

BALED HAY DANGEROUS

Spontaneous Combustion in the Cargo Held Responsible for the Burning of the "Whitelaw."

The "Alice Blanchard" Another Victim of the Dangers of the North—Her Mishap Not Serious.

After surmounting innumerable dangers by sea and storm, it was the fate of the ex-wrecker T. P. H. Whitelaw to be consumed by fire originating in an apparently innocent bale of hay. Baled hay appears to have become an important factor for consideration among the dangers menacing Northern traffic, for, according to First Officer Jenkins of the just-returned Pakenham, half the Lynn Canal cargo carriers are now taking hay North, and a great portion of the baled article is through being half cured before being as liable as cotton to cause fire, passengers and horses having been disembarked, the hay becoming overheated through too long storage in the hold, broke into flames, at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon last. The hatches were closed tight, and Captain Lockyer was on the bridge at the top of the ship, water, scuttling her then to put out the fire. As the tide went down the steamer rested on the sand and the water ran out of her. It was thought the blaze had been made extinct, but at 10 o'clock in the morning the smoldering fire broke out in earnest, it being found impossible to check its headway, and the steamer with her 500 tons of cargo being speedily consumed. The crew were valiant in their efforts. Everything as long as there was a possibility of success, and then escaping, lost all save their clothing in the fire that had made an end of their floating home. It is unnecessary to describe the Whitelaw or review her career. Everything which takes an interest in matters maritime will remember the veteran wrecking craft, with her unique equipment, her powerful masts and derricks, and her many appliances for the salvation of stranded vessels. She was perhaps the most famous wrecking craft that ever floated in American waters, and it is a curious thing that just so soon as she should have changed from the hazardous avocation of wrecking to the monotonous routine of a regular trader, her destruction came upon her. Nor the Whitelaw the only Northern craft that has fared badly during the past week. The steam schooner Alice Blanchard, while making her way up Lynn canal on Friday last, the day she was fire-struck a floating lump of ice and struck a puncture that caused her to take in so much water that she arrived at dock with her forepeak full and the pumps going. Her skipper proposed putting her back at the wharf for necessary repairs. The Canada steamer still hanging together when the Pakenham was at Skagway, and may come off if the wind shifts to a favorable quarter. The Corona, when the big Northern Pacific boat passed down, was still on the rock where she came to grief originally, and likely yet to remain there for some days at least. Nothing was seen of the reported wreck on Shelter point as the Pakenham took the outside passage.

HOW TO MAKE A NEW WORLD.

That experience of mine with an inflamed eye—I shall remember it as long as I have eyes to see with. For weeks I went about feeling like a man who had lost his eyes and feeling worse than I looked. I could do but little work, and things got to be at sixes and sevens with me. My whole being was in a fever, and I felt that I was in a way that I might accidentally hurt in some way, or, maybe, finally lose it, without being able to do anything. Now, passing of my sorrow or less serious, help us to understand one another. They are interpreters and bonds of sympathy. Everybody has had a doctor, and consequently know what Mrs. Jane Hush means when she says, "Everything was a trouble and a burden. Not that she has had more outside matters to vex her than usual, but let her tell her own story." "In October 1888," she writes, "I began to feel unwell. I had no my ordinary energy, everything was a trouble and a burden. My skin was yellow and I had a heavy weight and pain at my right side and between the shoulders. I had no relish for food, and after meals had great pain at the chest. I had a horrid sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, which seemed to take the strength out of me. "I soon got nervous and low-spirited, and was so weak I could not properly attend to my business. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicine, but it did me no benefit from it. I also spent pounds in different kinds of medicines that I heard of, but was no better for anything. "In a week, miserable state I continued for two years, when my mother told me of the benefit she had derived from the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and she recommended me to try it. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. G. Reid, the chemist, and after taking it I felt like a new woman. My food increased, and I felt as if a weight had been lifted from me. I continued with the medicine, and well as ever. I never felt anything else of the kind. I also spent pounds in different kinds of medicines that I heard of, but was no better for anything. "In a week, miserable state I continued for two years, when my mother told me of the benefit she had derived from the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and she recommended me to try it. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. G. Reid, the chemist, and after taking it I felt like a new woman. My food increased, and I felt as if a weight had been lifted from me. I continued with the medicine, and well as ever. I never felt anything else of the kind. I also spent pounds in different kinds of medicines that I heard of, but was no better for anything. "I had no rest night or day, and soon got so weak that I could barely walk. I had strength for anything, and had to lie down on the couch. I consulted a doctor who said I was suffering from the liver, but his medicines did me no good. I was several times so ill that I thought I should have died. For six months I continued like this, when my husband read in a book about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and he wished me to try it. He got me a bottle of this medicine from Mr. Tompkins, chemist, Brownhills, and after taking it for a week I found wonderful relief. I was completely cured. I had gained weight and strength, and in six weeks was completely cured. I have kept in good health, and have recommended all my friends to take it. You can make what you like of this statement. I wish to state that I live at 215 West Street, Brownhills, near Walsall, October 29th, 1892.

MAINE NOTES.

Part of the Kingston's freight from the Sound yesterday morning was a shipment of 236 bales of paper that is to be forwarded to Australia on the Aorangi leaving to-day.

FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a free trial of the only medicine in the world that will develop the form and give a full and perfect complexion. Write to-day for it. G. M. WIGGLES, 12 N. W. 4th St., New York.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

BRACON HILL PARK. For boarding or day prospects, apply Principal J. W. Church, M. A.

CHILLIWACK.

Political Rumors from the Opposition Ranks—The Dying Operations.

CHILLIWACK, March 7.

The survey is still going on, and word has been brought that the government are going to work on the actual construction of the dyke at once. They will, in all probabilities, start before the 1st of April. The government will not wait until the survey is completed, but start the construction at the Popcum Hill,

PAGE IS EXONERATED.

A Missing Letter and Some Conflicting Statements Concerning It.

An Investigation by the Police Commissioners of Canon Paddon's Charges.

The police commissioners met yesterday afternoon to investigate a complaint made by Rev. Canon Paddon against Mr. Francis Page, clerk of the police court and commissioner. The complaint was published over Rev. Canon Paddon's signature in the COLONIST of the 1st instant, and was accompanied by a notarial declaration made by his son. The circumstances related in evidence were that some time in January an eccentric character named Frank Wilson had threatened to burn Canon Paddon's house and to kill the Canon. Young Mr. Paddon swore to an information against Wilson and had him arrested. Canon Paddon was absent from the city at the time but returned the same day and after learning the next morning that Wilson had been released, he wrote a letter to the chief of police expressing the wish that Wilson be not prosecuted. He gave the letter to his son to deliver, and it appears that the chief did not receive it. When the Canon learned that Wilson had been convicted he began making inquiries. No trace of the letter could be found anywhere around police headquarters. The son to whom the letter had been entrusted delivered it, but he had handed it to Clerk Page by mistake and that the latter had opened, read it and placed it on one side, the chief of police being in the room at the time. Mr. Page denied positively any knowledge of the letter, as did also the chief of police.

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

To THE EDITOR:—I venture to make a suggestion which occurred to me when the suggestion was made to inspect the gallery above the important omissions at the Legislative Assembly Hall, though as it will require some slight structural change it can hardly be of any service for the present session.

A RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

Directors of the Jubilee Hospital Express Regret at the Death of the Late Chief Justice.

At the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital last evening the following resolution of condolence was moved by Mr. H. Dallas Helmecken, Q.C., M.P.P.:

"That this board has learned with deep regret of the death of the late Hon. Thomas David Chief Justice of British Columbia, a warm friend of the hospital, and who is a life-time, while Premier, placed the hospital in the receipt of material assistance, enabling it to be of the greatest benefit to the people of this province, and this board desires to tender to the friends of the deceased and to Dr. J. O. Davis its heartfelt sorrow and sympathy in their sad bereavement."

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Davies and unanimously carried, was adopted by the directors.

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Mr. Rithet would support the resolution for he quite in sympathy with it. To help the farmer improve his land meant to increase the assets of the country.

Mr. Williams in reply to Dr. Walkem stated that it was because the government did not appear to have taken the matter up that at this late hour Mr. Kidd had brought it in. He spoke for the resolution and against the amendment, arguing that if there was good securing for the money on the farmer's hands, but that if money was to be borrowed for speculative purposes there would be great difficulty in raising it.

Mr. Kellie wanted to know where the farmers would get a market if it were not for the miners. Compared with the miners, the farmers were taxed much heavier. A mine was of more advantage to the country than forty farmers. The area of farming country was small in British Columbia compared with the abundant resources and the miners were the backbone of the province. He was in favor of the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Pooley was quite in favor of the resolution. It bound the house to nothing, and he did not see what harm would be done by the resolution being made by the committee along other lines. The resolution, however, ought to, to give the committee power to call for books, papers and witnesses.

Hon. Mr. Martin was in favor of the resolution, and, in answer to Mr. Kellie, held that the farmers were really taxed more than the miners. Mr. Kellie seemed to forget that the farmers had struggled for years to develop their lands, and that they were at present at a disadvantage to contend with.

Mr. Forster in supporting the resolution said it was a question whether it was not better to keep the poorer settlers on their lands than to have them abandon their farms and cease to be taxpayers.

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