Fell and Mr. Thos. Russell, however, would do very well.

Mayor Fell said he supposed he was a servant of all work. On a former occasion he came to the rescue of the clergy. For all the clergy and all good men he had a great deal of respect. The clergy should have been here and also the ladies.

Mr. Thos. Russell also responded very happily.

Mr. Lorimer said it gave him very great pleasure to propose the toast of the press. He held the press in great respect and consequently his great pleasure in proposing their success.

Representatives of THE COLONIST, *Times* and *Standard*, responded to the toast.

Mr. McNiffe then sang "Muldoon the Solid Man."

Mr. A. B. Gray proposed the "Army, Navy and Volunteers," and in doing so pointed out how many of our famous generals and admirals were Scotchmen. The British navy is undoubtedly the best in the world. He thought that the volunteers were the best of all as they received no pay.

Major Peters said that if there were no colonels present he would be most happy to respond to the toast. Lures of promotion from a subaltern to major brought him to the Pacific slope, and since then he had made two speeches. "C" Battery was sent here to check the Russian bear but they are not the strongest force in the world—they rejoice in their insignificance since they cannot do so in strength. If the Russians landed one single shell—they only wanted one—in Victoria they would return to Eastern Canada with a Siwash medal and a *tenas* clasp. He had employed his spare time in studying that noble language, Chinook. He ended by giving his best thanks for the kind and hearty manner in which "C" Battery had been received in Victoria.

Major Prior responded for the Volunteers by singing a song.

Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., apologized for his lateness in coming to the festivities but was glad to be in time to be enabled to respond to such a grand toast as that of the Navy.

National music was at this time produced in the ever welcome bagpipe.

Mr. W. A. Robertson proposed the "Dominion Senate and House of Commons."

Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., in responding to the toast, confined his remarks to social matters. Of politics he gets enough at Ottawa. He thanked those present for the enthusiastic manner in which the "Senate and House of Commons" had been received.

Mr. Thos. Russell proposed the "Local Government and Legislature." The laws laid down by our Provincial parliament convinced him that the people of British Columbia were fully capable of governing themselves.

Hon. Mr. Robson returned his hearty thanks for the kind manner in which the toast had been proposed and so heartily drunk. He felt highly honored in having been called upon to respond. For himself and his colleagues he hoped that the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society would prosper in the future as it has done in the past.

Mr. E. F. Prior, M. P. P., spoke a few words. The honorable gentleman expressed his thanks for the kind manner in which the toast had been received.

Coun. Grant, M. P. P., also passed a few remarks.

Mr. D. R. Munro in a few words proposed the toast of the "Bench and Bar," and coupled with it Messrs. E. Johnson and S. T. Yates.

Mr. Johnson in a few well chosen words thanked the company for the cordial manner in which the "Bench and Bar" had been received. Mr. Yates also expressed his thanks for the toast.

Hon. John Robson proposed the "Mayor and Council," and remarked that the Council was all the better for a little dissension. The "corkscrew" was fast becoming famous in eastern Canada. The municipal representatives ought to add to nature's charms in making Victoria the most attractive city in the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

Mayor Fell said that enough for the little work done already and the company did not want a long speech from him. (A voice: Hear! Hear!) He was not going to change the position he had taken up in council matters and the ratepayers would soon have to decide whether he was right or wrong.

Coun. Grant also said a few words.

Mayor Fell proposed the "St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society," and in doing so mentioned that the amelioration of the miseries of mankind was due chiefly to such societies.

President Smith, in responding to the toast, said that the society was strictly a benevolent one, and all Victoria knew that.

Mr. Yates then sang an original song describing the beauties and wonders of Victoria.

Mr. John Robertson gave the "Sister Societies" and Mr. McNiffe, as also Mayor Fell, responded.

"Commercial, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining Interests," were proposed by Dr. Renwick.

Mr. Rithet, Major Prior and Mayor Fell responded in well chosen terms.

Mr. James Deans, the bard, here recited an original piece of poetry.

Mr. A. Grieve gave "Land o' Cakes," which was endorsed by the martial strains of the pipe with "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

Mr. D. R. Munro sang "Scotland Yet" and was followed by Mr. James Deans who proposed "Scotchmen Wherever they May Be." Music: "Auld Lang Syne."

"The Land We Live In," was proposed with a few short, interesting remarks by Mr. Thos. Russell, and was responded to by President Smith. Mr. James Deans read an original poem on the subject which was well received. Music: "Our Ain Fireside."

"The Ladies," the last but not the least, was proposed by Mr Robt. McIntosh, and was responded to by Major Prior and Mr. Thos. Russell. Music: "Green Grow the Rushes O."

This closed the programme for the evening, and the company, after singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the National anthem, separated after having passed an evening of unalloyed mirth and enjoyment.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The statement published in the Seattle *Post Intelligencer* that Mr. Nelson, formerly of the North Pacific, had been offered the pursership of the Premier, is altogether wrong.

Sergeant Sheppard, and one of the municipal clerks have been collecting trade licenses lately, in many cases for two years. About $1,300 were secured in two and a half days.

A seaman of the ship Cumberland, named J. Couch, while slightly under the influence of the "ardent," walked over the front of the Vancouver Coal Company's loading wharves on Monday afternoon and took an involuntary bath in the cold water of the harbor.

MANITOBA.

Robert Taylor, a farmer in East Selkirk, while crossing the river at West Selkirk with his team, went through the ice. The horses and sleigh went under and went to the bottom, but the man saved himself with difficulty.

Railroad returns show that only three million bushels, or about one-third the wheat crop of Manitoba, has as yet been sent out of the country.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY DECEMBER 2, 1887.

THE COAL MINE CONSPIRACY.

Witness Olsen Gives Damaging Evidence Against W. G. Campbell—The Case Continued for a Week.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the inquiry into the charge of conspiracy made against W. G. Campbell and G. W. Kennedy by Chas. Gabriel was resumed and the evidence of several witnesses taken.

Mr. Drake, Q. C., appeared for the defendants in conjunction with Mr. Stuart.

B. Olsen (re-called)—After the conversation, Campbell said he had made $5,000 out of the business and would make $5,000 more, it was like the snap of my finger. Campbell and Kennedy came to my house after and were angry with me; I got excited; they said I was a rascal; after Campbell got the money he told me there was no coal on Tumbo island.

Witness' evidence was given in a straightforward and lengthy manner, but owing to the limited space at our disposal we are unable to give it in detail.

Wallace Lang, sworn, said: Am a carpenter; formerly boarded at the Grand Pacific hotel; that was about last march; am slightly acquinted with a man named Dick; remember seeing him and Olsen; they were talking in the hotel and beckoned me to come over; Mr. Campbell was not there, nor did he come that day; he may have been in the hotel the next week; Campbell, Olsen and myself were together and Olsen wished Campbell to see Mr. Dennis R. Harris and Mr. Gabriel; took a walk to Mr. Harris' residence but he was out, whereupon we went to Mr. Gabriel's house and he informed us that he had had some Japanese on the island and was perfectly satisfied with their report; Mr. Olsen wished Campbell to look at the coal and give him an analysis of it and about a week after Olsen came to me at the hotel with a box of specimens; he did not know where Campbell lives and I showed him the house; when we got there, the latter looked at the specimens and said he would make an analysis, which Olsen could get in a few days; the company some time after this wanted to have an inspection of the island and Mr. Campbell, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Gabriel and myself went up on the steamer Hope; that was on a Sunday; some time after that Olsen and I went to Mr. Campbell's house and he said the indications were good; previous to that, however, I heard him say that the mine was not much account, although he said the cropping looked well; he told Olsen that he would have a good chance to sell and that he would make a good report; Kennedy was not present at the time; sometime after the sale was made——

Mr. Drake—Ah! how do you know about that?

Witness—Because Olsen told me he had to give a certain percentage to Mr. Campbell. I told him to keep his money in his pocket; went to Campbell's house, but the conversation between him and Olsen was over when I got there; one thing I remember, though, is that Campbell said it was a cheap prospect; I afterwards went to Campbell's house with Kennedy and Olsen; we did not speak of the mine then, but on another occasion I had a piece of ore and Campbell said he would make a good report and have a chance to sell the mine; have seen Campbell and Olsen together four or five times; Campbell seemed very much pleased; Campbell and I did not continue on very good terms; we passed each other two or three times without speaking; remember going to Campbell's house when Olsen and Kennedy were there; there was not a friendly feeling existing towards me; remember Campbell saying after the return from Tumbo Island that the mine was not worth twenty cents; never heard him say that in the presence of Olsen; Campbell told me he was a mining engineer; he had good credentials, and as one of the Crocker family called upon him, I took him to be a *bona fide* engineer; neither Mr. Kennedy nor Mr. Campbell made a proposition to pay me any money at any time.

To the Court—Was promised an interest.

To Mr. Mills—It amounted to 1-12 interest in the mine.

Mr. Mills—Did Campbell ever tell you he had an interest in the mine?

Witness—No.

Mr. Mills—Well, if he didn't how could he give you an interest in the mine? Why don't you tell me the truth about this when I ask you?

His Honor—Was it under any agreement that Campbell promised you the interest?

Witness—It was, as I had been the means of bringing Olsen to him.

To Mr. Mills—Spoke to Mr. Gabriel about the share I was to receive; yes, I was a little anxious about it; Campbell did not mention a price.

W. F. Sayward, sworn—I was introduced to Mr. Campbell by Mr. Gabriel, who said that he was an engineer; we wanted to know what Mr. Campbell would go to the island for and I think he said he would go for $50; this proposition was afterwards withdrawn and in lieu of it he was to get one-sixth share in the mine, to continue as mining engineer and make a report accordingly; he went up there and when he came back said the indications were as good as he had seen in any other coal mine; he said we were giving Kennedy and Olsen too much (that was one-half interest for working the mine) and thought it would be much more profitable for us to buy them out; he said he considered the property, as it stood, worth $25,000 and by sinking and developing it he could get a large sum of money for it; he also thought if we could buy Kennedy and Olsen's half interest for $10,000 it would be cheap enough; a bargain was finally made between Mr. Gabriel and Olsen and Kennedy for $7,500, and one-half that money was paid to Mr. Kennedy; Campbell told me that Kennedy was offended with him and they were not on speaking terms, and gave a reason, but I do not remember what it was; he said that on more than one occasion, and he did not want to negotiate with Kennedy; this conversation took place after the return from Tumbo Island; Campbell said he was in correspondence with a man named Mr. Pearse, of London, who represented large capitalists: he said he went to Port Townsend to meet him and take him to Tumbo Island, but that the weather was so bad they got no farther than Orcas Island; the arrangements whereby Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pearse were to get to Tumbo Island were made with Mr. Gabriel; remember Isaac Tatton coming down to my office with regard to the $500.

To the Court—Went up to Tumbo Island last December, but it was so wet that I could tell nothing about it; relied upon Campbell's judgment entirely; often had a talk with Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Drake said he would refrain from cross-examining the witnesses until all the evidence of the prosecution was in, and Mr. Mills asked for an adjournment. Some other witnesses he wished to bring before the court were unable to attend then.

His honor granted a remand for one week and renewed the bail for the appearance of the defendants, Campbell in the sum of $2,500 and Kennedy $1,000.

The hotel at Heron, Mont., owned by the Northern Pacific Dining Car Co., was burned down on Monday night. Loss $60,000.

CABLE NEWS.

Uneasy France.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The problem of the presidency of France grows more intricate daily. It is now almost absolutely certain that the republican faction will not combine though they cannot fail to see it will be worse for them if they don't. The republic is confronted by the greatest peril that has ever threatened its existence. Grevy has expressed his determination to cling to office till he knows who has been chosen as his successor and it is further asserted he will not allow a newly-elected president yet to succeed him unless he be a conservative and entirely acceptable to a large majority of representatives, even going to the length of using military force to prevent his taking possession of the office. How far Grevy will carry out the programme none can accurately judge; but all who know him believe he would make the attempt against almost any odds if he believed himself justified therein. If M. Clemenceau should carry the election or the Boulanger extremists succeed in the election through combination with other sections there certainly will be a row and a bloody one at that. The excitement is great and party and factional feeling is wrought up to a point where the slightest thing may cause an outbreak.

Hartington and Goschen.

Enormous preparations have been made by the police in Dublin to protect Hartington and Goschen from the mob, which has been collected through general exasperation at the summary treatment of the youth Lynch, who was sentenced this morning to a week's imprisonment at hard labor for throwing a stone during the unionist meeting last evening. It is not believed that the two gentlemen are in any danger during their stay in Dublin, but it is to their advantage as well as to that of the police to have it appear that their peril is very great. Probably nothing worse will befall the Unionist statesmen than that they will be compelled to listen to some very uncomplimentary remarks before leaving the Irish capital.

An Ex-M. P. in Trouble.

William E. Borlase, ex-member of Parliament for Stuastell, and formerly under secretary for the local government board, was arraigned in the London bankruptcy court to day and the revelations in the case thus far developed are very interesting. It appears that Mr. Borlase became ruinously involved through association with a woman calling herself Mdme. Guiros. She asserted that Borlase gave her a sum of money and valuable articles from time to time, because of his love for her, while the ex-M. P. declares that she stook advantage of his relations with her to blackmail him. The case is likely to last several days and will, no doubt, furnish very interesting reading.

An American Murdered.

The funeral of Geo. M. Graham, of Rochester, N. Y., who was killed by Dan Doherty, will take place to-morrow and will be attended by a large number of American sporting men now in London. Various reports of Doherty's bad record in America have reached the authorities here and will doubtless be used against him at the trial.

The Socialist Leaders.

Graham and Burns, the socialist agitators, were committed for trial to-day and released on bail. Their trial will take place at the next sessional criminal court. The magistrate, in the course of his remarks in committing the prisoners, declared that the action of Sir Chas. Warren, in prohibiting meetings in Trafalgar Square, was entirely justified.

The Queen's Movements.

The Queen will go to San Remo for a protracted sojourn soon after January 1st.

O'Brien Smuggles a Letter.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30.—Wm. O'Brien, in a letter smuggled from Tullamore jail to friends in Dublin, writes: "The substance of Balfour's letter has been conveyed to me. Balfour's statement that I pleaded weak action of the heart and delicate lungs as an excuse for not being forced to wear convicts' uniform is a cruel falsehood. I am not aware I have such weakness and never declared I had and my my medical examiner has never referred to it. My only weakness is confined to my left lung and that does not trouble me at present. If Balfour has acted under the belief that the state of my health renders the application of brute force dangerous, the course he has pursued cannot be commended, on the score of humanity. For six days after my committal I was subject to constant threats of force and put on bread and water diet. When this proved fruitless I was led to believe that the point would not be further insisted on and, disarmed by this belief, my clothes were stolen. Since securing new clothes I cannot change or remove my garments by night or by day for fear they will be stolen. No official intimation has yet been given that will relieve the constant strain I undergo. This letter is my only means of vindicating myself from Balfour's foul and dishonorable actions and henceforth I will not speak concerning my health. I do not take any nourishing food and in the teeth of the intolerable calumnies to which I have been subjected, I leave honorable men to judge of the chivalry of Balfour's heartless insinuations.

The Unionist Banquet.

The Unionist banquet which occurred in Leinster hall this morning was a brilliant affair. A large number of Catholic Unionists were present, and Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington, the guests of the evening, received a tremendous ovation. The toast to the Queen was drank amid the greatest enthusiasm, all present rising and joining in the national anthem and "God bless the Prince of Wales." Mr. Kenny, a eminent barrister and a Catholic, proposed the toast, "To the Unionist Cause," to which Goschen responded.

Mr. Goschen lauded the landlords who rejected the gross bribe offered by statesmen who ought to have known better. Our opponents consider blank minds better receptacles for their doctrines, but we prefer those acquainted with history and its lessons, and are glad to deal with audiences that care more for arguments than for declamations. "I never," he said, "stated as my belief that O'Brien deserved five years' imprisonment. The report that I did was an invention of one of the Dublin *Freeman's* reporters. Goschen entreated the audience to remember that forces behind them were stronger than those in front, and that if they remained firm they would certainly be victorious.

Lord Hartington replied to the toast of "The President of the Loyalist Union," and echoed the sentiments expressed by Goschen. Concluding, he asked the assistance of the loyalist press and expressed his belief that the vast portion of the people of Ireland never see any news except that in advocacy of disloyalty and separation.

Goschen's Speech Concluded.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29.—At Dublin Mr. Goschen attacked the attempts of the Gladstonians to induce England and Scotland to entrust the government of Ireland to a band of revolutionists. The lesson taught by this meeting, he said, was the position of the commercial and industrial classes on the Irish question. Were the votes of the merchants, bankers and shippers, without whom the agricultural-ists could scarcely exist, to count as nothing, he asked? He felt the greatest sympathy with the Irish tenants and declared the men who were denouncing the national league for spreading the doctrine of repudiation of contracts were Ireland's truest friends. The home rulers proposed to ostracise capital and separate Ireland from England; but English capital had often helped Ireland and would help her again

An M. P. Turns Up.

David Sheehy, M. P. for Galway, who has been evading arrest by the government for some days past, to-day arrived at Limerick.

An Earthquake.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—An earthquake shock was felt at Chorley, in the County of Lancaster, this morning which shook the buildings and made a rumbling noise. The people were frightened and many ran out from their houses in alarm. No serious damage was done.

Excited Paris.

The latest news this evening from Paris confirms yesterday's predictions, namely, that Grévy would not resign at present at least. He seems determined to maintain his position even though assailed on all sides, and half of France is shouting for his resignation. The muddle is now decidedly worse since the announcement was made this afternoon to the Deputies by Rouvier that Grévy had reconsidered his decision and would not send in his resignation to the chamber. The public who had looked upon the retirement of Grévy as a sure thing, are surprised at the new turn of affairs, and consider themselves cheated out of something, no one knows what, while politicians, who are simply interested in demanding his resignation are indignant at the thought of the prize sweeping out of their reach when it was almost within their grasp. The mobs which were increasing all day, now call for the exercise of martial law, and both the Palace of the Elysée and the Chamber of Deputies are surrounded by troops, who keep the crowds moving and in order. People appear to be nearly evenly decided, part favor Grevy and part his opponents, who are numerous for the reason that they are not all of one mind. There are no apprehensions of a revolt, and the report that Flourens would form a cabinet gains little credence. He is objected to as the successor of Rouvier for the reason that he has been neither a Senator nor a Deputy and it is very unlikely that Flourens cabinet will succeed the previous one. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned this evening without taking any action, and it is quite probable that nothing will be done until Monday, in order to allay public feeling.

Forged Documents.

The *Standard* declares that it has reliable information regarding the forged documents received by the Caar. Prince Ferdinand, before going to Bulgaria, despaired of aid from the central powers, and appealed to the Czar, declaring he strongly disapproved of Prince Alexander's late policy and was determined to restore friendship between Russia and Bulgaria. Some friends of Ferdinand sent the documents to the Russian imperial chancery purporting to be written by Prince Bismarck approving of Ferdinand's course. The Czar thereupon became convinced of Prince Bismarck's duplicity as he officially disapproved of Prince Ferdinand's accepting the throne of Bulgaria.

Lord Mayor Sullivan.

Another legal battle may be fought tomorrow at Dublin, when Lord Mayor Sullivan prepares to take his seat on the bench with the judges who open the assizes. Undoubtedly the omission of his name from the commission is illegal but the technical point of his present trial may be urged against him. He has the staunch support of High Sheriff Sexton, at all events, who declares he will not recognize the authority of the court unless Sullivan is given his seat.

Salisbury Denies.

Lord Salisbury has written a letter to the *Times*, which was published this morning, in which he denies the statement made by Bradlaugh at the trial of Commissioner Graham that he (Salisbury) had furnished the money in connection with the meeting held in Trafalgar Square in 1886.

Dulwich Conservative.

The Dulwich election to-day resulted in the return of Mr. Maple, the conservative candidate, to parliament. Mr. Maple received 4,021 votes against 2,609 for Mr. Henderson, liberal. This is a great gain for the Gladstonians, as at the last election at Dulwich the conservative was returned unopposed.

Lord Mayor Sexton.

The unanimous election of Sexton to succeed Sullivan as Lord Mayor of Dublin was in the natural order of things and excites no special comment.

Contradicted.

The report that the Queen intends visiting San Remo was contradicted this evening at the Foreign Office.

Mayor Sullivan Tried.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—Sheehy was removed from Limerick to Sligo prison to-day. He is to be examined at French Park on the 15th inst. Mayor Timothy Sullivan, whose case came up in court to-day for a new trial, applied for an adjournment until Monday. The application was opposed by counsel for the Crown.

An M. P. Arrested.

Edward Harrington, M. P. for Kerry, was arrested to-day at Tralee for publishing in his newspaper reports of the Kerry branches of the suppressed National League.

Harrington Bailed.

Commoner Harrington was bailed to appear on Monday for examination. When released he returned to a public house, where he made an oration in which he defied the government.

An Archbishop Dying.

Archbishop Daniel McGettigan, of the Roman Catholic Church, is dying at Armagh. He was consecrated in 1856.

PERSONAL.

W. C. Van Horne and party returned east on Wednesday.

Capt. McAllister, S. Leiser and T. Harper came down on the Louise last night from the mainland.

Rev. Father Bradley was a passenger by the Louise last evening to this city.

J. Tate, for many years stage-driver on the Cariboo road, and well-known throughout the province, has purchased a half interest in the Fashion Livery stables.

W. Craib, who has been managing the B. C. M. & M. Co.'s mine at Barkerville during the past year, has accepted the post of superintendent of the Nicola M. C. M. Co.'s mine, on which considerable work will be placed this winter.

Lieut. J. I. Lang, R. E., has been granted leave of absence until Janu 25th, and will leave on H. M. S. Triumph on Tuesday for San Francisco and points of interest in Southern California. It is just possible that he will take a trip into the Southern States by the Southern Pacific Railway.

ANOTHER large stock of Orchestrones now received at Waitt's Music Store. *

From the DAILY COLONIST, December 2.

THE CITIZENS' BANQUET

To Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence.

A Most Enthusiastic Reception Accorded the Dominion Minister.

The Dinner a Most Excellent Effort—Names of the Company Present—Full Text of the Guest's Speech.

The presence in this city of Sir Adolphe Caron, minister of militia and defence, on business connected with his department, and in which Victoria was chiefly concerned, quite naturally rendered it a duty and pleasure to acknowledge in a prominent manner the high estimation in which our citizens hold him, and at the same time demonstrate the confidence existing in the government of which he is so able and energetic a member. Backed up by the continuous effort of our representatives, Sir Adolphe used his influence to secure the location of "C" Battery at Victoria, and thought weighty influence was brought to bear from another quarter, yet the promise that Victoria would be the point selected was faithfully carried out, and the final arrangements necessary to complete its permanence have been consummated.

Victoria, through its representatives, the city council, did but an act of courtesy in tendering Sir Adolphe a citizens' banquet, and though there was but meagre time in which to make preparations, yet when the company met at the Driard last evening at 7:30, it was evident that those having the affair in charge had admirably carried out the intention. In the spacious upper dining room at one upper and two side tables gathered representative citizens.

His Worship Mayor Fell occupied the chair, the guest of the evening, Sir Adolphe sitting on the right and Lieutenant-Governor Nelson on the left hand. The vice-chair was filled by Coun. D. W. Higgins, M.P.P., and Coun. John Grant, M. P. P. The other places of honor on the right were occupied by Major Peters, "C" Battery, Mr. Jos. Royal, M. P. for Provencher, Mr. Davis, M. P. for Alberta, Hon. John Robson, and E. C. Baker, M. P. On the left were Adjutant-General Powell, Senator Macdonald, U. S. Consul Col. Stevens, Hon. J. H. Turner, N. Shakespeare, M. P., Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden and Mr. Speaker Pooley.

Among other prominent citizens present were the following gentlemen: Mr. W. C. Ward, manager Bank of B. C.; Mr. Thos. R. Smith, assistant commissioner H. B. Co., ex-Mayor Rithet, Mr. Robt. Ward, president board of trade, ex-Mayor Carey, Mr. J. H. Todd, Lieut. Col. Powell, Lieut. Lang, R. E., Lieut. Ogilvie, "C" Battery, Major Prior, Dr. Duncan, Mr. T. R. Hall, Capt. Woolcott, Capt. Jones, Couns. D. E. Harris and F. Barnard, Mr. W. Stanton, Mr. Chas. Hayward, Capt. Devereaux, Mr. James Angus, Mr. H. Helmcken, Mr. W. J. Taylor, Mr. S. P. Mills, Mr. C. Strouss, Mr. L. McQuade, and representatives of the city press.

The magnificent repast served was still another substantial evidence of the thorough knowledge of the intricate art of catering which is possessed by mine hosts of the Driard and their excellent *chef*, E Escalet, John Berthelakold, stewart, was indefatigable in his exertions to make the routine of the meal run smoothly in which he was successful.

The following is the

MENU.

Oysters on Shell.

SOUP.

Consommé a la Colbert.

HORS D'ŒUVRES.

Celery en Branche, Shrimp Salad, Olives.

FISH.

Spring Salmon a la Royale.
Halibut a la Normande.

RELEVES, COLD.

Galantine Belle Vue.
Smoked Tongues a la Gelee.
Westphalia Ham decorse sur socles.
Mayonnaises de Volaille.

ENTREES.

Supreme de Poularde a la Richelieu.
Tenderloin of Beef Macnue a la Godard,
Chartreuse de Perdreaux a la Parisienne.
Roman Punch.

ROAST.

Turkey with Truffles, Faisans with Cress,
Beef a le Anglaise.

VEGETABLES.

Aspargus, Butter Sauce; French Green Peas,
Cauliflower au Gratin, Irish Potatoes.

GAME.

Grouse, Bread Sauce.
Canvas-backed Duck, Currant Jelly.

ENTREMETS.

English Plum Pudding, Blanc Mange.
Charlotte Russe, Marescheno Jelly.

PASTRY.

Petits, four assortis; Gateaux Napoletain;
Biscuits de Reims; Vanilla Ice Cream.

FRUITS.

Apples, Pears.

Stilton Cheese. Black Coffee.

The Mayor said that Admiral Heneage, Capt. Rose, Capt. Simpson and other officers of the navy were unable to attend and had sent in their regrets. The superabundance of Scotch celebration the previous evening had no doubt kept a number of others away who would otherwise have been present.

The various courses having been thoroughly appreciated by the company, the list of toasts were introduced by his Worship, Mayor Fell proposing "Our Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria," which was drunk standing, the National Anthem being sung.

"The Prince of Wales and Royal Family" was given and drunk with the usual honors.

"His Excellency, the Governor-General," by the Mayor, was also received with enthusiasm.

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor," was proposed by Coun. Higgins, who, in proposing this toast, said that it was his pleasant duty to offer this toast, which he was sure all would respond to heartily. He felt sure the future historian of this country would not be considered as writing faithfully, if he did not allude to some of the early tribulations and hardships which the early pioneers had endured in what might be called the "mixed" days of gold and misfortune (applause). He had known Mr. Nelson as a merchant and also as one of our largest manufacturers, and he had seen him in the Legislature casting his vote in favor of the confederation of British Columbia with Canada. He was proud to say that the honor which the present Lieut.-Governor enjoyed could not have fallen on worthier shoulders (applause). What more fitting tribute of his public services could be shown than by investing him with the position which he now holds? (Applause) and which, assisted by his amiable wife in dispensing the hospitalities of Government House with so generous a hand, he has filled so well and with so much credit to himself and to the whole province of British Columbia. He had great pleasure in proposing the health of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. (Loud and continued applause.)

His Honor, who, upon rising to respond, was received with hearty cheers, thanked the company for the manner in which they had most heartily drunk his health.

Coun. Grant said he did not feel equal to the occasion of proposing so prominent a toast as the "Army and Navy," but, nevertheless, made a very happy introduction to his proposal, recounting a few incidents in the history of the battles of our forces and concluding by a stirring allusion to the achievements of the Canadian volunteers in the Northwest.

Responded to by Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., and Lieut. Lang, R. E.

The chairman proposed the toast of "The guest of the evening, Sir Adolphe Caron," in appropriate terms. The toast having been cordially drunk, Sir Adolphe Caron, who, upon rising, was greeted with load and continued cheers, said: "Your Honor, Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen: I believe, Mr. Mayor, in the opening remarks which prefaced this brilliant banquet, that you accounted for some empty chairs by the fact that a Scotch dinner had taken place the night previously, and that owing to the patriotic feeling which always animates the sons of Scotland many of them could not attend to-day. But, sir, in that case, what can you say of a man who has been receiving the well-known hospitality of British Columbia during a whole week, and who is called upon to-night, to-night, sir, to fulfil the pleasant but difficult duty of returning thanks for such hospitality? (Laughter and cheers.) I have been received by you all as if I had known you dusing the whole of my life-time, and in coming from the east by that line which has made of Canada one confederation—not only geographical in its nature, not only a confederation that merely exists on such on paper, but one which *de facto* binds together every Canadian. (Applause.) I feel that when I come here to the capital of British Columbia I am almost at home, meeting as I have gentlemen whom it has been my privilege and my good fortune to meet in the parliament of our mutual country. Every acquaintance has greeted me as if he had known me always, and has made we think that we are one people and mean to remain so always. (Loud cheers.) I should indeed be most vain if I could attribute to my own personal merit this brilliant and grand demonstration; and, to explain my welcome among you I must go out of my own personal qualifications, and seek elsewhere the reason why you, the leading men of British Columbia,—some distinguished in the parliament of their province, others who have taken a prominent and proud position in business life—meet round this festive board for the purpose of welcoming me to the Pacific Slope. (Loud cheers.) And I cannot explain it more fully than by remarking that I see amongst you one of the most eminent members of the provincial Government, whom I had the pleasure of seeing at Ottawa, but whose time was so completely taken up by his attention to the interests of this province that I could not see so much of him as I should have liked."

Sir Adolphe, having alluded to the time when, upon first entering the walks of politics, he met the respected and honored present Lieut.-Governor of the province (loud applause), and how the latter could count friends on both sides of the house, but never enemies, continued: "But, as I was saying, I have to go beyond my own personal merits to find the reason of this lavish hospitality, this princely welcome which I am receiving at your hands."

Having alluded in glowing terms to the foremost of Canada's statesmen—Sir John Macdonald—the speaker resumed: "Looking to-day, Mr. President and gentlemen, to the time when Canada was composed of a few struggling provinces, divided from one another by separate tariffs, by different currencies—back to that period of time when a Canadian hardly knew a Canadian if one happened to be born on the shores of the St. Lawrence and the other on the prairies of Manitoba, we see to-day the three provinces united in one strong and powerful nationality; and if we only know how to remain true to ourselves and our destinies, I believe the day is fast coming when Canada will take a position that any people can be proud of among the nations of the world. The fiercest conflicts which have of late been fought on any political battleground were fought by the present government to procure the laying of this grand transcontinental railway—this great work of modern engineering, which will ever be an everlasting monument of the pluck, energy and self-reliance of the people of millions of Canadians. (Loud cheers.) I remember the time when our political opponents stated that if we attempted to build a Canadian Pacific Railway we were certain to ruin Canada; that it would be an unproductive road and that it would be impossible for us ever to meet the demands of such a large expenditure. We fought that battle, and Sir John stood up and with his party fought and secured, for Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway. Our opponents wanted a kind of amphibious railway, (laughter,) going, as it were, half over land and half over water, which, as all knew, would be useless to us, could only be utilized a few months in each year. Not only has this company, by the help of the government, succeeded in crossing a continent but it has opened a new avenue of trade, and is building in England a line of steamers, which will make Japan and China still closer to the European markets and give Canada the benefit of an enormous trade. And, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to remark that the Canadian has come to be a competitor of the American transcontinental lines, and it is right that it should be so. The Americans are a very pushing people and we don't want competition to push us too fast. (Laughter.) But living as we do, side by side with them, we have acquired some of their own qualities; we have become alive to their own ideas and are adopting their own policy of a national and protective tariff. We have felt that it taking advantage of our innocence (laughter) the Americans were coming into our markets and undersselling our own manufacturers, but we have taken a leaf out of their book and built up a NationalPolicy, which I am proud to say has not diminished in any way the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, but has kept Canadian market for the Canadians. (Loud cheers). In the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway we have followed their own example; but we were a young people. The Americans were a strong, powerful nation and we had great obstacles to overcome, but we kept steadily to work, and now, gentlemen, we have the grand Canadian Pacific railway. (Loud cheers). And, sir, let me say here to-night, that as a Canadian I look upon it not only as a great national highway for Canada, but as one of the most important attributes of Canada towards the Empire. (Loud cheers.) It will afford means for England to send over a road traversing in all its extent Canadian territory, her troops or heavy ordnance or anything which may be required for her colonies in the east. I have spoken of this subject much longer than I intended to but, Mr. Chairman, it is a very long road." (Laughter.)

After alluding, among other public works, to the importance of the graving dock for Imperial as well as for Canadian purposes, and the official recognition, by subsidy, of the expedience of the Island Railway, the speaker continued to say: "I will now refer briefly to my own department. (Loud cheers.) I am glad to see that the very mention of my department is received with such applause. In 1881, when I took charge of the department of militia, a permanent organization was composed of batteries "A" and "B," or about 350 men. I must tell you that "A" and "B" and "C" (the last of which is installed in your midst) are really the training schools of Canada. Our forces are defensive and not aggressive; we don't want an army in Canada but to be busy in building up our future and avoid those wars which have been so disastrous to other countries. It has been my privilege and good fortune since I have taken charge of this department to be helped by one of the best officers of which Canada can boast, and it is by the experience of such as my Adjutant-General (applause) that I have been able to bring the force up to its present standard, and instead of having 350 men forming a permanent force, we have to-day, when the infantry school of London will have been organized, a force of 1,000 men, who, in case of emergency, can be widely distributed and depended upon as pivot men who can drill 10,000 or 12,000 others. "C" Battery, which is now with you will become not only the instructors of your excellent volunteer force but I may express the sincere hope that they will become the men who will aid in forming new ties of friendship between British Columbia and the older provinces and add to the good-fellowship which I am pleased to see exists between this province and the Dominion. I also express the hope that the officers of that corps will become a model of the discipline which must always exist in every well-regulated body of soldiers. I may say that every branch is represented by training schools: We have a cavalry school at Quebec; we have the veteran batteries "A" and "B;" a corps of mounted infantry in Winnipeg and the promising baby of the forces we have sent out to British Columbia; we have the Royal Military College at Kingston and when one of the known critics on military matters, Sir Andrew Clark, was consulted by one of the Australian colonies to know what kind of organization that colony should adopt, he said, over and above everything start a Royal Military College on the model of the Royal Military College of Kingston.

He alluded to the fact of sending cadets to England to be educated in the British army and returning to Canada with an added experience which makes them worthy of the service to which they belong and also to our province being represented in England by Mr. Carey in the Royal Engineers, who had carried off the highest military honors, to the son of Senator Macdonald and others.

The speaker proceeded:

"Mr. Chairman, I must take this opportunity of expressing the very deep regret which I feel at having been unable on the day of the inspection to express a few words to the volunteer forces. They presented a most soldierly appearance, and the condition of their accoutrements was equal to anything that I have seen in any other province of the Dominion. (Loud cheers.) My reason, however, was that I had an engagement with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who had to call upon the Admiral, which I felt bound to punctually observe. Adjutant General Powell, who accompanies me, is, I must remark, a most indispensable adjunct to myself as Minister of Militia—being both a friend and military adviser. I should also have been accompanied by Sir Frederick Middleton, but not being all able to leave at the same time he has deferred his visit to your province for a few weeks. I have only one word more to say, and I must blame your representatives for the cause, and that is the question of commercial union. I am happy to note the cordial feelings that exist between the United States and Canada, but reading history, I believe it enters into the views of Providence that the two great constitutional systems should be tried side by side on this great continent of North America. I believe in our own institutions; and if to-day the connection which exists between Canada and England should be severed, I do not think that it would be replaced by the annexation of Canada to the United States. (Loud cheers.) What the future may be, I know not, but if we leave it to the people of Canada they will never go in for annexation, and I am speaking before you, Mr. Consul, who know the deep-rooted sympathy which exists in the hearts of Canadians and the people on the other side of the line. It is not hostility; we admire the American people as our intelligent people should admire them; but I believe that on this continent the two great constitutional systems which exist as these nations do to-day, should be represented side by side, and I also believe, with due respect to the fifty-six millions of people (laughter), that our system is the more perfect of the two. Let that be as it may, we are not discussing now what may be the result of any future disruption of the connection existing between Canada and England. But I was alluding to the theories of our opponents some time ago with regard to the Canadian Pacific railway, and I do not believe with those theorists that Canada and the United States will ever make a successful thing of commercial union. We have heard on every hustings during the last political campaign of men standing up and claiming for Canada her right to make her own commercial treaties with other nations. What would these men say to-day, if Canada had to give up the framing of her tariff into the hands of the fifty-six millions of people aforesaid? It would be right for the Americans to frame their tariff. How could we expect to frame the policy of fifty-six millions? (Laughter.) I do not believe that Americans—by what I have been able to judge—want commercial union; and I am sure that if a vote were taken in that part of Canada (with which I am better acquainted than any other portion). Quebec, with her separate institutions which have been guaranteed by her treaty, I say that I not believe that it would meet with support. I believe that if commercial union means anything, it means annexation with the United States, and I am prepared to say that in my province at least it would be impossible to get a vote of the people to such an arrangement which have been proved to have been so satisfactory in the interests of Canada. Canada does not want it, and England would not cons