 1872 | 2,400 | 1,810,972 |
| 1873 | 2,300 | 1,800,748 |
| 1874 | 2,203 | 1,844,615 |
| 1875 | 2,094 | 1,784,968 |
| 1876 | 2,028 | 1,790,048 |
| 1877 | 1,900 | 1,608,132 |
| 1878 | 1,800 | 1,376,834 |
| 1879 | 2,124 | 1,360,098 |
| 1880 | 1,956 | 1,013,857 |
| 1881 | 1,806 | 1,046,737 |
| 1882 | 1,738 | 954,085 |
| 1883 | 1,968 | 794,326 |
| 1884 | 1,858 | 736,165 |
| 1885 | 2,002 | 715,788 |
| | | $49,385,903 |

**Salmon Product.**

The following is a statement of the salmon pack and points to which it was exported:

| *By Whom Shipped.* | *Cases.* |
|---|---|
| Braden & Co | 21,397 |
| Welch, Rithet & Co | 41,228 |
| Findlay, Durham & Brodie | 20,216 |
| J. H. Turner | 50,000 |
| Richmond | 10,127 |
| Alert Bay | 1,200 |
| Total | 163,004 |

| *Recapitulation.* | *Cases.* |
|---|---|
| To the United Kingdom | 102,091 |
| To Eastern Canada | 47,253 |
| To Australia | 12,760 |
| Local | 900 |
| Total | 163,004 |

| *Where Caught.* | *Cases.* |
|---|---|
| Fraser River | 103,060 |
| Rivers Inlet | 14,888 |
| Skeena | 35,556 |
| Duncan | 8,300 |
| Alert | 1,200 |
| Total | 163,004 |

**Timber Exports.**

MOODYVILLE SAWMILL CO.

| *Vessel.* | *Destination.* | *Cargo.* |
|---|---|---|
| Br. Ship Record | Australia | 1,384,928 ft |
| | | 43,740 Pkts |
| | | 3,278 Laths |
| Haw bk T.R. Foster | " | 853,070 R |
| | | 1,539 Laths |
| | | 41,343 Pkts |
| Br bk Nellie May | " | 481,554 R |
| | | 153 Pkts |
| Br bk Pacific Slope | " | 730,752 R |
| | | 975 Laths |
| Nw Ship Rayner | " | 846,524 R |
| | | 22,764 Pkts |
| | | 1,397 Laths |
| Am Ship G. S. Homer | " | 908,970 R |
| | | 1,980 Laths |
| Sw bark Rigi | " | 417,040 R |
| | | 8,673 Pkts |
| | | 405 Laths |
| Nw bark Aurora | " | 434,712 R |
| | | 291 Laths |
| | | 12,201 Pkts |
| Br bark Pacific Slope | " | 707,613 R |
| | | 1,758 Laths |
| Br bk Nanaimo | China | 484,532 R |
| Am bk W. B. Flint | " | 531,082 R |
| | | 19,677 D |
| | | 2,897 Pkts |
| Br bk Nanaimo | " | 465,400 R |
| | | 17,105 D |
| | | 1,310 Pkts |
| Br bk Plymouth | " | 934,122 R |
| | | 16,114 D |
| | | 4,407 Pkts |
| Br bk Harvest Home | S. America | 294,727 R |
| | | 19,070 D |
| Br bk Loyola | " | 378,303 R |
| | | 3,691 Pkts |
| | | 13,078 D |
| Br bk Glenlyon | " | 378,393 R |
| Ch bk Ansonia | " | 3,691 Pkts |
| | | 48,330 D |
| | | 300 Laths |
| Br bk Glenlyon | " | 427,105 R |
| Ch bk Ansonia | " | 356,538 R |
| | | 90,700 D |
| | | 56 Spars |
| Br bk George | Japan | 478,929 R |
| | | 117 Spars |
| Br bk Anamba | " | 295,782 R |
| | | 18 Spars |
| Am bktne Malay | Honolulu | 200,466 R |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total foreign shipments as above | 12,567,585 feet |
| Shipped Local—Rough lumber | 1,564,308 " |
| Shipped Local—Dressed | 657,916 " |
| Grand Total | 14,789,809 feet |

HASTINGS SAWMILL CO.

| *Vessel.* | *Destination.* | *Cargo.* |
|---|---|---|
| Saint Cloud | Shanghai | 1,072,811 R |
| | | 54,327 T & G |
| | | 1,310 bds pkts |
| | | 1,725 " laths |
| Frank Carvell | London | 413 spars |
| | | 232,301 R |
| Drotning Sophia | Adelaide | 478,059 R |
| | | 315 bds pkts |
| | | 615 " laths |
| Von Moltke | Shanghai | 486,486 R |
| | | 27,070 T & G |
| Beaconsfield | Callao | 914,631 R |
| | | 105,545 T & G |
| Dorothea | " | 326,763 R |
| | | 79,998 T & G |
| Gotha | Iquique | 454,854 R |
| | | 151,534 T & G |
| Omega | Shanghai | 290,307 R |
| | | 18,392 T & G |
| City of Aberdeen | Valpar'so f.o. | 296,873 R |
| | | 55,678 T & G |
| Fleur de Lis | Sydn'y hd's | 740,369 R |
| | | 1,300 bds pkts |
| | | 339 " laths |
| Antelope | Shanghai | 890,179 R |
| | | 68,124 T & G |
| Zoroya | Melbourne | 272,680 R |
| | | 285 bds pkts |
| | | 455 " laths |
| Cyprus | Valpar'so f.o. | 586,398 R |
| | | 68,357 T & G |

**Savings Bank Deposits.**

The following are the aggregate amounts on deposit at the Dominion government savings banks in the cities of Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, on the 31st December, 1886:

VICTORIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount due depositors at 31st Dec. 1886 | $1,617,970 |
| Aggregate amount due depositors at 31st Dec., 1885 | 1,663,815 |
| Decrease | $ 45,845 |

NEW WESTMINSTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount due depositors at 31st Dec., 1886 | $ 310,780 |
| Aggregate amount due depositors at 31st Dec., 1885 | 309,000 |
| Increase | $ 1,780 |

NANAIMO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount due depositors at 31st Dec., 1886 | $ 260,946 |
| Aggregate amount due depositors at 31st Dec., 1885 | 241,000 |
| Increase | $ 19,946 |

**The Coal Output.**

The total output of coal for the past year, as furnished by the collieries, is as follows:

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Wellington Mines | 180,000 |
| Vancouver Mines | 115,000 |
| Total | 295,000 |
| Total 1885 | 295,000 |
| Shortage, 1886 | 72,000 |

Based upon a calculation of $4 per ton at the mine, 293,000 tons would represent $972,000 as the value of the year's output. The market for coal is very dull and this accounts for the greatly decreased output, though Dunsmuir & Sons have in their bunkers some 20,000 tons.

The total number of men employed in the two collieries will amount to over one thousand.

The following table shows the output of each year from 1874 to 1886, inclusive:

| *Year.* | *No. of Tons.* |
|---|---|
| 1874 | 81,000 |
| 1875 | 116,000 |
| 1876 | 120,000 |
| 1877 | 154,000 |
| 1878 | 171,000 |
| 1879 | 241,000 |
| 1880 | 268,000 |
| 1881 | 228,000 |
| 1882 | 262,000 |
| 1883 | 213,000 |
| 1884 | 204,000 |
| 1885 | 205,000 |
| 1886 | 293,000 |

**Victoria Post Office.**

Following are the amounts of money orders issued, Dominion and foreign orders paid, and the total revenue for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886; also revenue for the six months ended 31st December, 1886:

| | |
|---|---|
| Money orders issued at Victoria P. O. | $144,203 96 |
| Commission on money orders | 1,388 15 |
| Dominion orders paid at Victoria | 221,010 56 |
| Foreign " " | 17,162 33 |
| Total, year ended 30th June, 1886 | $383,765 00 |
| Total revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1886 | $ 22,332 86 |
| Total revenue for the 6 months ended 31st Dec., 1886 | 12,115 00 |

**Provincial Post Offices.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of postoffices in operation in the province on December 1, 1886 | 104 |
| Number in operation on December 1, 1885 | 93 |
| An increase of | 11 |
| Total revenue derived from postoffices in the province for the year ended 30th June, 1886 | $45,076.71 |
| Total revenue for year ended 30th June 1885 | 41,788.33 |
| An increase of | $3,288.38 |

An increase of $27,210.29 on the revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1880.

## NEWS FROM ARISTOCRATIC CIRCLES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Edmund Yates, in the *World* to-day, says: It is to be feared that there is now no chance of the Queen opening parliament in person, although she had originally intended to do so and some preliminary arrangements had been made at Buckingham Palace for her convenience. But it has since been intimated that the court will not be in London before the beginning of March. The queen's decision will be very unpopular, as a state opening of parliament would have filled town for a week and would have given a much-needed impetus to trade. Both Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill are much disappointed, but the dutiful representations of the prime minister have proved wholly futile.

The dishes which always occupy the Queen's sideboard on Christmas Day, namely, the cold baron of beef, the woodcock pie and the boar's head, will not have to be conveyed to the Isle of Wight this year. Her Majesty usually receives several boars' heads from Germany, with other Teutonic delicacies, including a peculiar kind of gingerbread, of which the late Prince Consort was very fond. In his time an Imperial Tokay always reached Windsor from Vienna about Christmas time, as it was his invariable habit to drink a bumper of this wine every night after dinner.

The Comte de Paris has decided to pass the next summer and Autumn in Scotland, and has just arranged to become the tenant of the Loch Kennard and Grandtully shootings, Perthshire, which belong to Sir Douglas