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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Lumbering.

Steamer Daisy leaves for Wannington River this morning with several men on board who intend starting three lumber camps in that locality for the Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber yards.

Quite Bostonian.

A number of the most prominent young ladies of the city have formed a literary club for the discussion of the favorite poets —alive as well as dead. Browning was the subject of debate last Saturday evening, and Byron is down for next.

Presentation.

Last week, a few Y.M.C.A. boys presented their general secretary, F. W. Teague, with a nice revolving arm-chair and cushion for his private office. The recipient highly appreciates the gift and the thoughtful consideration which prompted it.

The Oak Bay Tramway Extension.

It was understood that an arrangement had been made for the extension of the tramway line from Fort street to Oak Bay. It is now stated, however, that the project has failed owing to some of the proprietors having refused to fall in with the conditions asked for.

They Will Not March.

Pending the decision of the spring court of assize as to the legality of the Wellington processions, the sixteen men committed for trial by Judge Bole, yesterday, will not march or take any part in the parades. This was the principal item in the undertaking, on which they were allowed to go out on ball.

A Rusty Nail.

Capt. McDonald, proprietor of St. George's Inn on the Esquimalt road, was so unfortunate a few days ago, as to step on a rusty nail, which entered his left foot. Dr. Morrison was called to attend the sufferer, who was in great danger of blood poisoning, and the captain is now past the danger line, and doing well.

Happy Boys.

Fifty boys with happy faces, occupied the main hall of the Y.M.C.A. building, last evening, and listened to a pleasant programme of music, vocal and instrumental, and readings, the occasion being the monthly social of the junior department. After refreshments, the boys went home to look forward to the next social evening.

Kicked by a Horse.

While shoeing a horse in the Transfer shop, a few days ago, Mr. Walter Dempster was kicked in the face by another steed, tied a few feet away. Fortunately, the vicious kicker was not yet shod, and after he had recovered sensibility it was found that Mr. Dempster's injuries consisted of a few very bad cuts and bruises. He will not be permanently disfigured by the accident.

Two Horses Shot.

Dr. Blanchard notified the provincial police authorities, yesterday morning, that two horses belonging to a Chinaman living on Moss street, had the glanders. Provincial Police officer McNeil, was detected in the afternoon, to shoot the animals. It is reported that more horses are slightly afflicted with the disease, and the authorities are making every effort to locate them.

As It Should Be.

The Knights of Pythias, yesterday, after escorting the remains of their late brother knight to the grave, returned to the city in silence, instead of marching to the sound of lively music by their band. The new departure was well spoken of by many in escorting a deceased friend to the grave, funeral dirges are appropriate, but when returning to the city, silence is more seemly.

Baptist Church Extension.

The Baptist Church authorities have purchased from Mr J. J. Austin, two large building lots at the corner of Henry and Mary streets, Victoria West, where a schoolhouse will be erected as quickly as possible, to be followed by a substantial and well appointed church building. The Baptists are manifestly on the move, and are prepared to, at least, hold their own with other denomination.

Methodist Indian Missions.

In conversation, yesterday, a well known worker in the Indian mission work of the city of Victoria, said that a great deal was being done among the resident Indians, as well as those—many of them pagans—who are accustomed to come from the North. He explained that owing to the Indian population being more or less transient, it was hard to do all that was desired or expected, and he added, "let those who complain of us come in themselves and do better."

An Ugly Fall.

Yesterday morning, about 7.30, while David Bell was in the act of placing a bundle of shingles, which he had carried from the ground on top of the roof of a new building on upper Pandora street, he missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of 25 feet. He was picked up by some of the workmen, and conveyed to his residence on Amelia street. Dr. Ernest Hall was immediately summoned, and found Bell to be badly bruised on the head and body, his skull being slightly fractured.

St. Patrick's Day.

To-day the world over will be celebrate the festival of St. Patrick, and in many localities long before this paper goes to press the day will have been ushered in with those soul stirring melodies "St. Patrick's Day," "Garry Owen," "Erin Mavourneen," "The harp that once thro' Tara's hall." In this city the usual services will be celebrated in St. Andrew's pro-cathedral, and our Irish fellow citizens will no doubt recall the traditions connected with the "dear little shamrock of Ireland," "Caed mile a failthe" to the day.

Chinese Methodist Mission.

The new Chinese Mission church was on Sunday crowded to the doors, many persons being unable to obtain admission, at both services, while the Sunday-school was thronged with keenly attentive and interested scholars. The opening of this church is regarded with great interest by the white Methodists of this province, under whom, with Chinese help, it is proposed to carry on work much more energetically with the ultimate view of sending out to China native missionaries who have had the advantage of special training here, and who would, on that account, be, it is expected, received with greater consideration and attention.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Athletic club was held, last evening. The officers for the ensuing year were elected and are as follows: Presidents, T. H. Baker; vice-president, George Frye; secretary, Jos. Weiler; financial secretary, P.

J. Davies; treasurer, D. Davies; captain, H. P. Melish.

Directors—J. H. Close, F. Gouge, J. Fisher, George Wriglesworth and George Maunsell.

Instructors—H. P. Melish and F. Gouge.

The reports for the year show that the association is in a very flourishing condition. A great many members have joined this month, and applications are continuously coming in. There is no doubt but that the membership roll will be doubled this season.

THE HALLS OF JUSTICE.

Union Miners of Wellington Committed for Trial at the Spring Court of Assize.

The School Case in the Police Court Seen in a New Light—Judgment Reserved.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

On the re-opening of the Wellington miners' case, before Judge Bole, yesterday, the original charge was withdrawn, and that of conspiracy for an unlawful purpose was substituted. Mr. S. Perry Mills appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Campbell, of Vancouver, for the accused. The latter announced that his clients, if a prima facie case was established, would ask for a jury trial.

Counsel for the Crown thereupon decided to present the evidence of a few important witnesses only, and conducte the preliminary hearing with the least possible delay.

David Stephenson, provincial police constable, deposed to the truth of the information laid by him; knew and recognized defendants; had been constable of Wellington, where a strike had been in progress since May last. There were two unions there—the Knights of Labor and the Miners and Mine Laborers' Protective Association. Defendants, to the best of his belief, were members of the Union. For the last six or seven months there have been processions at Wellington, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. There was a procession on the 4th and one on the 6th of this month. The procession consisted of from 80 to 120 men, who met at what is known as the junction, close to the Wellington hotel. That was between a quarter and half a mile from No. 5 shaft, which can be seen from that point. The men started to come from the mine at 3 o'clock; they were in the employ of the Messrs. Dunsmuir. The union men generally began to gather at 2.30, and left at about 3.50. From the time they gathered till the procession started, the men sat or stood looking around, sometimes in the direction of the mine. From the point where they stood they could see the men leaving the shaft. The procession did not, as a rule, start till the working miners were ready to go home. Its direction, or line of march, was usually straight through the camp, passing within fifty yards of the offices of the company. The processionists met the men on their way home from the shaft on the road. The object of the parades, witness supposed, was to meet the miners as they came from work; with what object else he could not say. They had this procession on the 4th and 6th, and had one last Monday, the day defendants were arrested. They were in the procession, and about fifty yards from the office of the company when the arrest was made. The men who took part in the processions did not live at Wellington; they came from all over. Bacas came from Nanaimo river, seven miles away. All the men in the box took part in the processions on the fourth and sixth.

To Mr. Campbell—The line of March was generally past the miners' camp and back again. I never saw any violence in the processions, but have heard hooting.

To the Court—The purpose of the processions, in my opinion, was to try and stop the men from working. I have reason to believe so; I heard one of the men coming down in the train say he would give his right hand to see an explosion in Wellington blow them all up.

Alexander Sharp, assistant manager at the Wellington mines, sworn, said that he knew every one of the defendants. There had been quite a number of processions—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,—in which these men took part. Could not swear that they were members of any union. The miners left the shaft between 3 and 3.30 o'clock every afternoon. From the junction, where the procession was formed, the men could be seen leaving the shaft. Witness generally met the procession on Mondays and Fridays, and on many occasions had heard remarks made by the processionists, some of whom disobeyed. In one particular occasion, the whole procession hooted. Some of the English speaking men in the evening hooted and called at me when passing. "Hallo, what's that? The others would reply "It's a scab; it's a blackleg." One man would put the question, and another in the procession would answer it. On Friday, the 6th, there were about 100 men in the procession when witness met it; one man called out, "Hello, Mr. Scab." Had told the police that he didn't see why he should be insulted. He knew the insults were intended, but he could not be intimidated by any man ever born. Had heard complaints from the miners frequently.

To Mr. Campbell—The men working in the mines are afraid of the processionists; it's a question of whether men shall be allowed to go and come from their work without interference. I am sure the processions have kept many decent men from working. Had I been a common working miner I would not have stood the insults I have. I can't see why they should insult me. We have something to fear from attack by those forming the processions.

To Mr. Mills—In my opinion they watch to beset the men going home from work.

Joseph B. Hugo, a working miner, said that 100 to 150 men worked at No. 5 shaft, and left work daily about three o'clock. They generally met the procession on their way home, and as they passed, persons in the procession would call out "Blackleg; Scab," &c., not a general shout. Many a time they had given a groan, groan of peculiar bark, as witness passed. To avoid the processions were intended to provoke the miners to a breach of the peace. At first they were designed to cause the men to stop work, but the tactics had been changed.

Alphonse Dyer, a Frenchman, was sworn and examined. He said : I work at No. 4 shaft, Wellington, for Dunsmuir & Sons, and formerly belonged to the Union. I do not at the present time. I left two months ago. At the time I belonged, John Suggett was president of the Wellington branch. I wanted to go to work before I left the Union, but they told me if I did I would lose my money. I have walked in the procession; it generally met on the road, near the junction, perhaps 500 yards from No. 5 shaft. I took part in the processions because the one that did not would not get paid. I wasn't allowed to look for work elsewhere at Northfield or Nanaimo. I was paid for taking part in the procession; my object in walking with it was to scare the Wellington miners and annoy them. If I failed to form in the processions I was fined fifty cents; this fine was imposed before I left to one dollar.

To Mr. Campbell—This monthly allowance was given to all the Union men for their support, to enable them to maintain the strike.

To Mr. Mills—Besides being fined, I did. Mr. Wilson cited precedents in the

would have forfeited my monthly pay had I not taken part in the processions.

These witnesses and Messrs. Rooney, Jones, Ecclestone, Clark, Staten and Joseph, who will give evidence at the trial, at the next court of Oyer and Terminer, were bound to appear therein in the sum of $500 each. His honor deciding that a prima facie case had been established, committed the sixteen men for trial as at the Spring Assizes, the former bail of $400 each being accepted.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

Davies v. McMillan—For stay of execution. Adjourned till to-day, Mr. Wilson to have his costs. Mr. Wilson for plaintiff, Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for defendants, McDougall v. Robson—Further adjourned.

CITY POLICE COURT.

(Before Mr. A. N. Richards, P. M.)

In this court, yesterday morning, the case of Mr. E. F. Doran, charged with assault upon one of the Public school pupils, temporarily in his charge, was first called.

John Wilson was called by the prosecution. He belonged to Mr. McNeill's room, he deposed, and was at the school on Wednesday last, when the class was drilled by Mr. Doran. On forming to re-enter school after recess, he and Bland were at the head of the double column of boys. When Mr. Doran gave the command "left wheel," Bland suggested to him that they walk into the wall and stop. They would not have gone into the wall had the command been obeyed. Witness did not follow Bland's suggestion, but stopped and "marked time" when Bland ran into the wall.

His Honor (to the complainant)—Why didn't you tell your father the truth about the matter, so that he might have punished you?

To the boy itself contended that he had done nothing wrong, and his father, addressing the Court, insisted that his son witness, the boy Wilson, had deliberately perjured himself to oblige his teacher. "He was not telling the truth," Mr. Bland continued, "his boy would not tell a lie; this other boy had and story all fixed up for him by the teachers."

When once examined, the boy emphatically denied that any teacher, or anyone else, had spoken to him in the matter.

Mr. Bland was asked by the Bench if he had anything further to say, and he replied that he had no wish to persecute the teachers, but he wished to have it decided that the principal alone should be allowed to use the rod. He knew boys who had been injured for life by the cruelty of Victoria school teachers. He had brought the case of his children being flogged before the school board, and not getting justice from them had come to his honor. If he decided against him, too, he would know what to do.

Mr. Wootton casually remarked that, of course, his client was now speaking without advice.

His Honor again reserved judgment until Saturday next, in order that he might consult authorities. It was his opinion that there should be some regulations governing flogging in the schools. Some children were so delicate that other systems of punishment should be adopted in dealing with them. If Mr. Bland's children could not stand the discipline and submit to the rule of the public school their father should take them away. The teacher should in all cases exercise discretion, and it was unwise to bring such a case up the present into court, as had the evidence been against him, and a conviction secured it would tend to lower the grade of discipline in the schools.

The only remaining case on the list was that of the mate of the bark Irvine, charged with assault by a colored man named Martin, employed on board. Mr. Willis Bond appeared for the prosecution, and while the magistrate was considering the question of his jurisdiction, he arose to address the court.

"Well, what do you want?" remarked his honor, meeting his enquiring gaze.

"I appear in this case for the plaintiff—this boy—" was the reply, "he's my friend; my client, I may say."

"I can't hear you," was the rejoinder, "is this court."

"Is that so? Well, will you argue the point when you see if you have any jurisdiction," was the reply. "I'll be at the door, then, his confidence not yet ready," and Willis moved slowly out, undisturbed by the laughter of the audience.

He was not recalled soon enough to suit, however, so he returned to again face the bench.

His honor first enquired if he was a regular practitioner, and on receiving a negative reply said that if he would study law, pass his examinations, pay his licenses and fees, and do all else that lawyers did for their rights and privilege, he would have a right to act as a lawyer. To claim the rewards, without the work, was not fair play.

"But," interjected Mr. Bond, "I'm a free trader, and all I'm asking is free trade."

His honor could not see the point, and the case being without his jurisdiction, he dismissed it. It will come up in the provincial court in a day or two.

THE WELLINGTON INTIMIDATION CASES.

Sentence Passed on the Six Miners who were Convicted in September Last.

(Before His Lordship Sir Matthew B. Begbie, Knight, Chief Justice.)

Pursuant to their recognizances to appear for sentence when called on, John Carrier, Stephen Melzer; John Greenwell, Arthur Berto, Basil Van Endreich and another—the six Wellington strikers who were convicted at the assizes, held last September, of besetting No. 5 shaft, surrendered yesterday afternoon, at the Supreme Court house, pursuant to a notice from the Attorney-General, who had caused the proceedings to be removed into the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari.

Mr. Wilson, who, with Mr. Belyea, appeared on behalf of the prisoners, in the first place contended that the recognizances were exhausted, the prisoners having already surrendered themselves last November, on which occasion they had been allowed to go free, the court then holding that the case was not properly before the court.

His Lordship the Chief Justice over-ruled this objection, remarking that as the strikers were now before the court, they could be dealt with. They had appeared voluntarily, and if they had not done so, could have been arrested or brought up.

Mr. Wilson then moved that the writ of certiorari should be quashed, the same having been issued without good cause being shown upon affidavit. It was submitted that when the Attorney general prosecuted on behalf of the Crown he could demand the writ as a matter of right—citing Rex. v. Glace, Burroughs Reps. 2,456, and in the present case in favor of a Crown prosecution. The accident of the Attorney general appearing for the prosecution did not make it so. He could, with equal propriety, have appeared for the defence—as the Attorney General in England sometimes should be restrained from taking seals during the breeding season.

reign of George II., where the Crown had directed the Attorney General to prosecute. Nothing of the kind had occurred here, and this was, therefore, not a Crown prosecution.

His Lordship held that the precedents quoted had no application. The Attorney-General is the advisor of the Crown, which acts upon that officer's advice, and the direction made for a writ at the Spring Assizes, the former bail of $400 each being accepted.

Mr. Wilson further objected that there was no power to deal with the case in the Supreme Court, and his sole exception to the record of the proceedings, alleging that they were inaccurate by reason of their stating that the jury was empanelled with out objection by the prisoners, whereas, he did object at the time.

The court ruled that the statement of the prisoner's failure to object was immaterial, as no consent or omission to take objection to an irregularity would prejudice a defendant in a criminal case. His Lordship considered that there was no irregularity in the matter complained of, and the latter objection was therefore overruled.

Mr. Wilson then contended that there had been a mistrial, as the name of one of the jurors who had tried the case was Thomas John Barnes, whereas on the panel returned by the sheriff there was no name of Thomas John Barnes. The name appeared upon the panel of John Thomas Burne and in another place of J. Burne, but there was nothing to show that the name represented the same person. This objection was likewise overruled.

The Attorney-General then moved for sentence, in answer to which, Mr. Wilson read an affidavit of the defendants showing that since they had been before the court in the month of November last they had, in consequence of the intimation by the court that the processions were unlawful, discontinued marching in the processions, and had discouraged others in taking part.

The Attorney-General read an affidavit made by Constable Stephenson shewing that ever since August a procession of from 80 to 120 striking miners had formed daily at the shaft, three times a week—always assembling at the time the men left work, and then marching through the camp past the houses of the miners, returned the same way; that, although not marching in the processions, the defendants invariably followed them, both in going and returning. The defendants were members of the Union which ordered the procession, and he had urged that the processions were a violation of the law, and unless stopped would lead to serious breaches of the peace, as the men who were at work, and who now outnumbered the strikers four to one, were not likely to submit to the jeers and insults of the processionists.

His Lordship, in passing judgment, said that no reasonable man could doubt that the processions were unlawful; directly tending to breach of the peace. The men were called strikers, but they were not strikers at all. A man on strike is one who refuses to work for an employer who is anxious that he should work for him whereas, here, the colliery proprietors did not want these men at all, and had plenty without them. The only object in staying where they were not wanted, and holding the processions, was to intimidate. Unlawful as the processions were, and liable, as were those partaking in them, to punishment, it was not for him now to pass sentence; the men who done since the 6th of August. He had only to deal with the defendants' offence of besetting the shaft on the 6th of August, and of which they had been convicted. Although he thought that there was much difference between following a procession, and joining in it, he was glad to see that the defendants had been led to keep within the letter of the warning given on a previous occasion. He did not think this was a case for hard labor. He would sentence the prisoners to six weeks' imprisonment.

Mr. Wilson said that the prisoners would apply for a writ of error, or move for a new trial, and asked for a stay of execution to allow him to do so.

His Lordship directed that the imprisonment should date from a week hence, so as to allow Mr. Wilson to move.

TALKS TO YOUNG MEN.

Mrs. C. E. Dobbs Delivers a Highly Practical Address Before the Y.M.C.A.

What is described as having been the best attended, and probably the most effective young men's meeting, was conducted on Sunday evening in the Association rooms by Mrs. C. E. Dobbs. Her subject was "Decision for God," and for upwards of half an hour she fairly riveted the attention of her audience by her eloquence, practicability and earnestness. She is described by one who heard her as being thoroughly at home in her work and thoroughly at home with her auditors, to whom she propounds plain gospel truths in a manner that is in no way characterized by hesitancy about declaring the whole truth for fear of offending some one. She says what she has to say most impressively, and is a woman that gains for her respect and esteem. For some years she was engaged in similar work in Ontario and the East, and gives evidence of a thorough acquaintance with human nature.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

Germany May Become Involved in the Dispute—A Closed Season Will be One of the Subjects Discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Sir Charles Tupper is expected here very shortly to arrange with Mr. Blaine the Behring's Sea difficulties. It can be stated that while all legal questions of law involved will be referred to an arbitrator, the more important question of a closed season for seals will be discussed by Messrs. Tupper and Blaine themselves. It is expected a closed season of five years will be agreed upon and that not only Behring's Sea, but even several degrees of latitude into the Pacific may also be closed. It is the intention to endeavor to join the signature of Russia, Japan and Germany, all of which nations have interests there, to the agreement reached. For arbitration of the legal questions, the president of the French republic or of the Swiss republic have been named.

Germany may become involved in the controversy. Capt. Ferry of the sealer Sayward, arrived here a few days ago to confer with the British minister and give him such information as may aid him in the negotiations with Secretary Blaine.

Capt. Ferry expressed any proposition which is calculated to prohibit and pending and spare the British Government too but it subjects to refrain from taking seals during certain seasons, and as a Crown is also restrained. He claims that, in addition to the United States and British sealers, a number of German vessels take seals in Behring's sea and therefore all nations should be restrained from taking seals during the breeding season.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Victoria Branch of the British and Foreign Association.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held last night in St. Andrew's church; and, although the attendance was small, the interest manifested was considerable. Mr. Williams presided and one of the platform with him were a number of prominent clergymen and others. After the singing of a hymn, Rev. Dr. Reid read an appropriate scriptural selection and offered the opening prayer. The chairman having made a few well timed remarks as to the work of the Society all over the world, Mr. J. B. Chantrell read the secretary and treasurer's report for 1891. "In presenting you with a report of the work of our local branch of the Bible Society, I have in the first place to congratulate you on the fact that, through the means adopted by the committee, the interest in the great work in which we are engaged—the sending of the Holy Scriptures to all men in their own language through the agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society—continues unabated in our midst. Greater, in fact, far greater returns could be realized but for the fact that sectarian jealousy, even in such a work as this, prevents some in joining hand in hand with their fellow believers in laboring for the one great end—or what should be the one great end of all who profess and call themselves Christians—even the glorifying of our Heavenly Father and the bringing of all into subjection to Him through a saving knowledge of His love. This thing causing the processions were unlawful; discontinued marching in the processions, and had discouraged others in taking part.

His Lordship, in passing judgment said that no reasonable man could doubt that the processions were unlawful; directly...

The total amount of our collections last year was $229.60; while this year it is, so far as returns show, $238.15, with the "Pandora Avenue Methodist Church to be heard from. The subscription will be sent along in a few days. The various churches give the following returns:

The First Presbyterian Church	$61.95
St. John's Andrew Church	36.00
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	75.50
The Gorge Road Methodist Church	42.25
The Reformed Episcopal Church	45.00
	$236.10
Miscellaneous	2.05
	$238.15

Other subscriptions may yet come forward before we close our account for the year, which we shall now do in a few days, as it has to be in Toronto by the end of this month. Our local expenses have been heavy, mainly owing to our having issued a circular this year, which was placed in the various churches on the third and fourth Sundays in February. Our expenses have been some $50. These, of course, are taken out of gross subscriptions and from what may be collected at the close of this meeting. Any who contribute now may, of course, if they so desire, place their donation as a subscription; in which case, they will please give their names.

The gross receipts from our books by sale In the depository during the year has been about $163.90; 813 books having been sold in addition to that some 800 part of Chinese Scripture. The free grants made in our depository here have been a quantity of Chinese Scripture translations donated to parties interested in Chinese missions. We have not engaged in any colportage work during the year; past experience having shown that there is no call for work of such a nature here, without it be amongst our Chinese or foreign element in our midst. Our main efforts must be directed to the making of the existence of our depository as widely known as possible, and to the securing of the interest of as many supporters as we can, in order that our yearly donation may steadily increase. To further this end I would particularly request all who take an interest in this work to obtain from the Depository, 44 Fort street, the "Monthly Reporter," of the British and Foreign Bible Society, also its annual report. The former can be obtained for 25 cents a year and the latter for 50 cents. Both of these publications are full of most interesting matter, and to secure them for your selves and to recommend them to others would largely tend to keep alive and to increase an interest in the work. The formation of a ladies' auxiliary in each church to forward this particular branch of the work would also, I think, be most useful in its results. In concluding my report, my friends, I would say that in honoring God's word we honor Him, and the promise is, "Them that honor Me, I will honor." Let us then honor God by perservering in the diffusion of His written word.

Rev. C. E. Dobbs moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Piller, and carried.

After the singing of a hymn, Rev. Mr. McLeod proposed the following list for office bearers for the year:

President—Dr. Milne.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Chantrell.
Depository—McConnan.
Committee—Dr. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Rev. P. McG; Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. Reid; First Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. Fraser; Mr. R. E. Redfall; Gorge Road Methodist Church, Rev. J. H. White, Mr. R. Shakespeare; Pandora Street Methodist Church, Rev. Coverdale Watson, Mr. Wm. Munsie; St. John's Anglican Church, Rev. H. Saunders; Reformed Episcopal Church, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Mr. S. Williams; Chinese Mission, Rev. J. E. Gardner; Christ Church Cathedral, Mr. John Ward.

The motion was seconded by Rev. Mr. McRae and carried.

Rev. Coverdale Watson moved, seconded by Rev. Dr. Reid : "That this meeting desire to express its hearty sympathy with the work of the Bible Society; that it rejoices in the signs of increasing interest in the good work throughout the province, and pledges itself to further the work of this branch by every means in its power."

Rev. Mr. Watson, in the course of his speech eloquently eulogized the Bible as the thoughts of the heart of God, made available and translated into the thoughts of our minds. He specially dwelt upon the manner in which the history that this bible contained and the teachings it in culcated were corroborated by the latest archeological discoveries until unlike the ancient discovery there had been found men to stand up and defend it upon the grounds of pure reason against all the forces that had been brought to bear against it. It had been amply demonstrated to be historically and prophetically true, while Christians knew it to be doctrinally and ethically true. The Bible was right when it declared man to be a fallen creature, who could not be raised to the holy and true if by the "presence of God but by a complete revolution. "Ye must be born again."

After a vote of thanks to the retiring president, the Doxology was pronounced and the meeting dispersed.

SHOT, SHELL AND FIRE.

Frightful Scene at the Bombardment of Pisagua—Slaughter of Innocents.

Women and Children Trampled Upon by Men in Their Wild Flight for Safety.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A letter received in this city to-day describes the frightful scene during the bombardment of Pisagua, Chili.

It appears that the cruisers Esmeralda and Blanco began bombarding the town at 10 a.m., and kept it up for six hours. A perfect shower of shot and shell fell upon the town.

On every side men and women were running wildly about. Men trampled over the women and children in their mad endeavor to seek safety in the upper part of the town. Little children ran about crying for their mothers, and more than one was felled to the ground by the frantic grenade. Women seeking a place of safety were seen to throw up their hands and, staggering, fall dead. Dead bodies riddled with shot lay everywhere.

About 2 p.m. the two cruisers moved in more toward the town and began shelling the heights. Then there was a rush for the mountains. Like a herd of wild steers which were stampeded the people ran. Mothers struggled with the men and fought like tigers. Children and babes were smothered or crushed to death in the mad rush, and all the time the pitiless guns were sending forth their shower of grape.

At times 20 or 30 people would go down at a single volley. Some would rise and keep on running with the blood streaming from their wounds and finally sink to the ground exhausted from the loss of blood, only to be torn and mangled by the constant hail of grape and shot.

"Suddenly the cry of "fire" was heard, and the flames appeared wrapping their forked tongues around houses after house. The wounded had to escape.

When the fire from the cruisers ceased, about 4 p. m., two-thirds of the town was destroyed, and nothing remained of Pisagua but a mass of ruins.

The number of dead has not yet been ascertained positively, but it is believed to be about 2,000.

The commander of the Blanco came ashore, and seeing the frightful havoc the fire had done, and listening to the groans of the wounded and dying, the tears trickled down his cheeks and he returned to his ship at once.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Salmon Canning Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The steamer Jeanie left to-day, for the salmon canneries on Prince William Sound and Cook's Inlet, Alaska. She took, in addition to the Chinese canning men, a number of fishermen to work at the Pacific Steam Whaling Co.'s cannery on the Sound. The steamer of the Pacific cannery and Whaling company have agreed to pay the fishers $20 per month, 10 cents for each salmon and 3 cents for red salmon caught. Speaking of the outlook for the coming season's pack in Alaskan waters, one of the canneryment said:

"The various companies operating at Karluk and other points in South-west Alaska are all combined this year. They will put it about one-half or perhaps two-thirds of the pack season's. At present there is hardly any first-class fish on first hands, only a large lot of salmon left unused being a lot packed as silver salmon that proved to be too white to suit the market. As Karluk all of the packers are to pay the fishermen out of a common fund, and the fish caught are to be divided among the canners according to the capacity of the establishments. The present season will have to be remunerative as the high prices paid for tin plate and other canning material require profitable returns to keep the concerns going."

Big Jewel Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—When the Australia, which arrived to-day, was 24 hours from Honolulu, one of the passengers missed $3,000 worth of jewelry. All the articles were in a small hand satchel the night the steamer left Honolulu, but the next morning they were gone. Among the missing articles were one pair diamond earrings, one pair emerald earrings, one pair filigree bracelets, four diamond shirt buttons, 200 opals, some of them very large; one black opal, $200 in $10 gold pieces, one double setter and two glass eyes. The sufferer is J. M. Samayo, ex-president of Guatemala.

The Suit for Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—On February 18th last the ships St. Helensburg and Albyn were in collision and both were considerably damaged. The suit by the owners of the Albyn sued the Helensburg for $2,500, the amount of damages sustained by the Albyn during the collision.

A Large Secession.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The five masted schooner Governor Ames arrived from Baltimore this morning after a passage of 142 days. She has 3,000 tons of coal consigned to John Rosenfeld & Son. The Ames is the largest sailor that ever entered this port.

Admiral Brown's Flagship.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Acting Rear-Admiral Brown has determined to transfer his flag from the Charleston to the San Francisco. The Charleston was never intended to be a flagship, and everyone in naval circles knew the change would be made to the San Francisco as soon as the latter was ready for sea. The San Francisco will be afloat in about ten days, when the change will be made.

The Caroline Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The latest news from the Caroline Islands shows a revolt of fighting between the natives and the Spanish troops. They attacked the latter unawares and killed ninety Spaniards, including soldiers and civilians.

The King.

SACRAMENTO, March 17.—Jim Hall, the Australian middleweight, went to have boxed four rounds with Charley Turner, the colored champion of Stockton, at this midnight. Turner backed out the afternoon; he feared Hall would knock him out.