# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 12, 1890.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SMYTHE, } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada)..... $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per week if delivered..... 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States.... $ 2 00
Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising intended for regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.00, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.


## A MINERS' PETITION.

We clipped the following petition from the last number of the Kootenay Star:

The petition of the undersigned, residents of the Southern portion of West Kootenay District, showeth:

That your petitioners are engaged in or following occupations dependent on mining, an industry which, if not hampered by unwise legislation, will upbuild this section, making it in time second to none in the province in either population or wealth.

That at the last session of the Legislative Assembly much of the legislation affecting the mining interests was unwise, in that it has a tendency to promote litigation—that bane to speedy and successful mine development.

That while the granting of 200,000 acres of land to the Columbia and Kootenay Railway Company may not be unwise in itself, the construction placed on the act by the railway company, and acquiesced in by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, is the cause of much apprehension to your petitioners, in that the railway company has claimed, and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works seem fit to reserve four mile square blocks of land wholly mineral in character.

That the land is mineral in character is evidenced by the number of locations recorded before the passage of the act granting the aforesaid 200,000 acres to the railway company—and as proof that many of these locations are within the boundaries of blocks reserved, your petitioners respectfully cite blocks 5, 10 and 11:

Block 5 includes the township of Nelson, extending four miles southward from the outlet or river. Within its boundaries are some twenty mineral claims, several of them located as early as 1887. In this block are also a number of convenient mill sites, which, under section 66A of the Mineral Act, may be acquired from the crown by free miners or mining companies. Block 5 also includes within its boundaries 160 acre purchases made by H. Anderson, J. F. Hume, J. F. Fell, Joshua Davies, A. W. Vowell, H. S. Mason, a pre-emption by J. D. Townley, and a timber limit acquired by M. S. Davys. It will be thus seen that of the 10,240 acres in the block, the title to fully 3,000 is alienated either by direct purchase, pre-emption, timber lease or recorded mineral claims.

Block 10 covers Hot Springs mining district, a tract of land wholly unfit for other than mining purposes. Within its limits are 300 recorded mineral claims, or a total of 6,000 acres. That the land included in this block has not at any time since 1884 been considered non-mineral in character is proven by the fact that the chief commissioner of lands and works has, since that year, invariably refused application for purchase of land in that neighborhood, basing his refusal on the fact that the lands being mineral were not open for purchase. The townsite of Ainsworth, acquired by its present owner in 1883, is also included within block 10.

Block 11 covers what is locally known as the "Hendryx camp," and probably does not contain within its limits 50 acres of land suitable for cultivation. A number of mineral locations have been made within its supposed boundaries, one of them being developed into a valuable mine, on which expensive machinery has been placed.

The land included in blocks 10 and 11 is not valuable for other than mining purposes, and ownership to its surface rights should not be allowed to be acquired in other than the usual way, that is by the location and working of the usual sized mineral claims.

Other blocks could be mentioned, within the boundaries of which are navigable rivers, as well as lands already occupied by purchase and preemption, more notably block 12 on the outlet or river one mile west of Kootenay lake, and block 13, on the Columbia river at the mouth of Trail creek. In none of the 5 blocks mentioned above can the government find 10,240 acres of unalienated land on which to base the issuance of a land warrant, and the act specifies that no warrants (except 1 for 5,440 acres) shall be issued for a less amount.

Your petitioners are in the belief that the railway company, in locating the above mentioned blocks, had but a single object in view in acquiring store right on lakes, rivers and creeks—that is, in order to monopolize the carrying trade of the district by exacting high tolls from competitors for all landing privileges.

Your petitioners are also in the belief that what lands yet remain unalienated in 5, 10 and 11, should only be acquired under the provisions of the mineral or pre-emption acts.

Among the many serious objections to the granting of mineral lands to the railway company is the unsettled question of the ownership of base ores in unpatented claims—a question certain to cause much expensive litigation before it is finally settled; and your petitioners are of opinion that one of the objects of the railroad company in endeavoring to get possession of this known mineral land is to lay claim to all base ores and metals which may be found hereafter on unpatented claims, and by vexatious law suits endeavor to obtain possession of such ores and metals. Many of your petitioners have also resided in this portion of the district long previous to the time its value as a mineral country became generally known—and by their perseverance alone has the valuable mineral discoveries been made.

We, therefore, strongly protest against the handing over to a railroad company of the remainder of the unrecorded known mineral lands in this section.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the reserve on all blocks heretofore regarded as mineral lands, and the sale thereof refused on that account, together with the reserves on all blocks having within their boundaries either mineral locations, pre-emptions, timber limits, or purchased tracts, be withdrawn and canceled, as being set apart contrary to the letter and spirit of the act, and that the Government absolutely refuse to alienate any lands under said act other than in 4-mile square blocks which will not include within their boundaries a recorded mineral claim, or pre-emption, or purchased tract, or timber limit, or navigable stream.

## INTERIOR NEWS.

(From the Inland Sentinel and Kootenay Star.)

The bright cold, days of the past week have made the lovers of skating in Kamloops keep a keen look-out for ice. The little lake on the reserve is frozen over, and is now strong enough for safe skating.

The returns sent in to the Grand Lodge of the Independent order of Good Templars shows that the Kamloops lodge, during the past quarter, has made greater progress than any other lodge in the province.

The steamer Dispatch started from Sproat last week, Wednesday, November 26, and was five days getting to a point 12 miles below Revelstoke, where a full load of returning railroad laborers, some 40 to 50, left her and walked in.

Mr. Marpole is having a scow constructed, this week, 10x35 feet, which will be fully loaded with C. P. R. freight for Sproat. The increasing cold weather, the last few days, is making the river lower and navigation more difficult.

Geo. H. Gislingham, arrested by Detective Devlin at North Bend, was brought before Jas. McIntosh and Wentworth F. Wood, J's. P., charged with two offences, of breaking into a bonded car, and of stealing a ride on the C.P.R. from Port Arthur to North Bend. A penalty of $37 was imposed on the prisoner, and in default of payment he was committed to jail for two months and ten days.

The mail route for the winter to Kootenay Lake is open, as will appear from the following advice to Postmaster Wells from P. O. Inspector Fletcher: "Commencing on Thursday, the 4th inst., mails will be despatched for Sproat, Nelson, Ainsworth, &c., in a closed bag from Victoria via Marcus, Wash., and the mails for these places will be closed at Victoria every Wednesday at midnight until further notice.

## CATCHING GULF WHALES.

### Capt. Williams' Scheme to Turn Black Whale to Profitable Account.

Capt. Williams is a man of vast experience and many original devices. One of these he is now engaged in perfecting, which bids fair to be a profitable investment. There seem always to be opportunities of utilizing the natural products ready at hand, which almost every one would discard as useless, by which fortunes have been realized, and Capt. Williams seems to have hit upon one of these. His scheme is no less than devising a plan of capturing the black whales so abundant in the Gulf beyond Bowen Island and near Howe Sound. He has purchased a schooner of about 15 tons burden to help carry on the operations. He already owns the swift little tug Egremont, and with these acting in conjunction he hopes to turn the leviathans of the inland waters into a source of revenue. The schooner has been fitted up with bomb guns provided with explosive cartridges for killing the animals. With this vessel he will cruise in the waters the whales most frequent, and having shot one, with the tug he proposes to secure hold of it before it sinks and haul it to shore, where the blubber can be taken out and rendered. Yesterday, he left for Howe Sound to build shacks and fit up the apparatus for treating the prizes taken. The guns are of quite a size and of peculiar construction, while the cartridges are somewhat expensive, coming at about $8 or $10 each.

The whales of the Gulf are not very large and will not be dangerous to a craft of the size to be used by Capt. Williams, nevertheless, each will yield about 200 barrels of oil, not very costly, perhaps, but of a high enough price that, considering the capital invested and the risk taken, will make the business a fairly successful one. Capt. Williams will set out next week to put to the test this somewhat novel idea.—Vancouver World.


### New Free From Pain.

MR. FRANK PALMER, of Winona, Ont., says: "I have been troubled with lame back for about six months, then thought I would try Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which cured me. Am now free from all pains and recommend Yellow Oil very highly.

### In the Far West.

AWAY West in British Columbia, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is known and valued highly, as at home in Toronto. Miss Eleanor Pope, of Port Hasler, B.C., says: "For sore throat, coughs, croup, bruises etc., Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best thing I have ever used."


## ARCHITECTURAL MATTERS.

### Suggestions as to What is Wanted to Improve the Appearance of the City and be Beneficial.

### Substantiality, Good Taste and Good Ventilation to be Secured—Vulgar Ornamentation to be Avoided.

Some little time ago there appeared in THE COLONIST a summary of suggestions, the result of enquiries made by a member of the staff, on the subject of the business buildings of the city, and what the exigencies of the situation demand from a utilitarian as well as architectural point of view. Further inquiries have since been instituted, and it is likely that the following may prove of interest. There can be no question that Victoria is on the eve of great progression. In most rising and growing cities—notably in the States—those contemplating the erection of buildings pay special attention to the fact, that the better their buildings, and the greater the conveniences and arrangements in connection therewith, so much the greater their ultimate revenue will be. They have also an eye to the city they dwell in, with an earnest desire to keep beautifying it, not only because of their proper pride in the place they call their home, but, from the natural sentiment of pride in their own belongings.

There are many things to be taken into consideration by those who contemplate building.

The first thing is to use the amount of money they intend to invest, to the greatest advantage, with a due regard to durability, convenience and beauty. As regards the latter, it is a great mistake to think that because a building may appear beautiful in design, it must also be expensive. Good taste, a true knowledge of effect, a sense of harmony, are all attributes which may be brought into play without any lavish expenditure. To effect this, there must be good choice made in the selection of an architect. Victoria is known to be more solidly wealthy than almost any of the adjacent cities, but most people seem contented if after a building has been erected for them they merely receive a financial gain and therefore pay but little attention to the details connected with building operations.

A moderate sum of money judiciously expended will go further and produce greater effects than a larger sum carelessly or ignorantly laid out.

Before building the property owner should make up his mind, however much experience he may have had in such matters, that a man, properly and thoroughly educated, must know much more than one who has not made the same subject his constant study?

It is often thought sufficient to employ an ordinary builder and let him either build after some other design already erected, or after some picture taken from one of the many books got up for this purpose. Much cheaper and more satisfactory in the end would it be to have employed a thorough architect. A architect has to work hard and faithfully if he is a thoroughly conscientious man. Therefore, he is not to be blamed if he will not be beaten down in his price, and no thorough architect will allow this.

Build substantially. Some architects and builders are so anxious to secure work that strength and durability are quite a secondary consideration. Especially should the foundation work be of the most thorough nature. As far as consistent with the money to be expended the building should be made as near a "fire proof" as possible. What the insurance men call A1 fire proof construction is too expensive for the ordinary class of buildings, but there are what is called slow burning construction and other ways whereby the risk from fire may be greatly limited. In the ordinary and every day style of building care can always be exercised, such as the construction and placing of flues, the proximity of timber to the latter, the finish of roofing and many other matters that will naturally suggest themselves to the careful and painstaking designer. It is often beyond the means, or the immediate wishes of the proprietor, to erect a building more than two, or, at least, three storeys in height; but is it not advisable to build the walls of such dimensions that additional height may be obtained at any time such space may be in demand.

A business designed with an eye to artistic effect; with pleasing proportions and possessing good "lines," is always far more pleasing—especially when constructed with suitable material of a legitimate character, carefully considered—than when merely dependent on a vulgar profusion of ornaments of tawdry design, produced in materials entirely unsuited to the style or purpose of the building. Facility in meretricious effects is the method with many designers. Even in many well known structures there would be great improvements could they be stripped of a great portion of their superfluous ornamentations which so often detract from their appearance. These points should be carefully considered before putting up an edifice which is intended, not only to add to the personal advantage but to be an accessory in the development of our city. Nothing is so attractive as fine style to the visitor or to those intending to settle, or invest their money in any city, as when the streets are adorned with structures of suitable character and pleasing appearance. This question of decoration also applies to the interior of buildings. In most cases good, substantial and well designed detail is far preferred to a mass of vulgar or profuse ornamentation which is generally only deceiving to the vulgar, uneducated eye.

The greatest care should be ever exercised in regard to the sanitary arrangements of any building; more particularly to buildings erected in close proximity to where many people are daily congregated in great numbers for hours together. Ventilation is also a matter often passed by with too little consideration. People generally strive to be particular in this respect when building churches, theatres or public buildings, but how little do they think of the proper ventilation of office buildings, stores or general mercantile structures. If an architect has sole management of the work he should be most careful in his selection of the plumbers to be employed, ever mindful of the fact that the lowest tender is not always the most desirable one. Victoria has an efficient building inspector. Let him be encouraged in every way to carry out his duties and privileges to the utmost, and let us all (especially those about to build) unite in trying to build up in the future a city that may be justly proud of her architectural beauty and worth.

## TRADE AND BARTER.

TO THE EDITOR:—In writing about the practice of grocers, pedlars, tallymen, &c., taking the farmers' butter and eggs, &c., and giving only groceries and what not in return, I asked whether any one could see any difference between a silver dollar and a bottle of whisky received in exchange for it, or between a couple of pounds of butter exchanged for a pound of tea. Grocers and others, as a rule, do not give money in exchange for dairy products. They exchange a perishable article for one of similar character, whereas if they gave silver they would be giving an imperishable one—one that had done its duty and ready to do it again. Does the silver dollar increase in value to the extent of what it is each time exchanged for? No; a dollar is a dollar currency, but it can be exchanged over and over again for ever, whereas the couple of pounds of butter or two dozen of eggs cannot. The dollar can be hoarded, the perishable articles cannot. There are at least three million dollars' worth of ordinary, nay necessary, articles of food consumed annually by the citizens of Victoria alone, but no one will pretend to say that there are three millions of dollars in circulation at one time for this purpose.

A few years ago all the coast trade of this country was carried on by means of barter, "pro pelle cutem." The sellers of perishable articles received in exchange others of the same character, but those who had too many of these exchanged for less decaying things, such as pearl buttons, "coppers," ornaments and in the interior "Hiquas." These were tokens of riches—"capital." In course of time some traders thought they could do better by paying money to the Indians for their perishable articles, and so, in due course, everyone had to follow suit, and the supplies of Indian industry became greater. Now, the Indians are paid in gold for their salmon, peltries, labor and what not. The gold and silver created new wants and desires, and these have caused the Indians to become a much more industrious, productive and profitable people. They can sell all they want to produce, and hoard the money, which they could not have done had they still been paid in blankets, paint, looking-glasses, and so forth, not exchangeable excepting among themselves. The result is, the Indians now are well off, use clothing, have better houses, good manufactured furniture, and other useful articles, and not unfrequently buy, whilst still living, carved heraldic tombstones, costing two or three hundred dollars apiece! Money has made them industrious, because with this money they can buy whatever suits their fancy—they have an inducement for exertion. White men and Indians bear a very great resemblance to each other, and are very much governed by the same motive power.

Can any one even suppose that the Indians would catch the same amount of salmon, etc., if they had still to be paid for them in blankets, shirts, and pearl buttons? Barter may be very profitable to the trader, but it is very demoralizing in every way, to the producer.

Pay them, the dairyman, in money instead of goods, and the stimulus will soon be seen in an increased supply, and others seeing the prosperity or well doing will be induced to enter into similar pursuits, and thus increase the number of productive agriculturists. The dairymen and tillers of the soil, like indians and others, want other articles beside mere groceries, doubtless desire well furnished houses; clothing for themselves and families, and a hundred other comforts, great and small, and the produce of their labor to be paid in cash; with barter and cross accounts no one knows how he stands.

Let it be here distinctly understood, that I do not refer to Victoria grocers in particular, because the barter system maintains, wherever agriculturists, but particularly dairymen, exist.

Does the dollar lying before me represent the butter or labor of one cow or one man? No it may represent the labor of a thousand men or a thousand pounds of butter, depending altogether upon the number of times it has been exchanged. THE MORE OFTEN IT HAS BEEN EXCHANGED IN THE COUNTRY THE BETTER FOR THE COUNTRY.

Imagine even fifty thousand dollars, the proceeds of dairy produce only, bought by Victorians from neighbouring settlers, circulating in the districts adjoining, what a rousing effect it would have. Then Victorians generally would feel the benefit. Depend upon it, the way to get settlers is to encourage those who have settled. It is the duty, as it is to the interest, of the citizens to do so, and it is high time there was a much more intimate and mutually profitable connection between them and the country people than heretofore. It would appear to be beneficial to the citizens and dairymen alike, were the corporation to supply a comfortable building for the use of the dairymen to sell exclusively the products of resident dairymen, fruiterers, etc., not charging them any rent whatever for the use of the building. To charge rent would be equal to the evil of middlemen, whether they be pedlars, tally-men, commission agents or others. Such a free building would not do any harm to the general trader, seeing that many farmers, even now, have regular customers, such as hotels and private individuals. Please remember every dollar's worth raised in the country is so much created gold—gold that can be created yearly by husbandry. Remember the millions sent out of the country for articles we can and ought to raise ourselves. Set to work and see whether it can be preserved to the country. Let there be life. The settlement of the country depends upon our own exertions and our encouragement of the settlers now present. There has been too much calling upon the Government—too much Government; it has destroyed self-exertion! Jove helps those who, at least, try to help themselves.

J. S. HELMCKEN.

## THE SEALING QUESTION.

### Agent Tingle's Report Trips Secretary Blaine—The British Minister Quotes it.

### The Secretary of State Taken Back By Official Statements that Seals are Multiplying.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7.—The words of the president touching our rights in Alaska, as stated in his recent message, have provoked a semi-official reply from Her Majesty's government. This reply indicates that the British are not disposed to yield a single item in their present claim as opposed to ours. Mr. Blaine's message, touching the subject in the dispute between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain in the Behring's Sea was sent to the Senate last summer. It covers all communications and correspondence since March 4, 1889. A careful study of this document discloses a very remarkable state of affairs, and one that calls for prompt ventilation and the swiftest exposs by our own government. The revelations are directly in line with the statements made three days ago.

In the first place, Mr. Blaine, under date of January 22, 1890, addresses an elaborate and elegantly prepared statement to the British minister. In some respects the letter of Mr. Blaine is perhaps as perfect and able a paper as was ever written, but it has a very unfortunate sequel. Blaine, in this communication, does not, as so many assume, insist upon the doctrine of the mare clausum, but he takes up the doctrine of "contra bonos mores," declaring that we are doing no damage to seal life up there; that, on the other hand, we are encouraging and vastly fostering their protection and perpetuation. The British, on the other hand, are destroying it by permitting their people to kill seals in the open waters of Behring sea. Blaine makes a pointed and elegant declaration in favor of his position.

On March 9, 1890, Sir Julian Pauncefote replies to Mr. Blaine in an extremely courteous letter, containing an elaborate and positive contradiction of Blaine's charge, taken directly from official records of the treasury departments, filed there by sworn agents on the seal islands of Alaska. In other words, while Blaine insists that the British during the last four or five years have been ruining the sealing interests there, these treasury agents in sworn statements from 1882 to January 25, 1889, declare that the seals are increasing; that they are more numerous than ever before, and that they have vastly increased over the figures given in the elaborate monograph prepared by Mr. Elliott sixteen years ago.

Blaine's head was placed in the yoke, and never ever so hard he could not jump over the barriers erected by treasury agents whose motives cannot be fathomed. It is well to note here that the correspondence of the British government been carried on in the light of subsequent reports and figures now in the possession of the state department, Blaine's position would have been entirely tenable, and there would have been no doubt as to the ultimate success of the negotiations. But the British government went still further, for they quoted Elliott as having said in 1874 that he did not believe then that there ever would be an increase in the number of seals over the figures which he gave in his monographs, and expressed the opinion that it remained to could have control over these animals during the whole season they might be increased in number, just as cattle on a stock breeding farm. The British minister also quotes Special Treasury Agent George R. Tingle who stated under oath to the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries late in the fall of 1888, reiterating again in the winter of 1889, that, in spite of Elliott's declarations, in spite of poachers and their work, the seals are now more than double in number over what they were in Elliott's time, sixteen years ago. Tingle grew quite angry at Elliott's assumption.

The British minister presented in this answer twenty-five solid pages of citations from treasury agents' official testimony and writings during the last four or five years, which completely deny the truth of Blaine's charge. Now, what could Blaine say to them? He did not attempt to say anything. He simply could not. He makes another effort to unload this heavy burden, for he knows then it was a burden, perhaps, as well as he does now. Under date of June 4, 1890, Mr. Blaine ventures to break the force of the British rejoinder, and concluded the communication with the following:

"I observe that you quote Treasury Agent George R. Tingle in your dispatch of April 30 as showing that, notwithstanding the depredations of marauders, the total number of seals has increased in Behring sea. The rude mode of estimating the total number can readily lead to mistakes, and other agents have differed from Mr. Tingle."

Mr. Blaine, in this statement, asks the British government to discredit the sworn agent of the treasury department, and then unfortunately proceeds to say in the next sentence: "Having introduced Mr. Tingle, who has very extensive knowledge touching the seals in Behring sea, as well as the habits of Canadian marauders, I trust you will not discredit his testimony. Then Blaine proceeds to cite Tingle's statement of the destruction done by Canadian marauders, as though he were now a competent witness, and entirely forgetful of the fact that he (Blaine) had declared him an incompetent witness in the preceding paragraph. "It is small wonder now, in this amazing light of correspondence, that the English refused to believe Mr. Blaine when he is emphatically discredited by his own witnesses. They have every right to believe that Blaine knows nothing himself about the extent of the injury done. He never has been there, and never has seen it. They have the right to believe that the wishes of a private corporation are using Mr. Blaine to bluff them out from the field in which they are doing no injury whatsoever, according to the sworn statement of the United States officers in charge of those interests on the ground itself.

Therefore, up to the 30th of June, 1890, the situation, in so far as Mr. Blaine's claim is concerned, is highly ludicrous. Now, however, the administration is in possession of the report of his own sworn agents for the current year, covering the whole business and especially full of detail. The report is nearly ready of Mr. Elliott, who was sent under a special act of Congress to examine into every phase of the question.

Mr. Elliott declines to be interviewed, but it is learned from another source that he stoutly insists upon the propriety of our government at once purging itself of the misinformation now filed in the archives of the treasury department, that the seals are on the verge of extermination, and that he has abundant proof of it; that the government should at once stop all killing of seals on each side, and frankly acknowledge that it has been deceived by bogus reports into re-leasing the islands at a vastly increased figure, whereas, had it known the truth it knows it now, no such re-leasing would have been made; that the English be invited to select two or more of their best and fairest men to go at once to these islands next summer and view the wreck and ruin which he (Mr. Elliott) has seen this year; that the English cannot be expected to suddenly disbelieve the sworn statements of the treasury agents, which immediately precede this report of Mr. Elliott; that it is the only manly course to pursue, since the bogus reports had deceived not only us, but the English as well.

Sir Julian Pauncefote says that if Her Majesty's government has any proof of the real danger of extermination of these seals it will at once co-operate with ours to prevent it. Now the proper course is to ask the British to see for themselves the truth of what Elliott declares.

In summing up it is easy to see how Mr. Blaine has been misled throughout the controversy, and how he has strengthened his position with later reports, though he will have to submit the matter to examination and arbitration.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

### Death of a Pastor.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Dec. 8.—While preaching to a large congregation at the East Millstone Reformed Church, last night, Pastor Rev. Dr. J. P. Strong said "A man might fall as lazy as a star from the heavens." The next instant his face turned ashy pale, he clutched wildly at the pulpit for support, and then dropped on the floor in a fit of apoplexy. The horrified congregation was spell-bound for a moment. Then the cooler one's rushed to the prostrate pastor and raised him from the floor. He was taken home and died this morning. He was about sixty years of age and leaves a wife and four grown daughters.

### Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—J. Pierpont Morgan has invited the presidents of all the railroads west of Chicago to meet at his home in this city on the 15th inst., to discuss the railroad situation, with a view of reviewing the "presidents' agreement."

### A Barbed Wire Trust.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8.—A largely attended meeting of representatives of the barbed wire manufacturers of the United States is being held at the Wellington hotel in this city. J. W. Gates, representing the St. Louis wire works, called the meeting in circular letters about two weeks ago, requesting the attendance of barbed wire manufacturers themselves or their representatives, as it would be a most important meeting. When asked the object of the meeting to-day, Gates replied: "There is no use lying to your reporters. It is an attention to put prices on barbed wire of one cent per pound and form a trust, and we are going right at it in a business-like manner." The meeting is being held behind closed doors, and its details cannot be ascertained at present.

### Pugilistic Notes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A special cable to the Police Gazette to-day says there is no probability of a fistic encounter between Frank Slavin and Jim Corbett at New Orleans. Slavin will not leave England but will fight any man for the championship of the world in Spain or France.

### Murder at Sea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The four-masted British ship Buckingham arrived here from Dundee, Scotland, to-day, in charge of First Mate Christie, her captain, Peter Lyall, having been murdered at sea by the ship's cook. On Oct. 12, when two days out, the captain reprimanded the cook, a Lascar, for negligence. Later in the day a storm arose, and the crew were sent aloft, when the cook went into the officers' cabin, where the captain was alone, and stabbed him four times with a sheath knife. The mate, soon afterwards, went into the cabin and found the cook standing over the captain's dead body, with the knife still in his hand. The cook was put in irons, and, to-day, turned over to the Brooklyn police. The British consul was notified of the murder.

### Mrs. Miller Discharged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Cornelia V. E. Miller, who was charged with receiving the sum of $132,000 alleged to have been embezzled by the firm of J. H. Field & Co., of London, and whose extradition was sought by the British consul, was discharged to-day by U. S. Commissioner Shields.

### King Kalakaua Going South.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—King Kalakaua plans, on Monday next, to go south, and expects to be at the Corona hotel, San Diego, on Christmas Day. The dispatches note that Mr. Carter, Hawaiian minister to the United States, is on his way west to greet the King. The meeting, according to those versed in Hawaiian affairs, is for more important purposes than simply welcoming his majesty. The story that the King is here to discuss a proposition to annex the islands to this country, is ridiculed as nonsense by local merchants familiar with matters at the islands. That annexation may come in time, this gentleman concedes, but at the present moment it would have no show. The King has not the power, if he desired, to bargain off his kingdom. It must come by legislative enactment, and no legislator would dare suggest at the present time any such scheme. It would cause a popular native uprising. The Americans now have everything their own way at the islands, and it is only a matter of time when they will ask to be annexed. Just now the matter of reciprocity is the subject of timely interest. The McKinley bill and the proposed amendment to abrogate the treaty will leave the Hawaiian sugar planters in a bad position. They would be glad enough if it were feasible to have annexation now for it would give them the sugar bounty by which our producers will now be helped. It is very likely that a discussion of this matter and the proposed amendments before Congress is one object of Mr. Carter's conference with the king, not annexation. For certainly that is out of the question.

### Teemer Wants to Row Peterson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—John Teemer, the champion oarsman, has deposited $800 to bind a match with Henry Peterson for any amount from $500 upwards. Teemer will concede the local man five seconds start in three miles, the race to take place not later than March 1.

### Suit for Seamen's Wages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—A libel was filed in the U. S. district court this morning against the American schooner Vine, by Frank Lovat and Jno. Nash, who were seamen aboard the vessel. Lovett shipped at Tacoma on November 14th, and Nash became a member of the crew ten days later at Port Townsend. Each was to receive $30 per month wages, and both the defendants allege they had never been paid what was coming to them, except $2 each advance money. They claim that the owners of the vessel owe them money, and they want the court to order it paid.

### Damages Against the Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The trial of the action brought by M. W. Craig to recover $50,000 from the Southern Pacific Co., for personal injuries, was concluded this morning, the jury awarding a verdict in favor of Craig, and assessing damages at $10,000. The injured man was employed on the Southern Pacific railroad as brakeman, and the train on which he was running was derailed owing to an open switch and he had his spine injured, disabling him for life.

### Short in His Accounts.

PORTLAND, Ogn., Dec. 9.—C. L. Hamilton, better known as "Puck" Hamilton, has been missing for several days. Hamilton was the resident agent for the Pacific Rolling mills of San Francisco, and it is rumored he is minus $10,000 in his accounts.

### A Horrible Murder.

A HORRIBLE murder involving the loss of one life attracts greater attention than the thousands of deaths occurring annually from scrofula and bad blood. We want to attract attention to Burdock Blood Bitters, the proved and popular remedy for these forms of disease. It cures even old chronic obstinate cases which have defied all other treatment.


FRUIT GROWERS.

The Annual Meeting of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association will be held at the

Board of Trade Rooms, Vancouver

ON JANUARY 7 AND 8, 1891,

commencing at 3 o'clock p.m. on 7th. Some interesting papers will be read. All are invited to attend.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Sec.
Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 6, 1890. d&w 12-24-w-td

AGRICULTURAL BALL!

A GRAND BALL will be held in the

AGRICULTURAL HALL, SOUTH SAANICH,

ON DECEMBER 19TH,

by the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society. Tickets for gentlemen and ladies, $2. Refreshments will be provided by the ladies of the Committee. dec6-dw-td

APPLICATIONS

—FOR—

Licenses to Fish on the Fraser River

should be made to Thomas Mowat, Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia, not later than the first of April; and

LICENSES TO FISH ON THE SKEENA OR OTHER RIVERS, not later than the first of May.

Blank forms of application may be had from the Inspector.

JOHN TILTON,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

Fisheries Department,
Ottawa, 1st Dec., 1890. d11-tf

NOTICE—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act empowering the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to take and use lands required for carrying on the telegraph business authorized by its charter, and assuming the powers in other respects to those given to Companies incorporated under "The Telegraph Companies Act." w&d12w

SHOOTING MATCH

A Shooting Match will be held on 27th December, for Geese, Turkeys and Sucking Pigs, at the Royal Oak, Saanich Road.

d12-w-2t LOUIS DUVAL

LONG ESTABLISHED

—AND—

Lucrative Running Business

FOR SALE.

Water power Sawmill, Tract of Land, Mill Buildings, Houses, Wharf, complete Machinery, Store, Stock in trade, and Towing Steamer.

Full particulars, name of owner, location of property, annual profits and reasons for sale on application to

E. M. JOHNSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
37 Government St., Victoria.
Post Office Box 183. se27-2m d&w

NEW CIDER.

SAVORY & CO.

Are now making their annual supply of CIDER, and can fill orders for any quantity. Fresh made daily. Good for sauce, meat, puddings, Apple butter, etc. Can be obtained through most grocers. no2-tf