The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889. VOLUME XXXI NO. 9

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE,

America's Title to the Harbor of Pago Pago.

Official Correspondence on the Subject—The Deed of Transfer to the United States and other Documents.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Sherman laid before the Senate this afternoon from the Secretary of State a letter in relation to the title of the United States in the harbor of Pago Pago. It is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1889.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate:

DEAR SIR: Observing that the question of the rights of the United States at Pago Pago harbor, Samoa, is under discussion in the Senate, I enclose for such use as you may deem proper, a copy of the deed of transfer of the harbor to the United States in 1878, a copy of which was sent to the Navy Department at the time of its receipt here. With it are two notes of Mr. Goward, who was the United States commercial agent at that station, which are explanatory of the transfer. Very respectfully yours,

[Signed] E. F. BAYARD.

Following is the copy of a deed of transfer:—U. S. S. Adams (3rd rate), Harbor of Pago Pago, Aug. 5, 1878.

To whom it may concern. Be it known that we the undersigned, being duly authorized and empowered by the *tritma* and *faipule* of the Samoan government, do hereby, on this the 25th day of August, 1878, transfer to the government of the United States the privilege of using the port of Pago Pago and the shore thereof in accordance with the provisions of a treaty of friendship and comitere concluded at Waslington in the United States of America between the United States and Samoa on the 17th day of January, 1878.

Signed { TAIMUMA MA FAITUL. LAVEA. LAIATO. TUILAGI LATO.

Witness, GUSTAVUS GOWARD.

In his letter to the Secretary, dated January 31, 1889, Mr. Goward writes that this instrument might be regarded as transferring to the United States the title to the land. At the time he was not authorized or prepared to accept an absolute title in fee simple, not knowing how far the United States Government desired to proceed in the matter. For that reason the phraseology employed was that used in the treaty, leaving, thereby, the interpretation of it to the department. The appointment of commissioners was made at his request. Goat Island was selected as the place for raising the flag commemorating the event because it overlooked the entire harbor, with the intention of not confining the United States Government in its selection to any particular part of the shore as a coaling station during the period of ten years or more covered by the language of the treaty.

A message from the President transmitting correspondence on the Samoan question was received at the House this afternoon under date of February 1 (to-day). Count Arcovalley, the German Minister to the United States, under instructions from the German Chancellor, sent the following communication to Secretary Bayard:

When the state of war was declared against Mataafa the commander of the German squadron issued a proclamation by which foreigners established in Samoa were subject to martial law. International law to such an extent prevent such a measure, as Prince Bismarck is of opinion that our military has gone too far in this direction. The military commander has received telegraphic orders to withdraw the part of his proclamation concerning foreigners. In the negotiation with Mataafa our consul at Samoa has asked that the administration of the islands of Samoa might be temporarily handed over to him, which demaid not being in conformity with our previous promises regarding its neutrality and independence, Mr. Knapp has been ordered by a telegram to withdraw his demand.

Secretary Bayard, in transmitting Count Arco's inclosure, says to the President:

"As the question of German action and American rights in Samoa is under consideration by Congress, I beg leave to transmit herewith, with a view of their being laid before Congress, copies of certain correspondence touching affairs in Samoa which have taken place since January 3d, and the paraphrase of my telegraphic instruction of the same date to our member at Berlin, of which a copy was also sent the Charge d'Affairs of the United States at London and my note of the same date to Count Arcovalley. To-day I was waited on by the German Minister at the Capitol, who read me a note from his Government, which I transcribed from his dictation, and now enclose a copy of its text:

Mr. Bayard also encloses the following: "January 31.—Consul Blackstock telegraphs Mr. Bayard that the German Consul declares Germany at war with Mataafa and Samoa under martial law. January 31—Secretary Bayard instructed Mr. Pendleton to inform the Government that advices from Apia stated that the German Consul had declared Germany at war with Mataafa and Samoa to be under martial law." Secretary Bayard, in view of this, instructed Pendleton to say that the United States assumed that the German officials in Samoa would protect American citizens and property, relations be instructed to inquire into the condition of affairs in Samoa and report at an early day what measures are necessary and proper to protect the interests of American citizens residing in those islands, and to discharge any obligations of the United States to the people of those islands in the maintenance of their own local government free from the exclusive interference of any foreign power, and to secure the just rights and interests of the United States in the future control and government of such islands.

Newfoundland's Exclusiveness.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1.—The schooner Y. D. Storey, Captain Ryan, recently arrived from Yotune Bay with herring, and reports that under the Government instructions Newfoundland customs collectors are collecting duty on barrels and salt which American fishing vessels carry to preserve their cargoes in. At Boone Bay Collector Taylor was rigidly enforcing this order, and Capt. Ryan was compelled to pay under protest an advalorem duty on barrels and a specific duty on his salt. Canadian, as well as American, vessels are made to pay duty. A Halifax vessel has been seized because her Captain refused the payment, and her owners had commenced a suit against the Newfoundland Government for damages.

Reported Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The bark Bay of Biscay, coal laden, 104 days out from Sydney for this port, is reported to have been wrecked on a reef in the south.

CAPITAL NOTES.

First Day's Proceedings in the Dominion Parliament.

The Veteran Premier in Splendid Form—He Mercilessly Chaffed the Opposition—The Address Agreed to—The Indian Advancement Act Applied to Metlakahtla.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—In the Commons this afternoon, White, of Cardwell, ably moved the address in reply to the Governor's speech. He paid a warm tribute to Lord Stanley's excellent qualities, and then touch lightly on the subjects mentioned in the speech. He said Canada's course with reference to the fisheries question had been a dignified one, and he approved of the decision of the Government to continue to affirm Canada's rights.

Lepine acknowledged the honor conferred on him as a labor representative by asking him to second the address. He spoke at some length on the work of the labor commission and hoped legislation would be proposed to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

Laurier paid a tribute to the mover and seconder for their able speeches. He regretted the meagre bill of fare presented by the Government. He had hoped the present Franchise Act would have been wiped out and manhood suffrage substituted. The government's policy in bribing constituencies by public works had proved futile.

Sir John was in splendid form. He chaffed the opposition mercilessly, and said the speech was milk for babes and not meat for strong men, as the opposition were children in the matters of legislation.

The address was agreed to and the House adjourned early.

The provisions of the Indian Advancement Act are to be applied to the Metlakahtla band and their reserve.

Lieutenant L. G. McNaughton, of the British Columbia artillery, has been promoted to a captaincy.

Sir Baden Powell arrived here to-day and left for the Pacific coast to-night. His visit to Canada is entirely unofficial, his object being merely to examine the Canadian Pacific as a winter road for trade purposes.

The Imperial authorities have notified the militia department that pensioners who deserted from the Canadian permanent corps will lose their pensions.

The officers of the Kingston penitentiary have petitioned the Minister of Justice to be allowed to contribute to the superannuation fund and receive its benefits.

A WARLIKE TONE

Adopted by the Dominion Premier During His Recent Visit to Montreal.

Sir John Macdonald, during his recent visit to Montreal, on the occasion of the formal turning over of the new militia drill shed in that city to Minister Langevin, and for the purpose of attending the board of trade banquet in the evening, was evidently in a belligerent humor.

The Premier began the day in a martial manner. In answering the address, turning over the drill hall to the Government, Sir John dispensed an unlimited quantity of the taffy for which he has been famous. Then assuming a belligerent attitude he said: "This is a drill hall, built to make our volunteers as proficient in drill and tactics as volunteers can be. Now, what will you do with it when Mr. Wiman and Mr. Butterworth hand you over to the United States?" [Cries of "Fight," "Whip them" and "Let them try it."] "That's the proper spirit," continued Sir John. "You are practical people, I can see, and I have no doubt will put this drill (significantly) to a good use."

His remarks were received with cheers and expressions of approval. In consequence of this speech there was the greatest interest to hear what he said in the evening. The dining hall was packed to suffocation when the speeches began. Lord Stanley threw a damper upon the hopes of those waiting for a sensational speech from Sir John by suggesting in a long, prosy talk that politics be eschewed. Notwithstanding this, when Sir John began, at 11 p. m., to talk, he was listened to with wrapt attention. He beat about the bush for quite a while, then came out flatly to tell how much the Canadians preferred British rule to any other.

He said: "The people of Canada are satisfied with their present political position. They are satisfied with the golden or silken tie which connects us with the mother country. (Cheers.) They are true and loyal subjects of Her Majesty, and when she is called away they will be equally true and loyal to her successor. We draw our inspirations from the mother country. Our constitutional ways are gathered from her; so is our judiciary modeled after hers." Sir John went on to eulogize Canada, but switched off when he noticed Lord Stanley looking uncomfortable and evidently apprehensive of an annexation explosion. He wound up with a stirring peroration concerning the Dominion and gave way to the Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin. The latter followed in the line of his chief.

Mr. James Murray, of Pandora street, came into the office yesterday with a nice little bouquet of choice pansies and polyanthus, grown in the open air.

CABLE NEWS.

Germany Does Not Intend to Annex Samoa, Neither Shall the United States.

The French Government Will Complete Its Term of Office—No Elections Until October.

Rumors and Conjectures Concerning the Death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria.

The Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—In political circles here it is said to-day that the Chamber of Deputies will probably complete its legal term of office, and that the general elections will not occur before October. It was a Republican majority that carried the vote of confidence in the Government. The minority was composed of 169 members of the right, 14 Boulangists and 53 Republicans. The radical journals believe that the crisis has been avoided. They claim that the ministerial question has been solved. The opportunist organs declare the Government has been merely respited for a few days. The Boulangists consider the Government is lost.

Regimental Mourning.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The Emperor has ordered the regiment of which Prince Rudolph was honorary colonel to go into mourning for eight days.

Russian Sympathy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The death of Crown Prince Rudolph has caused the abandonment of all court fetes. Condolences have been received at the Austrian embassy from the Grand Dukes and members of the diplomatic corps. The *Official Messenger* publishes a black bordered article on the death of the Crown Prince. The *Journal De St. Petersburg* deplores the loss Russia sustained in the death of the Crown Prince of Austria.

Prince Rudolph's Body.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—Service will be held on Sunday evening in the Crown Prince's bedroom. The body will be placed in the Capuchin's church, and his heart placed in a silver urn and deposited in St. Augustine's church. His intestines will be placed in a silver vase and deposited in St. Stephen's Cathedral. King Milan, the Czarovitch, and Crown Princes of Denmark, Greece, Sweden, and Germany are expected to attend the funeral. The Crown Princess has placed a wreath of white roses, white pinks and lilies of the valley on the coffin. The body was embalmed last night.

The Bereaved Emperor.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—Herr Von Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister, had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph to-day. Herr Von Tisza was much affected, and could hardly express his sympathy. He advised the Emperor to seek solitude before or after the funeral, but the Emperor declined to leave Vienna.

A Letter to His Mother.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—The only letter the Crown Prince left was addressed to his mother.

Stating the Details Plainly.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—It is believed the statement of the Wieman *Zietung*, with reference to the Crown Prince's death, is the outcome of yesterday's cabinet meeting, at which Herr Von Tisza expressed himself in favor of stating the details plainly. The Emperor coincided in this view.

Protest Against O'Brien's Treatment.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—Wm. O'Brien slept last night in the Clonmel jail on a plank bed with no other clothing than his shirt. He is more composed to-day and his condition a trifle better. Many of the shops in Clonmel are closed to-day as a protest against O'Brien's treatment.

Contradicted.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Globe* says that it is authorized to contradict the report of the death of the King of Holland.

Fears O'Brien Will Die.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—John Dillon, M. P., who was about to start for Australia, has postponed his tour because he fears from the present critical condition of O'Brien that the latter will die. Dillon, in this event will remain and assume O'Brien's place in Ireland.

Rudolph's Will.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—By the will of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, executed in 1886, the whole of his property is left to his daughter, Princess Elizabeth, subject to life interest of his widow, the Archduchess Stephanie, all of his personality except his estate at Merlburg and the Island of Lacroma.

O'Brien's Treatment.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—William O'Brien is reported as somewhat stronger to-night. The governor of Clonmel prison informed him to-day that he would compel him to don the prison uniform at all hazards, and also that if he refused to take his food properly it would be administered to him by artificial means.

Cotton Factory Burned.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Duvallier's cotton spinning factory at Tourcoing, in the department of the Nord, was burned to-day. Loss, 500,000 francs.

Germany Will Not Annex Samoa.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says Germany does not intend in the least degree to annex Samoa; but at the same time she is resolved that the American government shall not do so. The correspondent also hears that Germany may occupy any place in the islands in order to restore order, but this will be done only temporarily.

Not an International War.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The North German *Gazette* (Prince Bismarck's organ) says that the declaration of war against Samoa in an international sense is altogether improbable. The Government has sent no such instructions, and as a matter of fact there is no opponent to declare against Germany, not having recognized Mataafa. The Germans, on the basis of self-defence or reprisals, may have engaged in actual warfare, but the movement has not involved the consequences of actual war.

Rumors and Conjectures.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Alleged private information received from Vienna by the *Pall Mall Gazette* setting forth the recent of the Crown Prince Rudolph's committing suicide are generally accepted as true, though many persons adhere to the belief that he was killed in a duel. While not disputing the accuracy of the reported cause of the encounter, rumors which were rife in the London clubs on Wednesday give color to the duel theory since the Arch Duke's liason with the princess whose brother is said to have assailed him, was known to a number of persons in aristocratic circles, who had lately visited the continent. These persons had apparently expected a tragic outcome of the affair, and the rumor did not seem to excite much surprise among them. On the other hand it is asserted by various personages thoroughly versed in matters of etiquette and degrees of exclusiveness which surround royalty and preserve it from rough contact with the outer world, that the duel between the Crown Prince and one beneath him, or, indeed, with a person of any rank whatever, would have been contrary to all usages, and quite impossible. It is also asserted that the *Gazette's* story could not possibly have passed the censors, and therefore cannot have been received by telegraph. Consequently the theory is becoming quite generally accepted that the story was either mailed to the paper from Vienna or written from information picked up at the London clubs. The Prince of Wales went to Osborne to-day. He was attired in deepest mourning, and gave abundant testimony that his grief for the loss of his friend is genuine. In view of the manner of Prince Rudolph's death, it is likely that nothing in a funeral pageant will be attempted, and this probability is strengthened by the fact that none of the European potentates except the King and Queen of Belgia, the father and mother of Crown Princess, widow Stephanie, will be present.

Fatal Fire in a School.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The school at Johnston, N. Y., was destroyed by fire to-day. The 800 children were marched out in order. The walls of the building fell killing George Thompson instantly and badly injuring E. H. Smith.

THE LATE PRINCE RUDOLPH.

The Court Surgeons Say He Was Insane at the Time of His Death.

Count Hogos Censured for Leaving the Prince Alone After the Latter Had Exhibited a Revolver and Spoken of Death—The Emperor Looks Much Aged Since the Tragic Event.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—Public opinion is not dealing tenderly with Count Hogos. It is contended that the count, to whom the Crown Prince talked of death and showed a revolver, ought not to have left him for a moment. One account says that when the Crown Prince summoned his valet, there was blood on his shirt, and he said his nose was bleeding.

RENOUNCED HIS RIGHTS.

The Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother, has renounced his rights of succession in favor of his son Francis. The oath of renunciation is not formally signed, but the draft of the document was hurriedly prepared. Archduke Charles Louis took the oath of surrender privately before the Emperor Francis Joseph, who summoned his nephew Francis and had a private interview with him lasting an hour.

THE NEW HEIR TO THE THRONE.

The news of the renunciation caused a great surprise. Francis has renounced the Modela fortune in favor of his brother Otto, and will henceforth reside in Vienna with the title of Archduke. He is a Major in the Fourth Dragoons and is unmarried, is good natured, gentle and indolent, and never made a great figure in society.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Two newspapers were confiscated last night, one for saying Francis was about to be crowned King of Hungary, and the other for hinting that the Emperor is seriously ill. The Emperor will shortly go to Godolio, where he stays several weeks.

HEARTFELT SYMPATHY SHOWN.

The *Official Gazette* announces that great consolation has been afforded to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and the imperial house in their sad bereavement by the heartfelt sympathy shown by the foreign royal houses, as well as by the statesmen and general public at home and abroad. The *Gazette* confirms the statement that the funeral of the Prince will be simple and will occupy only about an hour. The only members of any foreign royal family who will be present are the Queen and King of Belgium. The Emperor Francis Joseph appears to have aged twenty years since the tragic event. He looks too composed. The body of the dead prince is dressed in the uniform of a general. Priests pray alternately beside the body. When Prince Phillip, of Coburg, and Loschek, the valet, returned to the room in which the body lay, after Count Hogos had left for Vienna to announce the death of the Crown Prince to the Emperor, they found that

A BURNING CANDLE

had set fire to the cuff on the Crown Prince's right wrist. The Emperor Francis Joseph sent the following reply to President Carnot's message of condolence: "I am greatly pleased by your associating yourself with me in my grief, and I beg you to accept my grateful thanks for sharing so sincerely in the sorrow caused by the cruel loss with which Providence has afflicted me."

The formal announcement that Archduke Francis is heir presumptive to the throne, will probably be delayed for legal reasons, and on account of the possibility of a posthumous issue.

THEY SAY HE WAS INSANE.

The official report of the court surgeons on the cause of death of Crown Prince Rudolph states that the peculiar flattening of the skull bone, the interior depression of the cerebral folds, and the enlargement of the ventricles of the brain, justify the theory that the Prince was insane at the time of his death.

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

A Sloop Load of Whisky Smuggled—Fears for the Safety of the Schooner Active.

The steamship Ancon arrived at Port Townsend from Alaska on Thursday night. Her captain reports the trip down a pleasant one.

The Juneau *Free Press* reiterates the stories of outrages on Indian women.

The Tongus custom-house, a sub-port of entry, has been abolished by the Government, and Deputy Collector of Customs Crittenden, temporarily appointed inspector afloat, *vice* Edward Hailey, relieved. Only a few days after the port was abandoned a sloop of whisky from Fort Simpson, four miles away, was smuggled.

The schooner Active has been gone on a trip to Puget Sound since September 14, and as no tidings have since been received concerning her, it is generally believed she has been lost.

CABLE NEWS.

All's Well that Ends Well—Plenipotentiaries will Settle the Samoan Question.

Wreck of a British Bark on the Scottish Coast with a Loss of Seven Lives.

No Further Attempt will be Made to Compel O'Brien to Wear a Convict's Garb.

A Series of Protests.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Father Marrinan, of Castle Caswell, County Limerick, was sentenced to five weeks imprisonment today under the crimes act. He appealed from the decision of the court. Constable Clifton of Kiedyzart has resigned from the Irish police as a protest against the government's treatment of Mr. O'Brien. Lord Mayor Sexton has returned the private entree tickets to the coming levee, with the request to the commissioner of police that no further invitations be issued at present. This action is taken in view of the harsh treatment to which Mr. O'Brien is being subjected in Clonmel prison.

Milder Treatment.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The physician of Clonmel jail has given a personal guarantee that no further attempt will be made to compel O'Brien to put on the prison uniform. He has also consented to consult another doctor with regard to O'Brien's condition.

To Restore Order.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "Germany does not intend to annex Samoa, but she is resolved that America shall not do so. At the same time I hear that Germany may occupy any place on the islands in order to restore order, but only temporarily."

Wrecked on the Scottish Coast.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The British bark Rosereath, Capt. Brown, from Dublin, while being towed to the Clyde to-day, broke adrift during a violent gale, and was wrecked at Port Patrick, on the Scoth coast. The mate, his wife and five seamen were drowned.

The Samoan Question.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—There has been a lively exchange of notes on the Samoan question between the Governments of Germany, England and the United States, but, as this takes time and trouble, a conference of plenipotentiaries will probably be arranged to settle the question.

The Pope's Sudden Illness.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Th recent report of the Pope's illness arose from the fact that His Holiness, at a meeting of Cardinals, called to consider the question of papal independence, suddenly terminated the sitting after a somewhat animated discussion, and on attempting to stand was seen to stagger. He came to himself while being carried to his apartments. Some audiences were suspended, but the Pope has now resumed his usual habits.

THE NEW LAW COURTS

Formally Opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor

In the Presence of a Large Assemblage of Ladies, the Judiciary, the Bar, and Many Prominent Citizens.

The new law courts, which are the admiration of every visitor to our beautiful city, and the pride of every citizen, were formally opened for the administration of justice, at three o'clock on Friday afternoon, by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Nelson.

From one o'clock until the hour fixed for the opening ceremonies, crowds of well and fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen were to be seen, picking their way over the muddy streets and directing their steps toward the new court house. Carriages were constantly arriving, and when the Lieutenant-Governor and his party arrived, they found the Supreme Court room with every available chair occupied, and the spectators' gallery literally peaked. The assembly was made brilliant by the presence of a large number of ladies, whom the unpleasant weather could not prevent from being witnesses of the opening ceremonies.

Occupying the grand jury benches at the right of the bench were the following members of the local legislature: Messrs. Bole, Beaven, Martin, Frye, Baker, Mason, Tolmie, Croft and Nason.

In the centre of the court room, facing the bench, sat the members of the bar of the Supreme Court, in full court attire: Messrs. C. E. Pooley, Q. C., Speaker of the Provincial Legislature; Theodore Davie, Q. C., M. P. P.; M. W. T. Drake, Q. C.; R. E. Jackson; H. D. Helmcken; Charles Wilson; S. P. Mills, J. S. Yates; D. M. Eberts; W. J. Taylor; J. P. Walls; Geo. Jay, Jr.; F. G. Walker.

The spectators were so numerous that to mention all would be impossible. Among the best known ladies were Mrs. John Robson, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Crease, Miss Gray, Miss Crease, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Edwin Johnson, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Neufelder, Mrs. J. H. Turner, Mrs. O. Hayward, Mrs. Theo. Davie, Mrs. Eberts, Miss Charles, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. T. J. Jones, Mrs. Angus, Misses Jenns, Miss Carne, Mrs. Lewis, and Mrs. Davereux. Venerable Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. Percival Jenns, Rev. A. Beauclasde, Hon. A. N. Richards, P.M., Edwin Johnson, S.M., Thos. Earle, J. H. Todd, Col. Wolfenden and very many other distinguished citizens occupied seats on the floor of the court room or in the galleries. A few minutes before three o'clock, "C" battery, accompanied by their fine band, arrived at the Court House, under the command of Capt. Benson, and took their position in front of the building, facing Langley street. The band and city police force formed in the rear. On the arrival of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Nelson, and attended by Mr. Herbert Stanton, private secretary, and suite, the band played the national anthem and the battery boys presented arms. His Honor and party immediately entered the Court House by the right entrance and proceeded to the room of the Chief Justice, from which they emerged in a few moments and entered the Supreme Court room. His Honor was conducted to his seat by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and was followed by Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J.; Mr. Justice Walkem; Mr. Justice Gray; Mr. Justice Crease; Hon. John Robson; Hon. Robt. Dunsmuir; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's suite; Mrs. Nelson and Mr. Herbert Stanton. The Lieutenant-Governor took his seat, in the centre of the dais, with Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J., and Mr. Justice Crease on his right; and Mr. Justice Walkem and Mr. Justice Gray, on his left and the members of the executive standing near.

Hon. F. G. Vernon then approached and handing to his honor, the keys of the new buildings, announced that the new courts were ready to be used for the purposes for which they had been erected, namely as courts for the administration of law in the province. He hoped that they would meet with the approval of his honor, and that they would be by him considered creditable alike to those instrumental in their construction and to the city and province in which they stand.

His honor the Lieutenant-Governor received the keys, and handing them to the Chief Justice, Sir M. B. Begbie, said: I have much pleasure in giving into your charge the keys of these new law courts, to be used hereafter in the administration of law and justice.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice, accepted the keys on behalf of his brethren of the bench, with he remarked, mingled feelings of anxiety and hope, of exultation and regret. For thirty years he had sat upon the bench in British Columbia, and during that time had dispensed justice in buildings very different in style from the one in which he was now standing. In the early days he could remember taking his seat upon the stump of a fallen tree to preside over a court of justice, when the province was yet in its infancy. It was impossible for him to look about, and observe the wonderful changes which time had brought about since those early days, without feeling exultation in the new building which had been provided for the dispensing of justice; but when he again looked about and saw how few remain of those of his companions and associates in the days that are gone, a pang of regret was mingled with his pleasure—regret for the old associates, only two of whom still remain. Mr. Justice Crease he remembered as counsel in the first case tried before him in British Columbia, in March 1859. Mr. O'Reilly, the only other companion of the pioneer days, he was glad to say, was still to be found with us, and occupying still a position of public trust and importance. In accepting the keys of the new courts, with his brethren of the bench, he felt that he was assuming great care and responsibility, and that in the future, as in the past, every effort would be made by all to further the ends of law and justice. He was glad that no insinuation of corruption had ever been made against the bench of British Columbia, and he hoped that they would continue so to decide all matters brought before them; that in years to come, as in years gone by, none could impute unworthy motives to them. He felicitated the architect of the new courts upon the fact that after thirty years he should be again called upon to design a building to supplant the court of law which he had designed, and which the court had bade farewell to but a few days ago. The old court-room had filled well the purposes for which it was intended, and whilst he parted from it with some feelings of regret, he felt sure that the new building would prove a great convenience in many ways, and accepted with much pleasure the keys His Honor now placed in his hands.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice, and Justices Crease, Walkem and Gray, then left their seats and ascended to the bench, and the Lieutenant-Governor formally declared the new building open for the administration of justice.

Hon. A. E. B. Davie, Attorney-General, after referring to the very satisfactory and commendable work of the Legislature in providing the new law courts, moved that the proceedings of the day be entered upon the journals of the Supreme Court.

The bar assenting, it was so ordered by the learned Chief Justice, and the pleasant and long to be remembered ceremony was brought to a close by the announcement of the Registrar that "The court stands adjourned until Monday next.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Hon. J. M. Gibson has been elected by acclamation for Hamilton to fill his appointment in the Ontario cabinet.

W. D. Matthews has been elected president of the Toronto board of trade, defeating D. R. Wilkie by 345 to 292.

Assistant Superintendent Tait, of Moose Jaw, has been appointed general superintendent of the Ontario Division of the C. P. R.

The *Neue Frie Presse*, published at Vienna, has been confiscated for publishing a report that the Crown Prince was shot at Meyerling.

At Portland, Oregon, on Thursday morning, Mrs. Tregarkis, a lodging house keeper, found a male baby in the hallway. In the folds of the embroidered shawl in which the foundling was wrapt the following note was discovered: "Be good to my baby, oh, God! Be good to my baby, is the prayer of a heart-broken mother."

The solicitors of the C.P.R. have filed a bill in chancery asking the court to restrain the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway from operating or continuing the construction of that road on the ground that the local legislature cannot enact legislation regarding railways connecting at the boundary line with a foreign railway; also on the ground that any legislation of the local legislature is *ultra vires*, which provides for a railway crossing the C. P. R. or its branches, they being declared works for the general advantage of Canada. No injunction has yet been applied for.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Orange Nassau, which sailed from Brooklyn this morning for Port au Prince, included in her cargo a varied assortment of guns and ammunition for use of Legitime's army, several twelve-pound field pieces and a dozen mounted howitzers. Among the passengers were Major David Essex Porter, son of Admiral Porter, and Capt. Charles C. McKinney, of Ohio. Both of these men have entered into a contract with General Legitime's representative here to fight in the interest of South Hayti. Major Porter, according to an agreement signed yesterday, at Minister Preston's office in this city, is to assume command of Legitime's forces. Capt. McKinney will be on the personal staff of the new commander.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. sept-w1y

CAPITAL NOTES.

Col. Prior Attending to the Interests of His District.

Conference With the Minister of Fisheries Relative to the Salmon Fishing Regulations—He Urges to Have a Sum in the Estimates for the Completion of the Barracks and the Improvement of the Drill Shed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Prior and Chisholm had a conference with the Minister of Fisheries to-day, relative to the salmon fishery regulations. Tupper shows every disposition to meet the representations of all the canners, and doubtless the regulations will be changed to meet the local requirements.

Prior has already urged the Minister of Militia to place a sum in the estimates for the purpose of completing "C" Battery Barracks. He is also asking for a vote to improve the Victoria drill hall.

A VISIT TO VLADIVOSTOK.

The "Golden Horn" of the Pacific.

(By Henry Norman, who lately visited Victoria.)

Mr. Henry Norman, the special correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and who last year visited Victoria, sends to his journal the following interesting description of Vladivostok, the famous Russian naval station on the Pacific Coast:

An old-fashioned theologian would say that Providence had intended this place to be impregnable. The harbor is shaped, speaking roughly, like a plain letter L on its head, thus: ⊤. It has two entrances, one at the southeast corner, the other in the middle of the west side, both narrow deep-water channels, the latter indeed being only a few hundred feet wide. At we steam straight north on the long leg of the L, we notice first an extensive beach on the right, then several large bays open out in succession, and we pass through a narrow opening between Capes Novosilsky and Nazimoff and leave the western entrance on the left. The hills around are densely wooded and all the defences visible so far have been extensive earth-works building on our right, and loads of bricks for them lying on the shores below. Now, however, as the ship passes Goldobin we discover a large two-storeyed battery from which nine black muzzles look down on us. What may be behind the earthworks of the upper storey you cannot tell, but the guns below are not very terrible, being visibly only 9-inch muzzle loaders, mounted upon obselete iron carriages. They might, of course, make it very hot for a ship in the harbor with their plunging fire at short range, but I take it for granted already that Vladivostok is defended by altogether different weapons, however dreadful these may look to the captains of peaceful merchant vessels. Soon after passing Fort Goldobin, a sharp turn to the right, almost at a right angle, brings us into the harbor, which then stretches out due east in a straight line, upwards of two miles long and half a mile wide. This is the Eastern Bosphorus, and the "Golden Horn" of the Pacific.

THE TOWN OF VLADIVOSTOK.

The town of Vladivostok extends nearly the entire length of the north side of the harbor, and in conjunction it rather resembles St. John's, Newfoundland, the houses beginning at the water's edge and gradually thinning out as the hills behind get steeper. The anchorage is so admirable that the Takachiho, a vessel 327 feet long, lies within a stone's throw of the wharves, and the same anchorage exists all round. Directly in front of us, after we have anchored, are three little parallel streets constituting the Chinese bazaar. On our left is the Chinese and Korean town of wooden shanties; behind us are five or six blocks of fine brick buildings forming the winter barracks, while straight away ahead is a broad street soon disappearing over the hill, to become after a while the great Siberian post-road. The main street runs parallel with the harbor, and on this are the chief stores and many of the private houses. A quarter of a mile along it to our right is the Governor's residence, buried in a square mass of foliage—the gardens where the band plays regularly and the society of Vladivostok comes to walk and to gossip. Further on, always between the water and the street, is the "Staff," the Governor's official headquarters, a large handsome building, and further still, a mile or more from where we lie, a tall chimney marks the situation of the "Port," as the Russians call it, a score or more of store-houses and machine shops forming the Navy Yard or Arsenal. This extends along the shore for a quarter of a mile and the torpedo boats and small ships of the Siberian Squadron lie alongside, with a confiscated American fishing-sloop, while the iron-clads and gun-boats are anchored a little further off. On the opposite shore of the harbor there are no buildings of any kind, except an iron store-house deep in the woods here and there, isolated presumably on account of inflammable or explosive contents. On the summits of the two high hills behind the town are two stations for the fire watch. Almost all these points may be distinguished in the photograph of the harbor I send you.

AN EMBARRASSING INTERVIEW.

The chief hotel of Vladivostok is at a pastry cook's shop, so I remained in my comfortable quarters on board, and after breakfast I went on shore to present my semi-official introduction—an imposing looking document a foot square with the Russian Eagle on the back—to the Military Governor, Rear-Admiral Ermolaiew. His Excellency received me with the utmost courtesy, but his efforts to conceal his vast surprise at my visit were in vain. He read the letter—a long one—then he looked at me; then he read it again and looked again. "Yes," he said finally, "anything I can do for you, of course, but what on earth do you want to see at Vladivostok?" I modestly replied that with His Excellency's permission, I wanted to see everything. "But what?" As I had only been an hour in the place, however, I was not in a position to specify my desires in detail. "But what shall I do?" To dictate to a Russian Military Governor was naturally repugnant to me, and as Admiral Ermolaiew's French—the only language in which we could communicate—was of a rudimentary character, the conversation was rapidly approaching an embarrassing dead-lock. Suddenly, with an explosive "Ah!" the Governor sprang from his chair and disappeared, returning in a minute with his wife, a most attractive and energetic lady, charming even at that early hour of the morning. Mdme. Ermolaiew spoke French like a phonograph, with the native tact of a Russian she straightened matters in a moment, and five minutes later I was bowed out between the salute of the blue-jacket and the sentry, with the Governor's card in my pocket bearing a written permission to go anywhere and see almost anything, and with an appointment to meet an officer the next morning at eleven, who would act as *cicerone*. I was slightly out of breath, it is true, at the speed of the interview, but naturally very grateful for the distinguished courtesy, and as the sum total of my various interviews with Admiral and Mdme. Ermolaiew did not cover fifteen minutes, I take leave of them here with my respect and best thanks, and with many apologies to His Excellency for the sudden surprise into which my presence plunged him.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE.

Vladivostok is a purely military town. That is, not only does it owe its existence to strategic and military considerations, but even after it has been thus created, no other interests or enterprises have grown up around it. In this case trade has not followed the flag; the place is just Russia's one stronghold and naval base on the Pacific, and nothing else. Its imports consist of the supplies for the military and naval population, and those who minister to them. Its only export at present is a little seaweed. Two other industries might be developed here, however, and these are well worth the attention of energetic men with some capital. Siberia contains vast forests of the finest and largest timber, and a very important export trade in this could easily be cultivated. And the authorities find great difficulty in supplying themselves with fresh meat. Cattle are imported regularly from Korea, but the supply is poor and uncertain, while Siberia is probably as well suited in many parts for cattle-raising as Western Canada. I believe, moreover, that the Russian authorities would materially help the right man to introduce this. At present, however, all its commerce is a tribute to the God of Battles. A Russian store is just closing up, and the two great stores, magnificent stone and brick buildings, employing scores of clerks and salesmen, where you can buy absolutely everything from a pound of butter to a piano, are owned by Germans, the one by Messrs. Kunst & Albers, the other by Mr. Langelutje. There is also the smaller general store of Mr. Hagemann, almost the only English resident.

SPORT AND SOCIETY.

Life in this corner of Russian Tartary is lively enough. During the summer there are the constant festivities attending the arrival of foreign men-of-war. In winter it is of course dreadfully cold, and a frozen stick of milk is left at the door in the morning and the beef is kept frozen in a tub and cut out as wanted. But from Christmas onwards for a couple of months, I am told, there is a ceaseless round of social gayety. Excellent pheasant and duck-shooting is to be had over the surrounding bays and hills; large deer abound in an island a day's sail to the south; while the famous thick-coated northern tigers are to be found by seeking. One of the traditions of Vladivostok, and a true one, too, tells how a young fellow named Chudjakow was out shooting one day, when a tiger met him. He fired and killed it. Scarcely had it fallen, however, when a second one walked out of the woods. He fired again, hitting this one, which turned tail and disappeared. A moment later a tiger appeared again from the same place. He fired for the third time, supposing this to be the same animal,