Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1889.

THE FISHERY REGULATIONS.

It is quite evident that the Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia were drawn up by some one who possesses but a very imperfect knowledge of the requirements of the salmon fishery of the Province. Three of the most important of those regulations are so inapplicable to the circumstances under which the fishery in this Province is carried on that they are emphatically and unanimously condemned by canners and others interested in the fisheries on every part of the coast. These gentlemen are of opinion that if the regulations are strictly carried out the British Columbia canning business will be simply ruined. If the regulations were drawn up for the special purpose of making the business unprofitable and of driving all enterprising and law-abiding men out of it they could not have been better calculated to effect that object. We are quite sure that it was not the intention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to injure the canning business in any way. His object is evidently to preserve the fish and to make the fishery a permanent source of wealth to the Province. But to do this it is surely not necessary to ruin those who have invested their money in this very important industry. We are quite sure that sufficient care can be taken to preserve the fish without at the same time inflicting serious injury on those engaged in the fishery. The Minister must see that it is of the utmost importance that any regulations he may adopt should have the cordial approval of at least a majority of the canners. Regulations which they unanimously condemn cannot be strictly carried out. They will, in fact, be inoperative; so that rules which are unreasonably stringent and are not adapted to the circumstances under which the fishery is carried on will have the same effect as no rules at all. We see already in a provincial contemporary, something that looks like a threat to disregard the regulations altogether. This is to be deprecated. It is important that the salmon fishery should be regulated, but the regulations should be such as all reasonable men would approve and find it to their interest strictly to observe. No one wants to see the British Columbia salmon fishery degraded into a lawless business.

The canners take exception to Regulation Two, which says that "meshes for nets used for capturing salmon shall be at least six inches extension measure." Experience has proved that this is too large a mesh. The British Columbia salmon is not very large and a very great proportion of the good fish would get through a six inch mesh. A meeting, held on the 27th of November last, which was attended by the representatives of the canneries of Fraser river and the rivers on the northwest coast, passed a resolution declaring that "meshes of drift nets used for capturing salmon shall not be less than 5¾ inches in extension." The difference between a six-inch mesh and a five and three-quarters inch mesh is, on the Fraser River, the difference between the success and the failure of a season's fishing. We do not think that the Minister will insist on this regulation when he finds that those best acquainted with the British Columbia fishery declare that it is too large by a quarter of an inch.

Sub-section *b* of regulation number three reads: "Drift nets shall not be so used as to obstruct more than one-third of any river." Against this regulation the canners most vigorously protest. A net that would obstruct one-third of the narrow part of a river would be perfectly useless where the river is wide. Fishing with such short nets as would be thus legal would be simply a sham and a delusion. The fish would have so much room to escape right, and left, that there would be no chance of catching any. The rule is unnecessary, for one-third of the river is quite enough space for the fish to escape by and affords sufficient room for navigation. There has, heretofore, been no complaint of undue obstruction. The owners of steamships and the canners have got along harmoniously together, and neither the small meshes nor the long nets have prevented myriads of salmon getting up the river where they die in great numbers. Experienced fishermen say that the restriction which the regulation makes, if carried out, would simply make canning on the Fraser an impossibility and they are quite at a loss to see how any one who knew anything about fishing salmon on the Fraser could advise the Department to make such a regulation. The amendment to this regulation suggested by the Salmon Packers' Association, is as follows: "Drifting with salmon nets shall be confined to tidal waters, and drift-nets shall not be fished so as to obstruct more than two-thirds the width of any river." Two-thirds has been the limit heretofore and there is no reason why it should be changed.

Subsection *c* of Regulation Number three reads: "Fishing for salmon shall be discontinued from six o'clock a. m. on Saturday to six o'clock a. m. on the following Monday. This regulation is declared by the canners to be very ingeniously devised to injure their business. Heretofore fishing has been discontinued at twelve o'clock on Saturday and not resumed until six o'clock in the evening of Sunday. This gave the salmon a clear river to run in for thirty hours every week, and it allowed the canners six clear days a week in which to carry on their operations. This was convenient for them and it gave the hands a long rest. But the new regulation takes Monday and the whole or part of Tuesday from the canner's week. The boats do not go out until Monday morning and the whole of that day and part of the next will be lost before there are any fish at the canning establishments. Surely the Government never intended to force the canners to keep their factories idle for a fourth or, perhaps, a third of each week during the short fishing season. Then the long idle spell would give the men, many of whom are Indians, time to get drunk in, and when Monday morning came a large percentage of them would not be in a condition to go to work. The objections to this regulation are thus clearly and forcibly stated by an experienced packer. "To increase (the period of weekly discontinuation of fishing) would be equally vexatious to salmon packers and fishermen. The loss of fish to the former and of time to the latter by a longer enforced idleness would largely diminish the profits of both parties. It must be remembered that this period of idleness every week is a season of temptation to the fishermen, and while there are many honorable exceptions, great numbers spend the time in gambling and drunkenness, which in addition to the injury done to themselves is a source of great loss to the canneries, as the men are incapable of resuming work for several days after the times of debauchery." As we have already shown, a longer weekly cessation is not necessary, as the thirty hours discontinuance has been quite sufficient to permit of immense numbers of salmon getting past the portion of the river in which they are in danger of being caught in the nets. This is proved by the immense numbers that find their way up the river to die in the fresh water, and in the fact that old fishermen are not yet able to observe that the number of fish that enters the rivers every spring has undergone any diminution. The proprietors and agents of the salmon canneries recommend that provisions be made for the preservation of salmon that are not found in the Government's regulations. They are contained in the following resolution:—"No nets with meshes of less extension than 7½ inches be used on Fraser river between the 25th of August and the 15th of September, and that there be an annual close season for rivers throughout the province from the 20th of October till the 1st of February." These recommendations show that the packers are desirous of adopting every reasonable measure for the preservation of the salmon, but they cannot be expected to accept without protest regulations, which, if carried into effect, they know will do irreparable harm to their industry and, by consequence, to the province generally. It is to be hoped that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries will endeavor to obtain a knowledge of the British Columbia salmon fisheries and have rules made for conducting them adapted to the conditions under which they are prosecuted.

A DEMORALIZED PARTY.

Nothing shows more clearly the demoralization of the Liberal party in Nova Scotia than its permitting so important a county as Cumberland to be contested by a Prohibitionist candidate. If the Nova Scotia Liberals possessed the spirit and the organization which animated and made them powerful in days gone by they would have their candidate in the field no matter what the members of a Third Party might say or do. Sir Charles Tupper was as strong a candidate as their opponents could put in the field, but the old Liberals seldom permitted him to have a walk over. They had a good man in the field, and contested with him every inch of the ground. But in these days they are so disheartened and divided that they allow themselves to be cowed by a handful of Prohibitionists, who, as every one knows, had not the remotest chance of carrying the county. Their slackness and want of pluck show how completely demoralized they are, and how very weak their cause is in the province. There is something almost ludicrous between the professions and the performances of the Nova Scotia Liberals. Nowhere is opposition to the Government more loudly and more violently expressed than in that province. Nothing less than secession will satisfy many of the orators of the party, and others openly advocate annexation; but when the time comes to show the strength of the party that expresses itself with such vehemence it is found to be pitifully weak and disunited. Mr. Dickey's return for Cumberland by a majority of over a thousand, and General Laurie's capture of an old Liberal stronghold proves that the Nova Scotia Liberals have lost most of their grit.

A MARINE RAILWAY.

Among the Dominion's public works the Chignecto Marine Railway will not be the least important or the least interesting. By means of this road ships of all sizes and sorts, fully laden, will be conveyed across the neck of land that separates the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Bay of Fundy. The distance is seventeen and a half miles. The vessel to be drawn from one body of water to the other is floated into a receiving dock at one end of the road. The dimensions of this dock are 500 feet long and 300 feet wide. Adjoining this is the lifting dock, which is 250 feet long and 60 wide. From the receiving basin the vessel is floated into the lifting dock. There she is placed on a "cradle" to which she is securely fastened. The hydraulic lifts then raise the ship, cradle and all, a height of forty feet on to the rails. This cradle is really the car on which the ship is conveyed across the isthmus. The railway will be a double track of steel rails. The rails are, of course, very heavy, weighing 110 pounds to the yard. So the cradle will run on four lines of rails instead of two, as an ordinary car does. It is expected that it will take two hours and a half to convey the ship from water to water. This includes the hoisting and lowering at each terminus. To vessels bound for the United States or anywhere south of the Gulf, this railway will save a long and, at some seasons of the year, a rather dangerous sail. The contractors are at work, and when the spring comes their force of men will be greatly increased. The marine railway when finished will, it is estimated, cost five and a half millions of dollars.

On the Verge of Starvation.

"For three months I could not eat a full meal or do a day's work. I bought a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, began using it, and in three days my appetite returned, in a week I felt like a new man. It was wonderful what that one bottle did for me," writes Arthur Allchin, of Huntsville, Muskoka, who suffered from Dyspepsia. tts

CABLE NEWS.

Twenty Tenants Arrested at Kilrush for Barricading Their Houses Against Evictors.

A Rumored Threat to Murder Causes Balfour to Increase His Personal Body Guard.

Further Comment on the Morier Incident—Sir Robert Accused of Forging the Letter.

A Subject of Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The action of Emperor William in conferring upon Herr Von Puttkamer the order of the Black Eagle, is the subject of much comment in court circles, in view of the dismissal of Von Puttkamer by the late Emperor Frederick, for a reason based upon the fact that the then minister of the interior was discovered to be employed in using the methods of scheming politicians rather than those of a statesman in the conduct of his official business. The Emperor's selection of that individual as one altogether worthy of the high honor conferred, is regarded as, at least, an exhibition of bad taste. The act is, however, quite consistent with the recent Bismarckian policy, and was no doubt inspired by the chancellor as a measure of resentment of the slight put upon him by the only German ruler who dared to assume that he and not Bismarck was the controller of the destinies of the empire.

Accused of Forging the Letter.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Post* practically accuses Sir Robert D. Morier of having forged the letter which he claims to have received from Ex-Marshal Bazaine. The *Post* says it could not have been written by a Frenchmen, but that, Morier's friends, desiring to exonerate him at any cost, whatever difficulties there were in the way, resorted to forgery. The Cologne *Gazette* intimates that the letter conveys the impression to the reader that it was written by an Englishmen and signed by Bazaine, only the signature being genuine. The *Vossiche Zeitung*, of Berlin, says this new accusation of Morier is so enormous that it can only fill German readers of the story of infamy with shame, while it can hardly fail to infuriate foreigners. The *Werser Zeitung* deplores the animosity displayed against Morier, and says that the charge of forging ought to have been brought on after a careful examination into facts and circumstances had furnished proof.

The Morier Incident.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Morier incident is creating a wave of indignation in England, and the feeling against Germany is growing daily. There is now much popular talk about the benefits which Great Britain could derive from an alliance with Russia, and it is freely predicted that as an outcome of the inspired attack on Morier by the Cologne *Gazette*, Bismarck will receive another set-back equal in effect to the release of Prof. Geffcken.

The Electric Sugar Fraud.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—It is said that the late Lawrence Oliphant was one of the first persons in England to become interested in the electric sugar process, the fraudulent character of which has just been disclosed. Mr. Oliphant was much impressed with the marvellous tales told by agents of the company, but upon the advice of his scientific friends he refrained from investing any money in the scheme.

The Public School System.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Cardinal Manning has prepared an exhaustive paper on the American Public School System, based on the statistics of Montgomery. The Cardinal is strongly in favor of parental control of pupils, as opposed to public schools. The paper will appear very soon, and will be published simultaneously in England and America.

Grace Hawthorne Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Miss Grace Hawthorne is seriously ill, and consequently her presentation of "Oliver Twist" at the Princess Theatre has been postponed indefinitely.

Irish Local Government.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—It is stated that the chief object of Mr. Balfour's visit to Dublin is to study the Irish question with a view of presenting to parliament a bill providing for a measure of local government in Ireland.

Authoritatively Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The recent rumor persistently circulated that Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales, was betrothed to the Earl of Fife, is authoritatively denied.

Shares in the Sugar Co.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.—The Electric Sugar Refining Co.'s shares sold at one pound to-day. Speculators are hopeful of the restoration of confidence in the company.

Afraid of His Life.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—Balfour has had his personal guard increased owing to rumors that an attempt to murder him was being planned.

Boulanger's Opponent.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The candidacy of M. Jacques, president of the council of the Seine, who is the nominee of the republicans to oppose Gen. Boulanger in the election of the department of the Seine, is ridiculed by the Boulangist organs. They call M. Jacques an unknown, and unfit to contest the election with Gen. Boulanger. The latter said to-day in an interview that Gen. Montandor, who was elected yesterday in Somme, was a Boulangist, though called a royalist. The General thinks his victories in the supplementary elections will prevent his return to power.

A Boulangerist Wins.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The election for a member of the chamber of deputies in the department of Charente has been carried by a Boulangerist.

Russian War Flotilla.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—It is reported here that Russia has placed a war flotilla on the Vistula river.

A New Year's Present.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 7.—Mr. McKenzie, Agent of the English East African Co., on New Year's Day presented one hundred slaves with papers giving them their freedom. There was much rejoicing and enthusiasm over the act.

The Welsh Troops.

SUAKIN, Jan. 7.—The Welsh troops that have been stationed here left to-day for Cairo to join General Grenfell.

A Brush with the Arabs.

SUAKIN, Jan. 6.—A party of Soudanese who had been sent out to clear the bush, had a skirmish with the rebels. While a body of them were at work, they were surprised by the appearance of about 60 Arab horsemen and a number of camel men and footmen who approached within 400 yards of them and began firing. Capt. Kelly, commanding the escort of Soudanese, ordered his men to fire [illegible] order was promptly obeyed, and the Sou[illegible] dances, seizing their rifles, discharged another volley. The enemy retreated after a return fire, with four wounded. During the engagement the Stata fort fired three shots, Handoub fort six, and the gunboat "Racer" one.

Attacked by Rebels.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Official despatches from Apia confirm the report that on December 18th the Germans were proceeding to Lanly, Matanza's principal position, with the intention of negotiating with and disarming the insurgents in consequence of the destruction by them of German property, and insults offered to German sailors, who were attacked by a party of rebels led by an American named Klein. More German troops and marines have been landed and there has consequently been some severe fighting. The natives were repelled and several villages destroyed. In the engagement, Lieut. Sieger and 15 men were killed, and Lieuts. Shengler and Burchard and 36 men were wounded.

Why Geffcken was Released.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—In explanation of the release of Prof. Geffcken, the *Reichsanzeiger* says: "The court held that although the initial enquiry showed that there were sufficient reasons for assuming that Geffcken had published information which it was necessary for the interests of Germany to conceal from foreign countries, the evidence was not sufficient to show he was aware of the nature of the news. Therefore, the court abandoned the prosecution and ordered the treasury to pay the costs."

Will Give His Earnest Support

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Replying to a deputation of holders of Panama canal bonds, Boulanger assured them of his earnest support, and of the government and chamber of deputies. He declared he had morally entered into engagements with regard to that work which they had failed to fulfil.

President of the Seine Council.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the republican congress to-day, M. Jacques, president of the Seine council, was selected by a large majority.

Gladstone Visits Pompeii.

NAPLES, Jan. 6.—Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to the ruins of Pompeii to-day.

A Fine Mansion Destroyed.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The mansion of Hon. Percy Wyndham was destroyed by fire last night. The children of Lady Elcho, daughter of Mr. Wyndham, were in the house, and were rescued from the burning mansion in their night clothes. Lord Stanbridge directed the firemen, who were able to save the pictures and plate. The loss is placed at £100,000.

No Truth in the Report.

CAIRO, Jan. 6.—A comparison of dates, by the best authorities, show that there is no basis for the truth of the reports of Emin Pasha's victory over the Mahdi in the second week of September last.

A Welcome for Chamberlain.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain will be presented with an address of welcome at Birmingham to-morrow, on which occasion Mrs. Chamberlain will be made the recipient of some valuable jewelry.

A Billet For Prince Henry.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Queen has provided a sinecure for Prince Henry of Battenberg, the ornamental husband of her favorite daughter, by having him appointed governor of the Isle of Wight.

Minister to Washington.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—It is again said that Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe will be appointed British minister to Washington. It is known he has become tired of Persia, and as his mission there is practically finished, he would gladly accept a post as congenial as the one in Washington.

A London Fog.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The fog which still suspends navigation on the Thames and the North Sea, cleared on the Mersey to-night and enabled vessels which should have sailed yesterday and Friday to proceed. All of the American liners from Liverpool are a day late.

Hostilities Suspended at Falcanagh.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—The evictions at Falcanagh, county Donegal, have not been resumed to-day.

Arrested for Resisting Eviction.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—Great excitement has been caused by the arrest of twenty tenants on the Vandeleur estates at Kilrush for barricading their doors against the evictors.

Lively Times for Evictors and Evicted.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—It is announced that after the evictions at Falcarragh are completed, the eviction brigade will turn their attention to the neighboring estates of Harper Nixon's and Mrs. Dalkeg, both of which are in Father McFadden's parish. The evictions from the estate of Draper's company will begin on Wednesday. Enormous pressure is being brought here to bring this estate under the Ashburne Act, but the movement is being just as stoutly resisted. Lord Clanricarde intends to renew evictions from his estates at as a day as possible. The evictors, with the assistance of the magistrates, have resorted to a clever trick to effect an entrance into the barricaded houses. The tenants occupying these houses are summoned to give evidence in "Star Chamber" proceedings. If they obey the summons they are kept waiting a whole day before being permitted to testify. If they refuse to give evidence they are imprisoned, so that in either case they are absent from their homes when the bailiffs arrive. Balfour has given instructions that the Coercion Act must be carried out with the utmost vigor, and his orders are being literally obeyed. It is expected that the military will be called upon to use their rifles in the endeavor to eject the Clanricard tenants, as all the houses on the estate are strongly barricaded and the occupants armed. The assertion that the Dublin invincibles will kill Balfour, if they have an opportunity to do so, appears to be based upon something more tangible than mere idle rumor and is generally believed to be true. At any rate, the Irish secretary believes it, and has taken extraordinary precautions against the possibility of assassination.

OUR SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR.—While we justly take pride in our public schools for their general efficiency, and are glad to commend the teachers for their ability and faithfulness, yet we are not beyond the possibility of improvement. Permit me through your paper to call attention to the fact that no provision is made of a warm, comfortable room in which to eat their lunch and spend the noon intermission for those pupils whose homes are so distant that they cannot return at that hour. While we have delightful weather here it is not just the kind for a picnic, and to turn the children out of a warm schoolroom, as is now done, into the cold halls or upon the wet ground is an act of barbarism that should not be tolerated. To many children it is not simply a matter of comfort but of health. This matter ought to be looked after by the trustees and comfortable rooms provided for this purpose, and until this is done some arrangement should be made so that those children who cannot go home and desire can remain in the schoolroom.

PARENT.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 9

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Real Estate.

F. G. Richards, Jr., effected a real estate transfer yesterday on the Dallas road, the consideration being $12,000.

The Wires Down.

All the wires being down last evening, THE COLONIST is unable to furnish its readers with any late telegrams this morning.

Smallpox at Seattle.

Another case of smallpox was discovered in Seattle on Monday morning, the patient being a teamster. Up to date there have been 28 cases of this disease in Seattle, and 6 deaths. The pest house now contains five patients.

Vaccinated.

All the passengers on board the quarantined steamer Premier were vaccinated yesterday by Dr. Jackson, the health officer, Dr. Beckingsale, the Vancouver health officer, having also to submit to the operation, to the amusement of the others.

Wedding.

The marriage of Joseph Perry and Miss Clementia Bernard was celebrated at St. Andrew's pro-cathedral yesterday morning, Rev. Father Laterme, assisted by Rev. Father Mandart, performing the ceremony. The wedding was private, only a few intimate friends being present.

A Fine Spar.

A fine spar was cut near Chase river last week and brought to Nanaimo, where it was placed on board the ship McNear, to be used as a main-mast. The dimensions of the spar are as follows: Length, 80 feet; diameter at butt, 4½ feet; diameter at top 31 inches; weight, 12 tons.

Chinese Exclusion.

The San Francisco *Examiner*, after a canvass of the State, says there is not sufficient labor in California to handle and harvest the crop of fruit, grain and vegetables, and advocates the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Other papers deny the scarcity and protest against the repeal of the act.

Vancouver Lodge A. O. F.

At the regular meeting of Vancouver Lodge No. 5755, A. O. F., held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: E. E. Johnson, Chief Ranger; A. Strachan, Sub. Chief Ranger;; W. Waller, Treasurer; E. Wilson, Secretary; B. Gristman, Senior Woodman; J. Collister, Junior Woodman; P. Watson, Senior Beadle; R. Gooding, Junior Beadle.

The Salmon Hatchery.

The *Columbian* reports that two and a half million of the salmon ova placed in the hatchery last fall are hatched out and the young fry are swimming about as lively as possible. It is expected that fully 90 per cent. of the ova laid in will be successfully hatched this year. Last year the capacity of the hatchery was over-estimated and the result was that only 50 per cent. of the ova lived.

Death of R. W. Janion.

News has been received of the death of Richard William Janion, a former resident of Victoria, at San Francisco on the 31st ult., aged 37 years. The deceased was a son of the late R. C. Janion, of the wholesale firm of Janion & Rhodes, and for some years carried on a commission business on Store street. He finally left for San Francisco, where he has since resided. He leaves four children in this city.

The Work of Hoodlums.

On Sunday morning a wooden building at Seattle, known as the "Good Luck Lodging House," was set on fire by three young hoodlums, for the fun of seeing the place burn, and the building was totally consumed, a man named Marr (a lodger) being burned to a crisp. The boys were arrested, and are held in $2,500 bail each. They are known to the police as bad characters, and the evidence against them is quite strong.

B. C. Mining Review.

The British Columbia Monthly and Mining Review is a new candidate for popular support. It is published by Messrs. J. M. Leet and Co., and as its name implies, is a monthly publication devoted to the mining industries of the province. The first number was issued yesterday, and the contents are in every sense creditable to the publishers. The *Review* is neatly printed, and starts out with a good advertising patronage.

The Steamer Premier.

Dr. Jackson, the health officer, visited the quarantined steamer Premier off Albert Head yesterday afternoon, and found all on board well, but chafing under their detention. The patient, Gus Thomas, is progressing favorably. The names of the passengers on the quarantined steamer are as follows: J. S. Murphy, Miss Annie Mortland, Ada Shattuck, Lewis Mann, Ed. Wideman, Jos. Gobey, Samuel Fisher, Perkins, Summers, C. W. Daniels, Mrs. Daniels; local, T. Ackerman, Mrs. Ackerman, W. Lynch, J. Eagle, F. H. Glenn, A. J. Marks, Jas. Cash, Jas. Tierney, Won Yick, Geo. P. Briggs, F. Newell, C. Dochadie, Jas. C. Preston, S. R. Green, H. F. Cheadle, D. Welsh, G. A. Demert, W. Franklin, S. W. Wilson and Dr. Beckingsale.

The Dog Case.

The decision given in the dog case in the police court yesterday morning, was received with considerable surprise by all. The defendant, Barry, was clearly shown to have been guilty of a deliberate and wanton act of cruelty, and the evidence of his friend, Whitcombe, having been proved a tissue of falsehood in many important particulars, everyone looked for a conviction. His honor, however, as in many other cases of a similar nature, appeared to listen to the defendant's story in more of a fatherly than a judicial way. It is the intention of the S. P. C. A. to appeal the case if possible, so that in this instance, at least, the ends of justice may not be frustrated, and the law become the laughingstock of those who should most fear its terrors.

A Cut-Throat Chinaman.

On Monday evening about 8 o'clock, a vicious, beetle-browed Chinaman named Ah Fah, entered the house of William Green at Vancouver, and made improper proposals to Green's wife. His advances were fiercely repelled, and the screams of the woman brought her husband to the rescue. Upon learning of the trouble, Green collared the Chinaman and threw him out through the door, following him outside. Ah Fah made no resistance; but when outside, he pulled out a large pocket-knife, opened it, and turning quickly, he drew the blade across Green's throat, making a large gash from which the blood spurted. Green closed with his assailant, and with the aid of two Indians who came to his assistance, disarmed the Chinaman and handed him over to the police. Medical assistance was obtained and Green's wound was dressed. It was found the knife had cut a couple of small arteries in the throat just grazing the windpipe, and making a deep, ugly wound which required to be stitched. The knife was as sharp as a razor, and Green's escape from death is considered miraculous.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE WELLINGTON LOCK-OUT.

Specials Sworn in and Sent to the Mines to Act as Patrolmen—The Belgians, Italians and Finns Resume Work To-Day.

Mr. Dunsmuir was asked last night if he intended to reply by way of interview to the misrepresentations which appeared in yesterday's *Times* regarding the Wellington incident. He stated that when it was necessary to explain his position in the matter, he believed that it would be satisfactory to the miners who were averse to the condition of things forced upon them by a few agitators, and also to the general public. Until the question was definitely arranged he would say nothing further.

Yesterday morning a dozen men, who had been engaged by Dunsmuir & Sons to watch over their property at Wellington, were sworn in as specials before Thos. Shotbolt, Esq., J.P., and left on a special train for the north. They have been employed by the mine owners, and not by the government, who knew nothing of the transaction. It is despicable on the part of the Yates street newspaper to distort facts, and publish untruths about everything concerning the Wellington lockout. Perhaps it will next be request that Mr. Dunsmuir first consult the editor of that sheet when he desires to employ men in any capacity.

The watchmen will patrol the large extent of territory in couples, and in event of their services being required as constables, it was deemed desirable to swear them as such.

At a meeting of the Belgians, Italians, and Finns employed at the Wellington mines yesterday, all decided to go to work to-day, and will be allowed to do so.

THE WELLINGTON LOCK-OUT.

The following letter, signed by a "Wellington Miner," concerning the lock-out at the Wellington mines, was published in yesterday's *Nanaimo Courier*:—

EDITOR COURIER.—As a great deal of misrepresentation has appeared in the public press (notably the Victoria COLONIST) concerning the lock-out at Wellington, we believe it is now time to give a true statement of the present trouble, and leave it to an impartial public to decide who is to blame. To give your readers an intelligent idea of the cause of the trouble it is necessary to say that for some time past it has been a costom to pay 75 cents per ton for mining in the "stalls" and 65 cents a ton in the "pillars" but to induce miners to work for the less price certain privileges were granted them, one of which is known amongst coal miners as "free turn," or in other words, the miners working in pillars, get all the work they can do whether those working in stalls were fully employed or not. This system being manifestly unjust to all concerned, a resolution was passed at a meeting of miners, on Dec. 9th, 1888, to request Mr. Bryden, the mine manager, to pay the same price to pillar men, and no favors, to which we received the following reply:—

Dec. 13th, 1888.

"Your communication of the 11th came to hand yesterday afternoon, and was forwarded to Mr. Dunsmuir this morning, for his consideration. As soon as Mr. Dunsmuir informs us of his decision I will make it known to you.

Yours truly,
J. BRYDEN."

Dec. 14th, 1888.

Mr. Dunsmuir informed me last night by telegram, that he declines to give the 10cents per ton more upon "pillar" work.

Yours truly,
J. BRYDEN.

On Dec. 18th another meeting was held to take action on the above replies, and the following resolution passed: "That we request Mr. Dunsmuir to come to Wellington to meet the men and discuss our grievances." As we had other grievances, which will be stated further on, this reasonable request was completely ignored. Not being able to get satisfaction, even a reply from Mr. Dunsmuir, on Jan. 2nd, 1889, an idle day was taken and a meeting held. We sent a committee to Mr. Bryden to see if he would not pay the 10 cents per ton to "pillar" men as asked before. He said he could do nothing without consulting Mr. Dunsmuir, which he did, and received the following reply:

"If miners are not satisfied shut down the mines. R. DUNSMUIR."

When this report was brought back to the meeting by the committee, the men were justly indignant at being so shamefully treated, and patience having ceased to be a virtue, the following resolution was passed: "That we notify Mr. Dunsmuir to meet us before Jan. 7th, 1889, or we cease work." On going to our work next morning we were met on the pit top by the mine foreman, with the peremptory order, "Take out your tools, no more work for you." This virtually put an end to any further negotiations on our part, as it seemed very evident Mr. Dunsmuir did not want to confer with us, unless, indeed the following telegram which he ordered to be handed to our committee, could be construed to mean an invitation to meet him. Here it is:

"I have ordered my mines shut down. Can be seen at my office in Victoria at anytime. R. DUNSMUIR.

The miners would have cheerfully sent a representation to Victoria, but did not feel justified in incurring such expense, before knowing that Mr. Dunsmuir would meet and confer with them. The miners are willing and anxious to settle the trouble at any time with Mr. Dunsmuir, or they are willing to abide by the decision of disinterested arbitrators. We can do no more, and we hope the writer of the article in THE COLONIST of January 4th, misrepresenting the miners, will read the above statement and be honest enough to admit that he wrote on a subject he knew nothing about. Mr. Dunsmuir, in an interview with a representative of the same paper, denies all knowledge of any grievance among the miners, yet in the next breath states he has been preparing for trouble. The silly twaddle he indulges in as the whole cause being the work of a few agitators, is a direct insult to the intelligence of the miners of Wellington, otherwise the statement is too ridiculous to mention. If we have any professional agitators amongst us, they failed to take advantage of the opportunity offered in the last six months owing to prosperous market, good demand for coal, and the exorbitant prices charged to consumers. From all this prosperity and enormous profit, the real producer, the miner, never received any benefit, on the contrary, the ingenious brain of the mine foreman was put to work to devise means to still lower the miners' wages.

The other grievance referred to in this letter, and of which we wanted to confer with Mr. Dunsmuir about, is as follows: About three months ago Mr. Dunsmuir made an agreement with the men for them to have a committee of their own choice in each mine, to arbitrate, and if possible to settle any dispute which might arise between the individual miner and foreman, and failing to settle with the foreman or manager, to write or telegraph him and he would come immediately. Acting on this agreement, a committee of our most intelligent miners was appointed in each mine for this purpose, but the mine manager has in every sense of the word violated this agreement, as the following transactions will show.

The committee of one of the mines called on the manager about some trifling grievance and the reception they got was to "mind their own business, that he would not treat with a committee, that it was degrading for a boss to do so, and sooner than he would submit to such an indignity he would dig clams for a livelihood. On another occasion two miners were discharged by one of the formen, the following, which was sent to the mine manager, explains itself.

Wellington, B.C., Dec. 3rd, 1888.

J. BRYDEN, Esq., SIR—"We the miner's committee of the above collieries are informed that you have refused to re-employ a miner, of late discharged from No. 3 shaft, giving as a reason that he referred his case to the committee.

We are desirous of knowing if you have adopted this course as a policy for the future. We are not prompted by idle curiosity to make this inquiry, but to avoid trouble and bad feeling which we believe sure to follow such a despotic measure on your part.

We are desirous on our part to do all in our power to foster harmony and good will believing such a course tends to the mutual interest of all concerned.

But we fear our efforts will be fruitless if you persist in discriminating against any individual who may choose to exercise the God-given right of all free men, to transact their business through an agency of their own choice.

So long as such agency does not interfere with the management in the discharge of their duties, we don't see why there should be such bitter objections. Hoping to hear from you soon on this subject,

Yours Resp'ty,
Miner's Committee.

Needless to add this received no reply.

Yours for justice,
A WELLINGTON MINER.

SUPREME COURT.

[Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., and a Special Jury.]

Green *vs.* Forest—This was an action for half the net profits made upon the farm of the defendant at Cowichan, by plaintiff, who claimed to have been working the same upon half shares, and in the alternative plaintiff claimed wages for a period of nearly three years at the rate of $30 per month, while defendant counter-claimed $1,200. At the close of plaintiff's case, defendant's counsel moved for non-suit, but the court decided that the case should go to the jury. Before, however, the evidence for the defence was closed, the parties agreed upon terms, in accordance with which a verdict was entered for defendant without costs. Mr. Theo. Davie, Q. C., for the plaintiff; Mr. C. Wilson for the defendant.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees was held in the police court room last evening at the usual hour.

Present: Mr. Charles Hayward, chairman, and Trustees Wolfenden, Morrison, Erskine and Heisterman.

A communication was read from Principal McLeod making application for a number of new desks at the high school. On motion the communication was read and filed, and the matter left in the hands of the secretary, to consult with the Minister of Education.

Accounts for the month of December amounting to $30.85 were received and referred to the finance committee for payment.

A detailed report of the standing of each scholar attending the public or high schools was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Secretary Wolfenden reported verbally that the public and high schools were duly opened on Monday, with a larger number of pupils in attendance than ever before.

The attendance during December was shown to average 864.93, or 41.18 to each teacher, a slight falling off numerically from November. The registered attendance for the month was 1036.

The very favorable showing made by every department of the schools at the Christmas examination was commented upon, it being plainly evident that teachers and scholars were working well.

The chairman remarked that he had heard it stated that the government intended to supply monitors at the ward schools, to assist the teachers where the schools were now really overcrowded.

The secretary was not able to state that this was the fact, but a monitor was certainly needed, where the schools were overcrowded.

Chairman Hayward suggested that a motion be made authorizing the secretary to confer with the superintendent of education with a view to having monitors appointed as advised.

Trustees Heisterman and Erskine, acting on the suggestion, moved that the secretary be authorized to take the action advised, the resolution being adopted unanimously.

Trustee Heisterman referred to the question of a Provincial University. He thought the time had arrived for action in the matter. He moved that the board resolve into committee, and wait upon Hon. Mr. Robson to consider what steps could be taken towards the acquisition of land for a university. He also thought something should be done in regard to introducing steam heating in the central school.

Col. Wolfenden also advised that the central school be painted and a residence for the janitor provided on the school reserve.

On resolution of Trustees Heisterman and Wolfenden, the whole board was appointed a committee to wait upon the Provincial Secretary in regard to school wants for the year, and to discuss the question of a Provincial University.

Trustee Heisterman commented on the fact that a number of delicate pupils at present attending school were compelled to eat their lunch in the cold, to the serious injury of their health. The secretary promised to communicate with the teachers advising a little indulgence in the case of delicate scholars, and the board rose at 9 p. m.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ATHLETICS.

A thoroughly representative and enthusiastic meeting of the Victoria Athletic Club was held last evening, business of more than usual importance occupying their attention. The question of procuring more suitable premises for gymnasium and general club purposes was fully ventilated, and a committee of ten appointed to consider the best ways and means to bring about the desired improvement.

O'Connor's visit to the city was next touched upon, and various suggestions offered as to the best style of a reception to be accorded to the gentleman and athlete. It was finally decided to allow a committee of six to consider the question and report at a meeting of the club to be held on Tuesday evening next. It is probable that the reception will take the line of a first-class athletic entertainment (to be given during O'Conner's visit, in his honor. Such a reception would best please the Canadian caraman, who as yet has never sullied his fair reputation as an sportsman and gentleman, who always goes into a race to win, and generally does it.

A letter received on Saturday from O'Conner contains the information that he will in all probability arrive within the next fortnight. He will spend a few days in the city before continuing his trip to California.

THE LOCKOUT.

Hopes Entertained that Work will Soon Resume.

A Few of the Miners Return to Work—A Meeting will be Held To-day to Discuss the Situation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NANAIMO, Jan. 7, 10:30 p. m.—The situation, so the miners say, is practically unchanged. A few miners went to work this morning. It is reported that more will go to work to-morrow, but the report is not verified. Prominent miners say those who have gone to work will quit to-morrow. The miners hold a meeting to-morrow to consider matters, and hopes are entertained that work will soon resume. The situation now looks favorable.

VALUE OF MESMERISM.

The Therapeutics of Hypnotism as a Medical Study.

How the Conduct of the Responsive Is Directed by the Operator—The Most Successful of All Pain-Killers—Suggestion and Crime.

It is conceivable that mesmerism might injure an invalid. If he have heart-disease for instance, an exciting or violent episode a rapture of joy or a convulsion of great grief or fear, it might prove injurious or even fatal, just as it might in his normal condition.

This possibility, writes W. A. Croffut in the *North American Review*, is abundantly offset by the value of mesmerism as a therapeutic agent. The responsive can be made so intoxicated on water, which he has been told is whisky, as to exhibit all symptoms of extreme inebriety; can be made disgustingly sea-sick by being told that he is at sea in a storm, and can be at once physically affected by an imaginary medicine. His temperature can be changed, his eye dilated and his pulse quickened. Mesmerism is as perfect an anæsthetic