The Victoria Weekly Col

THIRTIETH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1888. NO. 6

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mrs. Cleveland Delights the People by Appearing on the Avenue.

Canada the Stumbling Block in the Way of a Settlement of the Fisheries Question—Restriction of Chinese Immigration.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Congress is practically at a standstill, and no progress can be made until the holidays are passed. Politics and coming legislation have been banished from the mind of the average congressman, and it is only those who do not, that have not concentrated their attention upon the approaching Christmas festivities. If it were not for the Chinese Prince's present throat, and the rumors concerning his malady, such is the dearth of news, that we should have no theme for idle speculation or expansive theorizing. The President's message has absorbed the attention and the contending claims of protection and free trade subordinate to the national goodwill sentiment of Christmas. Whatever interest there is in public affairs seems to be centered in the proposition to restrict foreign immigration. Several bills with this end in view have already been introduced, but none of them seems to possess the elements of practicability. All provide that immigrants before leaving their native heath must procure a certificate of their moral worth from the American consul at the port of embarkation. But how the consul is to obtain information as to the antecedents of the immigrant, or who is going to vouch for the consul's ability to judge of true moral worth, are questions which have not entered into the scheme of the legislators. While every one admits that it is a most desirable thing to keep the United States free of alien paupers, criminals and professional revolutionists, it will be found a difficult task to discriminate between the industrious immigrant and the social leper, and at the same time preserve the sacred traditions of individual liberty. The problem is a great one and one upon which congress will be able to bring a broad gauge statesmanship to bear during the session. To tinker at the immigration laws will only have the effect of making matters worse.

THE TARIFF.

There is little disposition on the part of Congressmen at this time to discuss the tariff. Those who are always ready in politics to follow the leader do not know just how far to go at present, and they wisely maintain a golden silence. The bold spirits who have the courage of strong convictions have yielded them selves up to the grateful influence of a season of thanksgiving, and decline to discuss a matter that will shortly involve the whole congressional community in a vortex of political excitement. One point at issue in this matter has, however, been practically settled. It has been conceded on all sides that the internal revenue on whisky shall be maintained, and this was the key-note of Senator Beck's speech last Monday. While Senator Beck is as to the advisability of giving the people cheap tobacco, all are strenuously opposed to cheapening whisky. This is the common ground on which the divided factions of the democratic party can meet and agree upon a plan of presidential campaign against the common enemy. At present the out and out free-traders are sanguine of being able to bring the democratic protectionists to a realization of the wisdom of the proposed fiscal programme. The revision of the tariff, however, is a practical question upon which should be shed much of what Horace Greely used to term common horse sense. Whether a congress, three-fourths of whose members are lawyers, is capable of thoroughly grasping the merits of a strictly business question of this character, is yet to be seen. It does seem unfortunate, however, that the business affairs of the nation should at this conjuncture be entrusted to a congress of lawyers, who, however honest and conscientious they may be, are not always the most practical of mortals. The executive ability of the legal profession is now on trial. Whatever its congressional contingent does will be weighed in the balance next fall, and if they prove that they are only light weight legislators devoid of statesmanship the people should turn over a new leaf and elect business men to represent them in the future.

MRS. CLEVELAND

is making amends for the retiring habits of the President. For a heavy set man of elephantine mould he possesses a nature abnormally sensitive to popular curiosity. He shrinks from the admiring gaze of crowds, and finds happiness only in the seclusion of the White House or the Oak View Farm. The people complain because the president is never seen upon the avenue, as other presidents have been, and hold that he keeps himself too much aloof from the little world about him. But he is proof against all hostile criticism of his executive acts, and he is singularly indifferent to these local manifestations of interest in his personal movements. But Mrs. Cleveland has of late been seen regularly upon our leading thoroughfares. A few weeks ago she appeared behind a pair of high-stepping ponies, and the skill with which she handled the ribbons elicited the admiration of old and accomplished whips. After that her elegant equipage was seen daily on the street, and people ceased to talk of her new departure. But yesterday she gave the gossips another surprise. She actually walked along Pennsylvania avenue and spoke to acquaintances she met in stores while making holiday purchases. Washington in consequence is beside itself. It is difficult to imagine what society would do if Grover should accompany her some day on one of her pedestrian excursions.

With the departure of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain the last vestige of interest has been wiped out of the fisheries question for the present. Secretary Bayard, with the rest of the negotiators, has decended from the exalted diplomatic plane he has occupied of late and addressed himself to the seasonable consideration of common-place negotiations for jumping-jacks and turkey-gobblers. It is refreshing to see great spirits thus unbend themselves and join in the commerce of ordinary mortals after colossal labors such as those that have just engrossed the attention of Sir Charles Tupper and the plenipotentiaries extraordinary of Great Britain and the United States. There is little doubt that upon the coming consultation between Sir Charles and the Canadian cabinet rests the hope of a successful issue of the fisheries negotiations. The feeling among public men here is that Canada is the stumbling-block in the way of a settlement, and if the commission succeeds in effecting a compromise between the interests of Canada and the United States, it will probably not be without difficulty. Meanwhile the fishery question is

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Eleven new cases of small pox are reported from San Francisco.

Sir Charles Tupper was in Chicago on Friday and left that afternoon for Washington.

Frank O. McNeil, the bank defaulter, has suddenly disappeared since his release at Halifax.

The Fisheries Commission, which was to resume its duties to-day, has been postponed to the 7th inst.

A despatch from Nogales, Ariz., says that one thousand carloads of freight are blockaded at Deming.

Mahey, minister of marine in the French cabinet formed December 19th, has tendered his resignation.

The Theatre Royal, Boston, was destroyed by fire recently, and supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A report from Paris states that Emperor William is seriously ill. Fears are entertained that the end is near at hand.

Wm. Emerson Baker, known as the inventor of the sewing machine bearing his name, died at Boston on Thursday aged 60 years.

C. G. Hopkins of Washington who some weeks ago sent a box of cigars as a Christmas present to Chief Justice Waite, was fined $100 for the joke. It is said he repents the thoughtless act.

Michael B. Sullivan, a farmer who shot and killed a neighbor named Alex Martin, was found a lunatic on Thursday after hearing the final game.

Sportsmen at Madisonville, the county seat of Madison Co., shot and killed Bill Rain and hanged "Red" Page and another man. A state of terror prevails and citizens have been applying for arms.

The steamship Norma from Saigon for Hongkong, with a cargo of rice, was wrecked Dec. 4th off the coast of Hainan. One boat containing sixty-eight passengers landed safely, but the captain's boat is missing.

The coroner's jury in the case of the terrible explosion recently at Rochester, N.Y., by which several persons were killed and a number of buildings destroyed, returned a verdict holding the Vacuum Oil Co. responsible.

Henry Peterson, the California carriman, and O'Connor, the Toronto champion, have arranged for a match to take place on March the 18th on San Francisco Bay; course three miles, for $2,500 a side.

St. Louis and Chicago people have bought the famous Santa Anna silver mine in Sonora. This property was flooded and abandoned in 1812, and since then efforts were made to pump out the water, but operations had to be stopped on account of hostile Indians.

Jas. R. Stokes, of Manchester, was to-day convicted of adultery with Ella Brown, aged fifteen, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He is the third man tried in the Manchester scandal case. Stokes has been married for twenty years. His wife was present and was prostrated with grief.

A young man in New York, named Conroy, struck his companion a terrible blow in the head with an axe. His mother upbraided him for his murderous assault, when he turned on her and struck her several blows with the axe, laying bare her brains. She died instantly. Conroy was arrested and lodged in jail.

A special to New York from Pierre, Dakota, says: A Mr. Dunlap, a farmer, who recently sent the story from Pierre stating that fourteen skeletons had been found in a cellar on the La Plant farm, was terribly beaten on Friday by Fred. Le Plant, one of the accused family. The correspondent admitted that the story was a hoax.

Three snow slides occurred at Salt Lake City on Wednesday. The Alcohor boarding house was swept away with nine men in it. Nine lives were lost. Three Chinamen were buried in the Daly Mine boarding house, but were rescued. Damage to the extent of $5,000 was done to the Daly mine.

A special from Ellinger, Texas, says: John Miller, a wealthy farmer, attended a wedding at a neighbor's on Wednesday night. On returning home next morning he found his young wife lying dead in a field near the house, with her throat cut. Wm. Washington, a negro, who is suspected of the crime, cannot be found.

The seduction case of W. E. Black, of Jefferson, came to an abrupt end in Justice Humphrey's court at Albany, Oregon, on Wednesday evening, by the prisoner marrying the prosecuting witness, Miss Elva Pomeroy of Scio. The ceremony was performed by the Justice before whom the trial had commenced.

The following was received from London by Dr. McGlynn, recently while addressing an anti-poverty society in New York, which he read to the audience:—"Cardinal Manning in his speech to-day said: 'Every man has a right to live and to procure food necessary to sustain life. So stand in this right that it prevails over all the rights of property. Necessity knows no law. A starving man may steal his neighbors bread.'"

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation respecting the disputed lands in Indian Territory. The proclamation recites the fact that the titles to the disputed lands and the jurisdiction over the same is vested in the United States; he therefore warns all persons, whether acting as officers of Greer County, Texas, or otherwise, against selling or disposing of, or attempting to sell or dispose of, any part of said land, or attempting to exercise any authority thereover.

General Manager McLeod, of the Reading Railroad Company, has issued the following: "No man who has left our service without cause and on order of the Knights of Labor, shall ever have a day's work on this road so long as this management has charge of it. The management also says that the strike has been of great value to the road in the weeding out of a lot of mischief-making meddlers that worked, not only to do harm to the road, but to do harm to good men in the company's employ."

Calvin Place, while blasting in a well last Wednesday at San Antonio, Texas, touched off a short-fuse dynamite cartridge which exploded before he got out of the well. It was found that the man had one of his hands blown off, the other partly injured and the entire front part of his skull from the eyes was also destroyed. With these terrible injuries Place still lives and eats talks and sleeps well. The workings of his brain are much as though it were laid upon a plate and endowed with life. The physicians are puzzled.

At the conclusion of the jubilee service on Monday, the pope retired to his private apartments and remained for two hours. His holiness was not feeling ill, however, from the efforts of his exertions at mass in St. Peter's in the morning, and is in his usual health. On New Year's day he received 1,000 congratulatory telegrams. His holiness has informed all the special foreign envoys that he will grant them an audience for their leave-taking whenever they desire to call. The pope's secret audience to Mgr. Ireland, who leaves Rome shortly, will be the last given to him. It is stated in Vatican circles that the letter to Queen Victoria will be of special importance.

CABLE NEWS.

Churchill's Alleged Mission to St. Petersburg—Rumored Changes in the Cabinet Revived.

A Russian Spy Arrested in Austria—Departure for Rome—Political Hopes Blighted.

A Supposed Murder—Eight Nihilists to be Hanged—Emperor William Slightly Indisposed.

Work for the Session.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Unless Lord Salisbury is driven by adverse decisions in the bye elections as in the case of the agricultural constituency at Spalding immediately after which, the government is in for Chamberlain's policy of "three acres and a cow" or rather as it was said at one time "one acre and no cow." The coming session is likely to be spent in wrangles over the forms of procedure and the local government bill. The latter is distasteful to the liberal members because it will seek by the property qualifications, or indirect method of election, to take the power as much as possible out of the hands of the people. A conference has been suggested by the Tories with the Liberals about the procedure. This Mr. Gladstone would agree to, but no definite step in this direction has yet been taken.

Lord Churchill's Mission.

The statement published in Brussels purporting to emanate from Berlin, to the effect that Lord Churchill has an import ant mission in hand on his visit to Russia notwithstanding the formal denial by Salisbury. This mission, it is said, is to obtain from Russia large concessions with regard to import duties in favor of England and guarantees for the security of the Afghan frontier. The dispatch adds that much irritation is felt at Berlin at the difficulty of the English government, because it has been firmly believed in official circles on the continent that England steadily supported the triple alliance and would hold aloof from any special arrangements with Russia.

The *Standard* makes a strong appeal to Lord Rowton not to delay any longer the publication of the memoirs of Earl Beaconsfield.

Rumored Changes in the Cabinet.

Rumors are again revived and industriously circulated of the renewal of internal troubles in the cabinet, and reports are accompanied by the usual budget of names suggested by imagination of a personal preference to fill the prospective vacancies. There is no doubt, however, that serious differences exist, and they are chiefly confined to the question of governing Ireland, but they will probably be patched up as others have been within the last six months.

It is said that the Government will intervene in the case of Ayoub Khan by locating him somewhere between Bangelow and Madras, thus placing the whole of India between Afghanistan and making it almost impossible for him to successfully engage in an intrigue.

Departure for Rome.

The Duke of Norfolk, accompanied by Lord Carey, took their departure for Rome this morning. A despatch from the Queen to the Pope simultaneous with his departure states that prompt official notice is given that the Duke of Norfolk's mission to Rome terminated with his return to London, leaving with him the Pope's letter of thanks to Her Majesty for the letters and jubilee gift, and its accompanying letter expressing her good wishes. It is asserted on the other hand by persons in a position to know whereof they speak that his grace is charged with certain representations to be made at Rome, making a renewal of diplomatic relations between England and the vatican imminent.

A Libel Suit.

Samuel Peters has instituted a suit against Chas. Bradlaugh for libel, claiming $2500 damages, suffered by the latter's assertion that Lord Salisbury gave a character for a large sum to Peters with which to pay the expenses of continuing the efforts to hold alleged unemployed workingmen's meetings in Trafalgar square, thus furnishing the government with pretexts for repressive action. Mr. Peters is a professional agitator and is not held by many who know him to be above such acts of duplicity as Bradlaugh's assertion implied. The case will be tried in the Mayor's court within a few days, when Bradlaugh will defend himself.

Afraid to Meet Sullivan.

The backers of Smith are anxious to have Sullivan engage to meet him in a series of exhibition battles in the principal cities of the world, the tour to end in California. Sullivan has refused to take part in any sham contests with Smith of any other English fighter, and will agree to a *bona-fide* contest only. The managers of Smith's interests are averse to a serious meeting of their principal with Sullivan.

What Will Be the Effect?

Feelers have recently been thrown out by supporters of the government tending to show some disposition to endow the Catholic university in Ireland. So far the scheme has received little encouragement. It does not appear that it would greatly gratify the opponents of the government, while it would undoubtedly alienate many of their friends, as has happened in the case of Peel's grant to the Maynooth College.

Supposed Murder.

The body of Archibald McNeil, a journalist connected with the *Sportsman*, who so mysteriously disappeared after the Smith-Kilrain fight was found on the beach to-day at Boulogne. The body bore distinct marks of murder.

Nihilists to be Hanged.

A telegram from the German frontier of Russia states that eight nihilists including the Cossack, Esermoff, who attempted to take the life of the Czar during the Emperor's visit to Don Cossack's country, will be hanged at St. Petersburg, February first.

Their Hopes Blighted.

The *Daily News* says: The election at Winchester was disappointing. The *Standard* says: The result absolutely confounds the confident hopes of the Separatists.

A Spy Arrested.

A Russian spy, with maps and compromising papers in his possession, has been arrested at Czernowitz, a town in Austria.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.—Prince Ferdinand in congratulating Emperor Francis Joseph on New Year's Day, signed the telegram "Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria." The Emperor addressed his reply to "Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg."

The Austrian Reichstag has been called to meet on the 24th of January.

Still at Romo.

The statement of Wolfsche's bureau that Dr. Schmidt has gone to San Remo to propose a new method of treatment to the Crown Prince is incorrect. Dr. Schmidt is still here.

The Emperor's New Year's Letter.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Emperor, in the course of a New Year's Day letter to the magistracy of Berlin wrote: "I trust that under the protection of a lasting peace and economic legislative measures the welfare of the nation will continue to develop."

Slightly Indisposed.

Emperor William is again suffering from the effects of a cold. He has been confined to his apartments since Tuesday.

Jubilee Expenses.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The Pope will give a reception to the presidents of English and American colleges in Rome, and the British pilgrims on May 10th. The exhibition of the jubilee presents was opened in the Vatican to-day, a distinguished assemblage being present. The Pope was attended by forty-eight cardinals and the entire pontifical court participated in the opening ceremonies, and in reply to an address presented to him, expressed himself as deeply moved by the evidence of love and veneration tendered to him by people of the world. These tokens, he declared, testified to the power of the papacy which its enemies had in vain attempted to deny.

Gen. Herman Kanzler Dead.

Gen. Herman Kanzler, formerly commander of the pontifical army, is dead; he was born in 1822, and entered the papal military service in 1848, continuing therein until the downfall of the temporal power of the holy see. He remained an inhabitant of the vatican until the death of Pope Pius IX.

Alleged Assault of Three Girls.

CORK, Jan. 6.—Capt. Plunkett informed the police magistrate having charge of the case to-day that Canon O'Mahoney had refused the police access to the three girls in the convent of the Good Shepherd, whom it is alleged Major Roberts assaulted. The official investigation into the case has therefore been suspended, and Major Roberts is advised to prosecute Canon O'Mahoney for malicious libel.

MR. CAINE, M.P.,

Pays His Compliments to the Steamship Port Victor—Extraordinary Experiences.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., writing from Yokohama to the editor of the *Barrow News*, says: "The Canadian Pacific Railway Company can manage a great railway line to perfection, but they have much to learn before they can claim success as managers of an ocean line of steamers. When I arranged last July to come the Pacific Ocean I wrote home to engage my passage for a steamer sailing September 23rd. At Montreal I was informed that the date had been postponed to the 29th, and on arriving at Winnipeg the sailing was again postponed to October 2nd. At Vancouver the date was finally fixed for October 7th. That date found us with a number of our fellow-passengers waiting for the Port Victor at Victoria. We not only could see nothing of the Port Victor, but letters and telegrams to the C. P. R. agent in Vancouver elicited no information of any definite character. On the morning of the 8th, however, we were informed that we were all to be at the Hudson's Bay wharf with our luggage at 2 o'clock when a steam tug would take us off. We assembled thus at 1.30, to find neither tug nor any one representing the C. P. R., from whom any information could be obtained. We stood about for two or three hours, all grumbling as only Englishmen can. One of the clerks of the Canadian Pacific Railway came to say the tug would be there at five o'clock. This time he was right, and by six o'clock we were alongside the Port Victor. Here we found a scene of the wildest confusion. The Canadian Pacific Railway agent that morning had booked an extra sixty Chinese steerage passengers, in addition to one hundred or more we had been given to understand we should get at Vancouver. For these extra sixty Chinamen there was actually no accommodation whatever. After a hurried scrambling meal the twenty-seven cabin passengers demanded their berths, when it was found the ship was only designed to carry twelve cabin passengers, and that the Canadian Pacific Railway agent had been obliged to requisition nearly all the officers' berths, as well as to construct others as make-shifts. I fared better than any one else, for knowing the Port Victor was only a second-class steamer I had secured by extra payment two entire cabins for my daughter and myself, which, however, have proved anything but satisfactory on the voyage, as the one I occupy I find to have been a bath-room and closet converted for the occasion, and to be swarming with cockroaches and such like company, which took a week of Keating's powder and carbolic to drive away. Two ladies going out as missionaries were put into a wretched little room converted from a steward's pantry, and twice during the voyage have been drowned out of it by burst pipes soaking their beds. Two gentlemen found themselves in a temporary structure next the funnel with a large stove pipe in it, the temperature in this dog kennel ranging from 85 to 100 degrees. None of the cabins appeared to have been cleaned out after the previous voyage, and when a day or two after I insisted on having my daughter's cabin and my own cleaned, the amount of dirt and dead cockroaches was terrible. Presently the tug comes alongside again with a pile of planks and 20 carpenters, and we were informed it would be impossible to get away that night, as accommodation must be provided for the extra 60 Chinamen. The tramp of workmen, the noise of their hammers and their drunken blasphemy, make night hideous. At five o'clock on Sunday we are on the wide Pacific. The Canadian Pacific Railway will not hear the last of the Port Victor for some time. No line of passenger steamers in the United Kingdom could afford to show such reckless disregard of the comfort of their customers. It is simply dishonest to take double the number of passengers a ship will carry. I feel it little better than a swindle that I should have been charged a fare and a half for a small cabin which was only fit to sleep in, when drenched with carbolic acid, and in which I was generally awakened by cockroaches making a breakfast on my eyes." On the 27th October the Port Victor encountered a hurricane and had to run before the gale for 12 hours. The passage took 18 days.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

The Government Satisfied Their Majority is Secure—Young Bloods Impatient for War.

The Gulf Between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Government Wider Than Ever.

The Fisheries' Question—A Partial List of Jubilee Offerings Presented to the Pope.

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LONDON, Jan. 7.—Politicians of all classes are returning from the Christmas holidays in good spirits and good temper. The government is satisfied that their majority in the house of commons is secure, and the unionists are confident that they can maintain Lord Salisbury in office, and by staving off dissolution defer their own political existence. The liberals feel that time is on their side and that every measure it passes brings back old adherents who have wandered away, cementing the union of the party, and exhibiting the ugliness of triumphant toryism in a clear light. There is only one political corner in which there is any serious discontent, and that is the nook in which Lord Churchill dwells, surrounded by a clique of toadies and hangers-on. He has not yet over the bitter mortification he experienced a year ago on finding that his vacant chair of the exchequer was to be filled, not by the conservative nonentity whom, from an independent position he could bully to his heart's content, or worry with the abhorent criticism of candid friends, but by the hot financier, shaving Gladstone, of the day, and a man whose tenacity of power is

PROOF AGAINST ALL ASSAULTS

of the enemy. From the day he found Goschen was to be his successor till now Lord Churchill sedulously sought to regain the position which, in a fit of ill-temper, he flung away. All the year he has played the part of a convinced economist, who could not bring his sensitive conscience to impose warlike burdens on the poor taxpayers, but who desired the success of the conservative government sincerely than his own. This submissive and dutiful line has succeeded but indifferently, and Lord Randolph will soon exchange it for more pugnacious tactics. What form his intense vindictiveness, which is the most salient feature of his character, will actually assume remains of course uncertain. What is certain, however, is that he will not long permit those who, by opposing his designs and accepting his resignation, have inflicted on him years of exclusion from office to lead a life of unvexed tranquility on the treasury bench. He intends attacking his successor's budget and to frustrate Salisbury's plans for a co-operation with Bismarck's league of peace. No mawkish tenderness for Salisbury; no romantic loyalty to the unionist cause;

NO SENTIMENTAL REGARD

for the conservative party will deter Lord Randolph from whatever course of action may best conform to his own political or personal designs. The prospect is actually as embarrassing for the Tory Cabinet, and the sooner the Tories quit them the better he will be pleased. The orthodox conservative circles scout the assertion that Salisbury with his habitual feebleness under a long and continued pressure will seek to "Buy off his Dames" and avert the wrath of his former colleagues by inviting him to return. A close friend of Salisbury, speaking upon this latter matter today, said: "Nothing of the kind has occurred between Salisbury and his former lieutenant, and the prospect of Lord Randolph's return to the ministry has again become somewhat remote. It is known that about a month ago a *rapprochement* took place which might have had important results if both sides had been earnestly desirous of a reconciliation. Lord Randolph's speeches in the country had been as loyal to the ministry as could be wished, and much more loyal than had been expected, and on the other hand his former colleagues were prepared to make important concessions to his views, and practically in the matter of departmental economy."

THE LAND QUESTION.

With regard to the vexed question of land purchase, Lord Harrington himself, who in conjunction with Mr. Goschen, is primarily responsible for pressing this question forward, is credited with having undertaken Lord Randolph's conversion. At first, moreover, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer gave signs of being tractable, but he suddenly resumed his old attitude on the land purchase question, and worse still, showed a disposition to make conditions as to the general composition of the ministry. This is an old bone of contention between Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph, and the matter is one in regard to which the Prime Minister will suffer no interference with his discretion. The *rapprochement* has consequently been followed by a rebound, which has made the gulf between Lord Randolph and the government wider than ever. It may possibly be the means of upsetting the government.

The cabinet will meet again next week to consider the expected dispatches from Joseph Chamberlain re the fishery question. It is stated that Mr. Chamberlain will communicate an expression of Lord Salisbury's regret that the commissioners have not succeeded in settling the difficulty, which it is hoped will be speedily referred to arbitration for a compulsory arrangement. Meanwhile the feeling among the ministerial party is that Chamberlain's mission has been eminently useful in removing him from England at a time when Lord Hartington could with a conscientiously greater freedom and success be seen in more complete harmony with the government.

A CURIOUS STORY

with regard to Dubleep Singh comes from Punjaub. At one of their anniversaries he placed a portrait of the Maharajah, with every mark of honor, by the shrine at which they were met together. The grave feature of the incident is that a local Rajah took part in the celebration, but it is said he did so because he had some reason for dissatisfaction with the government of Punjaub and took this method of manifesting it. No official notice was taken of the matter, but means have been taken by Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, to show the Rajah of Faulkote, the chief in question, that the circumstance is noted against him.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE GIFTS.

A catalogue of the offerings presented to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee is in course of preparation and will include a list of articles that seem better fitted for a nursery than the Vatican. Baby's baubles, socks, shoes, bundles of tiny garments, cots, cradles, bed-clothing for children, etc., have come in in large quantities. One offering takes the form of 16,000 pounds of sugar from Austria. It must be remembered that the Pope expressed a wish to receive articles in kind that would enable him to give large alms and meet the various needs of the church and missionary work all over the world. The offerings of ladies' and children's belongings are to be distributed among the lying-in hospitals and orphanages throughout Catholic christendom and other presents such as these sacred vessels will be given to churches in need of plate for altars. Of these, thousands of gold chalices were sent to Leo XIII from Vienna at once. The list of presents of gems and rich stuffs which have come in profusion from the Austrian court, as also from those within the pale of the church, makes the page of the catalogue glow as a chapter from the "Arabian Nights."

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The latest intelligence from San Remo is reassuring. Dr. Telschow, one of the German court physicians, who has just left the side of his illustrious patient, reports that the appearance and general condition of the Crown Prince continues to improve, and confirms the optimistic statements which have been made by Dr. Mackenzie. With this good news comes a revival of the sinister rumor that there is a party in Germany to whom the reports are not quite welcome, according to the *Tagblatt*, a journal of considerable political influence, that a conspiracy exists at Berlin, which made itself manifest when the bulletins argued ill and who act with much impatience when they are as hopeful as those of the past week. There are some who are foremost in the clique and among the war party desire, so says the *Tagblatt*, the abdication of the Crown Prince in favor of his

FIRE-EATING SON.

This same organ declares that endeavors are being made to induce the sufferer to undergo an operation, although even the German doctors admitting that they are prepared to entertain grave doubts as to the cancerous character of the disease, and as to the necessity for the surgical treatment in hope that he may perish under the knife. It is hard to believe that there is even a modicum of truth in these statements, and yet the anxiety expressed by the Crown Prince that the news of his improved condition should be spread far and wide, justifies the presumption that his illness has been used in a manner which is causing the patient some anxiety. The Financial *Zeitung* strongly deprecates the insinuations made by the *Tagblatt*, but it by no means disposes of the belief that there is a foundation for them. It says the *New Free Press* regarding the subject from a totally different point of view arrives at the same conclusions as those adopted by the *Tagblatt*.

There seems to be no doubt that there is a band of young bloods in Berlin who resemble very much in their

IMPATIENCE FOR WAR

the Derouledeizs in Paris, whose hands are for ever on the hilts of their swords and whose tongues are ever clamoring for "La Revanche." The leaders of these three precipitate patrons is Prince William, whose warlike speeches to the Red Hussars awoke sympathetic throbs in their hearts. Their admiration of him is founded on the knowledge that he hates the French with implacable hatred, and the belief that he will seize the opportunity to repeate the exploit of his father. Fortunately the possibility that the opportunity will soon arrive is becoming more remote, if reports from San Remo do not exaggerate the truth about the Crown Prince's condition. The strongest guarantee for the maintenance of peace between Germany and France is in the Crown Prince's pacific disposition and it is on that account that they who wish the Fatherland well, welcome every item of good news which comes to them of the invalid at San Remo.

CABLE NEWS.

A Foul Murder.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A *post mortem* examination was made to-day of Mr. Archibald, reporter on the *Sportsman*, who was found dead at Boulogne after reporting the Kilrain-Smith fight. The doctors agree that he met his death by foul play, and death did not result immediately from injuries received, but he had been thrown into the water while alive, although unconscious.

Mr. Sexton Very Low.

The condition of Mr. Sexton, M. P., has taken a change for the worse, and it is now feared he cannot recover. His physicians are resorting to every method of treatment calculated to save the life of their patient, but do not appear to be hopeful.

Sentence Confirmed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—The hearing of Wilfred Blunt's appeal from sentence was concluded at Portumna to-day. The conviction was confirmed and the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed on him last October was sustained. The magistrate again in sentencing him said, although the latter has been extremely unwise in his conduct, he certainly is not a coward.

Emperor William Failing.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—It is reported here the condition of Emperor William is serious. He is confined to bed, and had several fainting spells to-day.

An Increase in Trade.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Board of Trade has announced the British imports and exports for the month of December 1887. Each shows an increase in value of over £3,000,000 against those of December 1886.

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS.

He Has Nothing But Good Words for the United States.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—The Board of Trade held its annual dinner to-night. Joseph Chamberlain, Member of Parliament, delivered a speech in reply to the toast, "The Commercial Interests of the Empire." He said of the attitude of certain influential journals which this morning referred to him as a representative of the British employers and as having declared that the interests of Canada must be subordinated to those of Manchester, that it was not so. He was there as a representative of Great Britain and thought the interests of Canada, Great Britain and of the United States lay in the same direction. He was an Englishman, proud of her glorious traditions and destinies, but all patriotism would be stinted indeed if it did not embrace Great Britain beyond the seas. He refused to speak of the United States as a foreign power. [Cheers.] Any difficulties which might exist between Canada and her neighbor were to be approached and dealt with as between friends. The prospects of his country's relations with the United States never looked more hopeful than at present.

CAPITAL NOTES.

[illegible]

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

A civil servant named Hays submitted $1,000 to the house rule fund.

The prospects are that a large number of infirm men will commend the Wiarton resort.

Since Mr. H. H. Cook, M.P., died in Bothwell he has disappeared. East Whitby township has closed its cellar and dwelling houses after sunset.

W. J. Lane, of Winnipeg, was fined twenty dollars and costs at Toronto, for illegally offering a return ticket for sale.

The interprovincial bridge at the Chaudière, National Bridge at the Rapids, has swung into position, and is very satisfactorily.

There are twenty-nine charges of personal bribery against Patrick Finnigan, M. P., Glengarry. The case will be heard January 19th.

The remaining charges against Dr. Wilson (Liberal) in East Elgin have been withdrawn. This already constitutes a clear sweep, only one charge was reserved for decision, which will be given next week.

On New Year's night the steamer Prince Albert made a trip from Cape Vincent to Kingston. Next morning boats were crossing on the ice to Wolf Island. The freezing of water is the quickest ever known.

Two men are missing from Cameron Lake, Victoria county, and it is feared they have perished in the woods. They left Fenelon Falls on the 17th ult. for the other side of the lake, and have not been heard from since.

The Irish over the election of separate school trustees in Toronto was more bitter than ever before, particularly in St. George's ward, where a daring forgery was perpetrated. On Sunday Rev. Fathers Hanning, of St. Patrick's received what purported to be a pastoral letter from Archbishop Lynch, signed by Father Cahill, one of the candidates. It is alleged the forgery was committed by two priests, prominent in the fight, but this is doubtful. Anyway his grace will hold an enquiry.

QUEBEC.

An old man named Dorion, just deceased at St. Augustine, Portneuf, leaves the extraordinary number of 170 descendants; 16 children, 101 grandchildren and 53 great-grandchildren.

The approaching marriage is announced of Dr. R. J. B. Howard, of Montreal, to the only daughter of Sir Donald Smith, in St. George's church, on the 17th instant.

Montreal custom receipts for the year 1887: $8,745,526 an increase of $382,907 over last year. Excise 1887: $1,721,708 a decrease of $122,308. The usual C. P. R. dividend is announced payable February the 17.

At a recent ordination service held in the chapel of the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Archbishop Fabre ordained sixteen priests, eight deacons and fourteen subdeacons, and gave minor orders to twenty-two candidates and the *tonsure* to eight others.

A charge of criminal libel against Jos. Laliberte was dismissed on the ground that the alleged libellous statements were probably in the public interest. Laliberte had charged one Napoleon Blandet with perjury, in swearing that he was qualified to vote in the Lotbiniere election.

A singular accident is reported to have taken place in Montreal. A baby was sleeping in a cradle, when its loud cries called the attention of the father, who rushed into the room just in time to see a large rat jump off the infant's bed. The little one was bleeding profusely from four teeth marks made in its nose by the voracious rat. Fortunately there was a dog in the house, which succeeded in catching and killing the rat.

Judge Mathieu of Montreal gave decision on Saturday in the Melvin-Smith case, maintaining his wife's *capias* against him and holding that the wife took the only course she could. If Smith wishes to leave jail he will have to come to some understanding with Mrs. Smith's lawyers, who claim $80,000 capitalized alimony.

The famous detectives' case took a new turn last Saturday when the prisoners' counsel handed in a petition demanding the production of Wilson *alias* Hayner and Conroy, the alleged American detectives, as witnesses before the close of the preliminary examination. The petition was taken *en délibre* until Tuesday. When the court gives an adverse decision counsel will apply for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the prisoners, and hold them till the Queen's Bench meets in March.

MANITOBA.

Andrew Bole, [illegible] was been [illegible]

TERRIBLE DISFIGUREMENT.

Fannie Vernon Baldwin Shot by a Jealous Rival—Said to have been Married as the Result of a Plot.

Fannie Vernon Baldwin who was born and raised in Guemsland in Olympia and who says she is a cousin of E. J. Baldwin of San Francisco, has her name connected with another sensation that will prove as startling as that which occurred, when, in hot revenge, she shot "Lucky" Baldwin in the hotel some years ago. The story is according to the San Francisco papers, that she was married to Dr. Z. T. Adams of Coulterville, Mariposa county, under circumstances that may cause the arrest of several parties for criminal conspiracy. The date of the marriage is not given.

The basis of the sensation rests on a statement about a camping party near Coulterville one summer. Dr. Adams and Verona were members of the party. The former, physician, is pictured as being a gallant, persistent admirer of Verona. His attentions became the subject of pleasant gossip for their companions, while they are said to have been somewhat of an annoyance to the young woman. This was due to the publicity of his courtship, and he decided she could not escape him by affection. One day she suggested that they take a stroll as a means of getting away from where others would hear and see his words and actions as a lover. It appears that the stroll turned out to be a long tramp, for late in the afternoon they found that they were lost, with no hope of getting back to camp that night. They had to stay on a hillside all night. The weather was cold, but he built a fire and wrapped her in his overcoat. She refused the latter, because he was suffering from consumption. On his insisting she finally took it. The night was passed uncomfortably the next morning they found their way back to camp. Some days later the members of the party were surprised to see Dr. Adams and Verona come into camp that night. The next morning they left for Coulterville, where they arrived late in the evening, and Dr. Adams left for his home in the city.

Dr. Adams on his return found his father very sick, and it was thought advisable for him, who was also suffering from consumption, to leave the city for his health. In his sickness he should go and marry Verona. He is said to have written to his father by Dr. Adams. But his father declared he could not love him, the friend presented as returning, that such a marriage was the only way by which she could hold up her head without shame. He refused

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1888.

MEETING OF THE HOUSE.

A special issue of the *British Columbia Gazette* last evening contained a proclamation calling the Legislative Assembly together for the dispatch of business on Friday the 27th day of the present month. The meeting of the Legislature was previously adjourned until the 16th February, owing to the absence of Premier Davie. The happy arrangement elsewhere referred to has met all contingencies, and the House has accordingly been called together to transact the business of the country.

INFORMATION WANTED.

It would tend to simplify the discussion if our evening contemporary would give the name of the member of the *Times* staff who is said to have arranged a difficulty for Mr. D. W. Higgins on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf. Mr. Higgins assures us that he has no recollection of such an event; but if the *Times* will publish the names of all the parties to the occurrence, and will refresh his memory so that he can recall the circumstance, he will be glad to accept the "services" said to have been rendered on that occasion as a receipt in full for his exertions to preserve his late brethren of the *Times* from a swift and certain punishment for libeling their fellow-citizens. Mr. Higgins has given the names of his witnesses. Let the *Times* people give theirs.

A CONSISTENT FALSIFIER.

The *Times* has the audacity to again repeat the statements which it put in the mouth of Mr. Shakespeare at the Caron banquet and Pioneer's dinner. Our contemporary seems lost to all sense of shame and evidently intends, having once uttered an untruth, to stick to it through thick and thin, no matter what the consequences may be. Does he forget that there were many, in fact most, of our prominent citizens present on those occasions? They know what was said, and will surely form a very poor opinion of the *Times'* veracity when it wickedly makes such palpably false assertions. Everybody is aware that Mr. Shakespeare's feelings for the local government were and are very warm and sincere, and that he was always one of their strongest and most zealous supporters. Is it likely he would give voice to remarks calculated to damage them very greatly? No, and he did not, as any one present can testify. Authorized by Mr. Shakespeare, we flatly denied the *Times'* statement; the public, we believe, will prefer his testimony to that of the Opposition organ, which is only injuring its party and itself by making use of tactics which are disgraceful and dishonorable.

THE OPPOSITION SPLIT TO PIECES.

"All the king's horses and all the king's men," would find it a useless task to reunite the fragments of the local opposition and convert it again into an harmonious whole. Mr. W. A. Robertson's card appeared in yesterday's *Standard*. He offers himself for the local house in place of Major Prior. Mr. Robertson's friends are much excited at the course adopted by the convention or caucus in overlooking his claims and taking up Mr. Carmichael. Mr. Robertson has served already in the Local Legislature and stepped aside at the last general election, with the understanding that he would be supported for the commons later on. When the commons election occurred Mr. Robertson was *not* supported by his party and went under in consequence. His friends now call on the party to do him scant justice by dropping Mr. Carmichael and adopting him as their candidate. Failing that, he will stand anyhow, and give Mr. Duck a bigger majority than he would have otherwise. Mr. Beaven and his supporters are doing all in their power to heal the breach, but Mr. Robertson will not yield an inch. Nothing will satisfy him but the withdrawal of Mr. Carmichael.

DRIVEN TO GROUND.

It is a most unsatisfactory thing to enter into a discussion upon any subject with our evening contemporary. As soon as we corner him on one point he immediately drops all mention of it, and covers up his retreat behind some new matter entirely foreign to the question at issue. When the vacancy in the local house occurred through Mr. Prior's resignation, our contemporary announced with a flourish of trumpets that he intended exposing the government's policy, its blundering and its rottenness, to the public in a manner so convincing as to prevent their lending a support to the candidate of the administration. We at once took issue with the Opposition champion and have driven him from every position he has taken on the financial standing of the province. We have exposed his ignorance of the subject with which he attempted to deal, and convinced the electors that the $1,000,000 loan was not melting away, that the Government have not "hypothecated" $100,000 to the support of the mounted police in Kootenay, that no warm correspondence to that effect has been going on between the Federal and local governments, that the civil list expenditure has not been increased by a sum that is "simply astounding"—in short, we have proven to our readers that the *Times* was all at sea in its assumed knowledge of the present administration's management of the finances of British Columbia. Our contemporary, having been closely followed up in each one of his statements, which were shown to be utterly untenable, maintained a dignified silence, which seemed to us rather discreet under the circumstances. However, in reply to a little jibe from THE COLONIST, the organ rushes into print, and this time makes a most sorry appearance. He acknowledges our figures to be correct with reference to the salaries for the civil service, but attempts to mislead the electors by introducing into the discussion the cost of the administration of justice—something that has no connection whatever with the matter in dispute. We really sympathize with our contemporary in the bungle into which he has got himself, and in conclusion would again tender him the advice previously given, to take up some new line of attack, one that he has some acquaintance with, and he possibly may make a better impression upon the voters than he has in this instance. As we have before said, we purpose fighting out this battle on its merits, not by abuse such as the *Times* revels in, and we will always be found taking a stand that can be maintained as easily as in this case.

HON. THEODORE DAVIE.

The appointment of Mr. Theodore Davie, Q.C., as a member of the Executive Council is one that, under the circumstances, will, we think, meet with general approval. The unfortunately prolonged absence from the province of the Attorney-General, especially during the session of the Legislature, rendered it desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the Executive should have advantage of the presence and services of some other legal gentleman, and it was found that Mr. Theodore Davie was willing to step in and give the government, and country the benefit of his services without fee or reward. The Hon. Theodore Davie is essentially a self-made man. A resident of Victoria since boyhood, he has by ability and perseverance pushed himself into the front rank of his profession and has earned and received the distinction of Queen's Counsel. In Mr. Davie the workingmen have a true friend and able champion, both in the Legislature and in the Cabinet. British Columbia is indeed to be congratulated on securing his distinguished services and wise counsel in the Executive Council of the province.

THE CROFTERS IMMIGRATION.

Although the Dominion government is not directly interested in the scheme for the transplanting of Scottish crofters to British Columbia, the progress of the negotiations between the Imperial authorities and Mr. Alexander Begg, the representative of our government, is being closely followed. By this week's incoming mail official despatches have been received which contain fuller information in reference to Mr. Begg's proposals than has yet appeared in Canadian newspapers. As has been already announced, the Imperial government will, under special conditions, grant an emigration loan of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling to the Provincial government at 3½ per cent. interest. Before the promise was given to Mr. Begg he had to dispose of two objections raised by the friends of the crofters and others. One was the absence in this province of a Land Settlement Act, such as there is in Manitoba. Mr. Begg explained that this difficulty had not been lost sight of by the Provincial government, and a bill was being prepared which it is expected will be passed early next session to meet the objection and afford the Crofters every security in their holdings. The other objection was that much of the virgin land of the province is heavily timbered and that the Crofters not being used to clearing would find the work beyond their powers. Mr. Begg did not deny that large tracts of land in British Columbia are covered by forests, but he pointed out that a competent authority has estimated that there are at least three hundred thousand acres of land in the province at present bearing good natural grass, and that this area might be said to be ready for settlers. Even with regard to the timber lands, however, he contended there was no cause for hesitation. The lumber, he pointed out, would become a source of revenue, and in this connection he instanced the case of the Crofter colonists who left Scotland for Ontario at the time of the Sutherland clearances, and who had been among the most prosperous cultivators of land, which when they commenced on it was almost as heavily wooded as any part of British Columbia. Mr. Begg was successful in his interviews, and it is understood has communicated the offer of the Imperial Treasury to our Government. One condition which the Imperial Government attaches to the loan is, it is understood, that a full and precise estimate shall be made, showing exactly how the money is to be expended, how much for outfit, passage money, maintenance, etc. The estimate upon which the emigration scheme is based, is that an average of six hundred dollars will be required for each family, and that the immigration of 1,250 families, or about 6,000 people will thus be provided for, though the task of removing them would be spread over one or two years. It is proposed to establish a series of townships which shall be partly fishing, partly industrial, and partly agricultural communities. On the site of every township a large reception house will be erected where the settlers will be located until they are able to provide themselves with homes. The Provincial Government will have an agent in each community, so that every man will get credit for all labor done, but the settlers will not themselves have the handling of any cash balances till loan and interest have been repaid. After each family has cleared off its debt its members will be free to do as they please. Provision will be made in every case for having the ordinances of religion administered on the Presbyterian system, and another feature of the scheme will be that no unmarried man will be taken out, except as a member of a family. Mr. Begg is meeting with considerable success among the Crofters themselves, and not only are the Lewis and Harris cotters likely to come if our own government will guarantee the interest on the loan, but Mr. Begg has even been approached by fishermen on the east coast of Scotland who desire to have the help of the government to assist them in emigrating.

PRE-HISTORIC ARIZONA.

From the United States territory of Arizona comes news of the discovery of the remains of a splendid pre-historic civilization, the work of excavating having so far advanced as to expose the ruins of a city three miles long and two miles wide. These revelations of Toltec ruins have been made by the Hemenway expedition, under the direction of Mr. Frank Cushing, who, during a long residence among the Zuni Indians, acquired a knowledge of traditions which enabled him to find the long buried cities of the Salt river valley. There are nineteen buried cities in this valley alone, and the one now excavated, called Los Muertos, the city of the dead, which had a population of 10,000, is one of the smallest. The entire valley, says a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, was once a system of cities with adjacent farms, and up in the mountains are the sacrificial caves and pueblos of stone, many of which have never been explored, and are entirely unknown to the wandering tourist and sight seer. The Toltecs who lived in these caves and houses preceded the Aztecs, and their civilization antedates the era of the pyramids. Mr. Cushing says they were probably of Asiatic origin, but not Mongoloid. He reckons the age of the Toltec ruins in thousands of years. These ancient people were farmers and had the plain of Tempe in a high state of cultivation. Much as has been done of late years in the way of irrigating this vast desert and turning it into orchards, vineyards and grain fields, the recent excavations show that the Toltecs were better irrigators than the farmers of to-day. Satisfied with a very slight flow, they were able to conduct water to every part of the plain of Tempe. The modern canal system of the valley is only 41 miles in extent and cost $1,500,000. The Toltec ditches were of great size and extent, estimated at no less than 300 miles of canal alone. Some 450,000 acres were cultivated in the Salt river valley by means of these ancient ditches. In the ruins of the city of Los Muertos, twenty-two large blocks of buildings have been uncovered and three carloads of relics consisting of pottery, implements and skeletons are now *en route* to Boston. One of the ruined buildings is 400 by 375 feet, another is 480 feet long, and many of the buildings are 300 feet square. Entrance to the buildings was sometimes through doors and sometimes through holes in the roof. Each building was divided into a great number of small rooms, indicating a large population to each block. The roofs were of concrete, supported by timber. It is evident, say the explorers, that these cities were destroyed by earthquakes, and that they were suddenly overthrown is proved by the finding of skeletons under the fallen roofs and walls in positions indicating sudden death. The large number of bodies found shows that the calamity was widespread and complete. The writer in the *Herald*, who is a member of the exploring party, closes his interesting letter as follows:—

"In one of the sacrificial caves of the Superstition mountains was a skeleton that eloquently tells the story of the earthquake and the terror of the inhabitants. It is that of a maiden sacrificed, as the vessels and offerings on the altar show the ethnologist, to appease the wrath of the earthquake demon. There had been several shocks, and the people had offered up ordinary sacrifices in vain. At last the priest went up to the sacrificial cave and made the supreme offering of a maiden of the tribe. The people returned to their homes, assured that their danger had been averted. Then came the greatest quake of all. Those not caught in the ruins fled in terror to the field. The gods had abandoned them to the malignant wrath of the powers of evil, that even to-day are believed by the Indians to dwell in the Superstition mountains. They fled in panic, the Toltec people were scattered through the country, the wild tribes of the hills and forests made war upon them and drove them to the south, and a splendid civilization of prehistoric times was obliterated from the face of the earth."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD celebrates his 73rd birthday to-morrow.

THE election in Queen's, N. B., for the Federal House, takes place on the 18th. Baird, Conservative, and King, Liberal, are the candidates. The fight will be local, neither side proposing to send in speakers.

CHANCELLOR BOYD, chairman of the board of arbitrators to settle the dispute between the C. P. R. and Dominion government *re* the Onderdonk contract in this province, commences taking evidence next month.

THE temperance people of Toronto are greatly crest-fallen over the defeat of their mayoralty candidate, Ald. Rogers. The interference of the clergy, and the *Globe's* scurrility of Clarke, are the principal reasons assigned for the defeat. Clarke's plurality was 896. Nineteen aldermen, professed temperance men have seats in the council, out of thirty altogether.

IT IS reported that the Canadian Pacific directors have secured a controlling interest in the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg and the Ontario & Western roads. The Canadian Pacific is also said to have gained control of the Richileu & Ontario Navigation company and will put steel steamers on the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Montreal.

Le Monde, which is rather unfortunate in the number of apologies and explanations it has to make, has apologized to Mr. Prefontaine, M. P., for certain strictures passed upon him, and has also withdrawn its statement against Premier Mercier, whom it charged some time ago with being intoxicated at Lepine park races. It is probable that the libel suits arising from these statements will now be settled.

WHAT is the matter with Dr. Montague, the Valiant? A short time ago we were assured he had, single-handed, put to inglorious rout Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Harcourt and pretty nearly all the rest of the Dominion opposition. Now the official organ hints that the Valiant is hiding from service of an election protest. At least he cannot be found, and service has been made upon his wife and his counsel. What is borrowed Valor after all?—*Toronto Globe*.

Everybody around here knows that the valiant young member for Haldimand is visiting British Columbia, in the company of two or three friends. He has gone there partly for the purpose of gaining knowledge by personal observation about that remote but important part of this great country for whose interests he will help to legislate for some years to come.—*Hamilton Spectator*. Yes, Dr. Montague has come and saw and conquered. He has made hosts of friends in the Pacific province. He felt as frisky as a young *colt or*—anything else.

CIVIC NOMINATIONS.

Candidates Present Their Views to the Ratepayers—Our Future Rulers' Speeches

The nominations for the offices of mayor and councillors took place Tuesday afternoon. At two o'clock all the nomination papers being in Returning Officer W. K. Bull announced the following names:

FOR MAYOR.

John Grant, proposed by Thos. Earle; seconded by Fred'k Carne, jr.

David W. Higgins, proposed by D. Urquhart and F. G. Taylor; seconded by Frank Sere and Richard Hall.

YATES STREET WARD.

James R. Anderson, proposed by Henry Brown; seconded by Wm. McDowell.

S. L. Kelly, proposed by J. H. Turner; seconded by Thos. Flewin.

Louis Vigelius, proposed by Wm. Dalby; seconded by M. Young.

Joseph Wrigglesworth, proposed by Wm. Grimm, seconded by L. Goodacre.

JAMES BAY WARD.

F. S. Barnard, proposed by A. J. Smith; seconded by John Finlaison.

Maurice Humber, proposed by R. P. Rithet, seconded by A. Donaldson.

George Powell, proposed by E. C. Baker; seconded by W. W. Northcote.

Wm. Wilson, proposed by Henry Brown; seconded by P. R. Brown.

JOHNSON STREET WARD.

John Coughlan, proposed by Arthur Porter; seconded by Geo. Kirsop.

Andrew Gray, proposed by R. Finlayson; seconded by G. H. Mann.

John Robertson, proposed by J. B. Hall; seconded by E. C. Johnson.

Samuel T. Styles, proposed by James Porter; seconded by Wm. Dalby.

After the nominations the candidates repaired to the council chamber, where they addressed the ratepayers.

Coun. Higgins moved that Mr. W. A. Robertson take the chair, which he did, and called on Coun. Grant.

Coun. Grant said he had had the honor of addressing the ratepayers on Saturday night, when he and Coun. Higgins had a good opportunity of giving their views. He did not, therefore, think it just to keep them long. There was one thing the new council should do, and that was to give such a decided opinion from the people of Victoria to the Dominion Government about the China steamers, as will make them stop here; that is, the matter should be dealt with in such a manner that the opinion of the people would be understood. If any elector would like to ask any questions, he was willing to answer them, if it was in his power. He had handled millions of dollars, other people's property, and he was not afraid to look those men in the face and say he had not once in his whole career committed a dishonest act in a business way. He did not think the general revenue of the city should be enlarged without the consent of the ratepayers. The councillors were sent to represent the money of the citizens. Coun. Higgins remarks, that if the mayor had a veto on all acts of the council, he would have more power than the President of the United States, might be so, but he (Coun. Grant) thought that when any question came up which did not meet the views of the mayor, he should be given a certain time to consider if he was right or wrong. Coun. Grant then promised to do his duty if elected, and if the ratepayers think Coun. Higgins the right man they should elect him and *vice versa*.

Coun. Higgins said that, like Coun. Grant, having spoken at length on Saturday evening he would not consume much time to-day; but there were one or two points that cropped up at the last meeting on which he thought he should touch now. One of the matters he was about to refer to was a remark which he had made concerning the mayor. He had said the mayor was a "worthy man." Some one in the audience cried out "No." He (Coun. Higgins) had replied, "I say yes. He *is* a worthy man; but he is also a mistaken man." His Worship afterwards addressed the meeting and said that Coun. Higgins had given him toffy. Well, if it was toffying a man to call him "worthy but mistaken," the speaker must plead guilty of the charge.

At this moment the mayor entered the the room.

Coun. Higgins paused until his worship had taken a seat and then repeated what he had said about him. Resuming, he said he believed the mayor to be thoroughly honest, but so one-sided and prejudiced, so carried away by the violence and force of his opinions that he was unable to do justice to any man who might differ with him. His worship had said that he had discovered a "ring" in the council. Did he mean by a ring a number of councillors who were banded together for the purpose of plundering the revenue? He (Coun. Higgins) knew of no ring. From the mayor down to himself he defied the closest scrutiny and so far as he was individually concerned if it could be shown that a single farthing of public money had been paid to him or to anyone for him, he would retire immediately from the contest for mayor and resign his seat in the house. He believed all had worked for the public good; but no one could differ with the mayor without incurring his hostility. They all remembered the story of the two knights who saw a shield set up at the cross roads that was painted white on one side and red on the other. How the knight on the white side insisted that the shield was white, while the other insisted that it was red. After they had carved each other with their swords for awhile they discovered that there were two sides to the shield. (Laughter.) So there are two sides to every question; but the mayor saw but one (applause.) With respect to the mayor's veto power, what he (the speaker) said on Saturday night was not caught by the reporters. What he said was that the President of the United States might veto a measure, but if it was passed again by a two-thirds vote of the congress it then became law. The Sovereign of Great Britain had not the veto power, and although it was well-known that Her Majesty was opposed to doing away with purchase in the army at the instance of the Gladstone ministry, Her Majesty signed a royal warrant abolishing the purchase system. Therefore if the mayor of Victoria possessed the veto power he had more power than the Queen of Great Britain, and if he could legally, (as he had done) override the will of a two-thirds vote of the council, then he was a greater man than the President of the United States (hear.) With regard to the water schemes he favored the 16-inch main. Every engineer who had reported on the water works, from Mr. Bulkley, in 1872, to Mr. Keefer in 1887, had said that a second main would be necessary, and was the "correct thing." Now, Mr. Pickering, in his last letter to the *Times*, said that the double-reservoir scheme would be sufficient for five years, and at the end of that time, at a cost of $175,000 more, a second main could be put in. Placing the cost of the Hendry plan at $75,000 and adding it to Mr. Pickering's estimate of $175,000, there would be a total expenditure of $250,000 to effect what Mr. Summerfield proposes to do for $129,000—that is, give the inhabitants abundance of water. The councillor then produced a map of the city and showed that a 9-inch main would be carried along Fernwood road to Fort street, a 12-inch main along Cook street, and a 7-inch main through Beacon Hill park down Simcoe street to the outer wharf. All the 1½ and 2-inch mains on the James Bay side would be dispensed with, and Store and other streets which had no mains now would have 6-inch mains put in. One of the first things we should do, would be to beautify the city and surroundings. Beacon Hill Park with the Summerfield scheme carried out would become "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The Hendry plan was an experiment, and this was not the time for experiments (hear). One of the first things he would do if elected mayor would be to inform the Dominion government of the shameful manner in which Victoria's interests were being tampered with by the C. P. R. steamers. Our passengers, freight, and mails are carried past our door and returned by lighters several days later. This was an outrage, and must not be continued (applause). We must move as one man to right this wrong and maintain the supremacy of Victoria. He had been accused of a spirit of unreasoning hostility towards Vancouver. This was not strictly correct. He was not opposed to the growth of Vancouver by legitimate means; but he said elsewhere and he repeated now, that Vancouver should never become great on the ruins of Victoria. (Cheers.) On that he had taken a firm stand. "C" Battery, the fortifications, the dry dock, the dock yard—attempts had been made to transfer them all to Burrard Inlet; but the attempts had been defeated by him and those who had acted with him to prevent their consummation. (Hear.) The interest of every Victoria property-holder was his interest. He was told that a number of Victoria electors who own property at Vancouver were coming down on Thursday to vote against him for mayor. Well, let them come. He would not recede one inch even if he was defeated by their votes. After thanking the electors for their attention, Coun. Higgins retired amid cheers.

Mr. Anderson said as it was the first time he had appeared before the ratepayers for a public office, he would not be able to make a very long speech. He hoped though in a few words to tell them in effect what had been said about the water question. He was not in favor of the Hendry scheme (applause). Other minor improvements received the attention of the speaker, such as naming the streets and numbering houses, securing fire engines. etc. If the electors thought he was a fit man to represent them he hoped they would place him in the council.

Mr. Kelly again offered himself to the ratepayers of Yates street ward. He had run a little short the last time, but hoped to run long next Thursday. He would not dwell on the water question as enough had already been said, but he thought the Hendry and Summerfield schemes should be put before the people to let them vote on them.

Mr. Vigelius said he again came before the ratepayers. He was not afraid of the stand taken by him during the past year. The side he had taken was not the strong one, but the right one; he was always in favor of a new main as a private citizen, but as a representative of the people he wished to see the scheme that had been voted on carried through. If he was placed in the council again he would endeavor to do his duty.

Mr. Wrigglesworth said that he had come to the conclusion that he would do well in the council and therefore offered himself to the ratepayers of his ward, Yates street. To those who did not know him he informed them that he had been in the council for four terms and after a rest he considers that he is well able to represent them. He touched briefly on various matters which would be of benefit to the city. The taxes, he said, are high enough. A great deal had been said about the water supply, but he would commit himself to none until he has studied both.

Coun. Coughlan thought that all knew his opinions on the water question. The councillor then entered into full details of the two schemes and was listened to attentively by the audience. He said the Hendry scheme was laid before the council verbally and he for one never saw a line of writing or a plan. He reviewed his actions and those of his colleagues. With regard to the signing of the contract, the other night, His Worship referred to the Pickering scheme in his remarks and had shown his real feelings in the matter. If the Hendry scheme had been the one to be accepted there would never have been any trouble. They were willing to go on with that until they got themselves in a hole and then back out of it the best way they could. Some of the councillors are of the opinion that a man is sent into the council to do as each citizen requests him to do, but that is not so. If a man goes in and finds a miserable and rotten scheme being passed, then it is his duty and in the interests of those who elected him, to see that it is thrown out.

Mr. Gray said it had been reported that he was a strong advocate of the Hendry scheme. That was a mistake. It is true that when the scheme was first presented to him, he did think it a good one; but the city has grown since that time very considerably, and the 16-inch main would no doubt be the most practical way now, if the people are willing to pay for it. Other minor matters received Mr. Gray's attention. In answer to a question propounded by Coun. Coughlan, Mr. Gray said he would not vote to put such a scheme as Hendry's in operation. He would vote for the Summerfield scheme first.

To His Worship the speaker said there was only a rough sketch of Mr. Hendry's plans presented to him.

In answer to Coun. Grant, Mr. Gray said that he would not think of going into a large scheme without having proper estimates, and he also informed Coun. Higgins that he did not think it would have been wise to have gone on with the Hendry scheme last spring without more light.

Mr. John Robertson said it was only in accordance with his promise last year that he would run again, that he came before the ratepayers this year. It was a duty which he owed to himself as well as the ratepayers to look after his own interests. He thought the actions of the council had been governed by spite, but he assured those present that he had none.

Coun. Styles informed the audience that he was the first mover in the matter of the 16-inch main. When he first brought it up he only had one supporter, but now he had five and if the mayor had only acted rightly in the matter the work would now be under way. He felt sure the ratepayers knew that what he had done was in a conscientious manner and that their knowledge would again place him in the proud position of their representative.

Coun. Barnard said that this was the third time he had come before the ratepayers of James Bay Ward. He canvassed the first and second time, but this time he deemed it unnecessary. Regarding the water works, he was a supporter of the Hendry scheme, as not being an engineer, hydrostatic or otherwise, he did not see into the matter clearly. Since the report of Mr. Bell was handed in, his ideas were changed, and his eyes opened to the fact that the Hendry scheme is a useless and impracticable one. True, a great deal had been said about Mr. Bell bringing in a report in favor of the scheme, but he (Coun. Barnard) thought that Mr. Bell had made the report before he had time and without due consideration. He said he is entirely in favor of having the park beautified, and is in favor of borrowing a certain sum for that purpose. Other matters of importance were dealt with, after which the councillor sat down amid applause.

Mr. Humber also referred to the water works, and explained why he had changed his ward, the reason being that there are too many candidates out for Johnson street ward. He felt sure that the ratepayers would elect him, and he would do his level best to serve them.

Mr. Powell came before the ratepayers at the request of a large number of citizens who had evidently placed every confidence in him. He was of the opinion that there is now only one scheme before the council, the Hendry scheme having been entirely obliterated. He would vote for and stand by the 16-inch main, and if the ratepayers did not think he was doing right they knew what to do. But he was sure they upheld him in his views, and would return him on Thursday. He would look out for the interests of his ward and see that it got its share of the expenditure of money.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, of A. & W. Wilson, was then called for, but not appearing, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, after which the meeting broke up.

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The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

FOR:-:$1.50

SENT BY LETTER TO

A. LAWRENCE, CHICAGO CANDY FACTORY, VICTORIA, B. C.,

There will be Forwarded per Parcel Post, a

TWO POUND BOX —OF THE— Finest Cream Candies

Manufactured on the Pacific Coast.

Three Pound Boxes, $2.25
Four Pound Boxes, $3.00
Five Pound Boxes, $3.75

Greater quantities sent by Express, C. O. D. nov24-wtf

British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following described Shares in the Capital Stock of the above-named Company have been sold by public auction, according to law, to cover Assessment No. 16 and interest and expenses, and that the certificates therefor have been and now stand cancelled, namely: John Irving, Certificate No. 949, for 1,000 shares; George A. Keefer, No. B944, 100 shares.

The public are cautioned not in any wise to negotiate any of the above certificates or shares.

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., 17th December, 1887. 1w-d&w

FOR SALE.

Valuable Stock Farm WITH IMPROVEMENTS, Etc.

MR. THOS. M. HAMILTON offers for sale his property at 100-Mile Post, consisting of

1480 ACRES OF LAND!

Which, with the adjacent ranges makes one of the best Stock Farms in the Province.

With this property will be sold about

250 Head of Cattle And 40 Horses!

And a large quantity of Hay, also Farming Implements. On the property are

VALUABLE BUILDINGS,

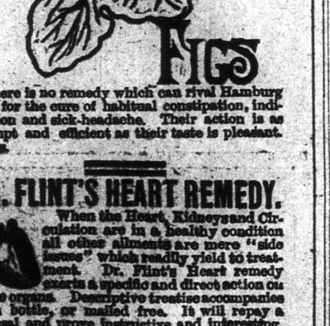
Including Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Hotel, Dairy, Blacksmith Shop and Saw Mill. Also, a Shop with large stock of General Merchandise.

One-half of the purchase money will be allowed to remain upon mortgage, if desired, upon terms to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be had from the proprietor, or Mr. George Byrnes, Victoria, or Messrs. Woods, Turner & Gamble, New Westminster, or

CORBOULD & McCOLL, Solicitors, New Westminster.

nov24-wtd



There is no remedy which can rival Hamburg Figs for the cure of habitual constipation, indigestion and sick-headache. Their action is as prompt and efficient as their taste is pleasant. 25 cts.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.

When the Heart, Kidneys and Circulation are in a healthy condition all other ailments are mere "side issues" which readily yield to treatment. Dr. Flint's Heart remedy exerts a specific and direct action on these organs. Descriptive treatise accompanies each bottle, or mailed free. It will repay a perusal and prove instructive and interesting. $1.50.

These Remedies are for sale by all Druggists.

J. J. MACK & CO., Prop'rs, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

apr12-sun-wed-fri-1ydw

ST. ALICE HOTEL; Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

FROM OCTOBER 15TH, Reduction in Rates for Winter Season

$3.00 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK.

Relief for the Suffering. Pleasure for All.

Hundreds of past sufferers testify to the merits of these Springs. The leading Physicians strongly recommend them.

Experienced Attendants in Charge of Baths.

The Sportsman will find all kinds of Game in abundance with Guides and Boats at Reasonable Rates.

Situated only 60 miles from Vancouver and but 5 miles from Agassiz Station on line of C. P. Railway.

A Comfortable Stage Meets all Trains.

Telephone Communication with Telegraph and R. R. Offices.

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jul21-wed-sun-dw

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took ... and ... Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know write me, or any one who reads this may write to me and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWNING.

WATERBURY, VT., Jan. 20th, 1887.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers' and Washerwomans' Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp and Blood, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

FREE! FREE! FROM PAIN!

In One Minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness. The first and only pain killing Plaster. 30 cts. wed&sat-d&w-jan7

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on 10th February for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per fortnight, between

Barkerville and Quesnelle Forks,

And until noon on 17th February for the conveyance of the Mails three times per week each way, between

Mount Lehman and Matsqui.

The above service to commence from 1st April next, on proposed contracts for four years in each case.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the above Postoffices, as well as at the Postoffices at Keithley Creek and Riverside and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B. C., 2nd January, 1888. dec30-w3t

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM. Registered

Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses. Savage & Farnum, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address Savage & Farnum, DETROIT, MICH.

nov27-6m

LYON & HEALY

State & Monroe Sts., Chicago. will mail, free, their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments, 400 Fine Illustrations describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps, including Repairing Materials, Trimmings, etc. Contains Instructions for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Scales, Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws, and a Selected List of Band Music.

apr19-eod-dw

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 107 Wall Street, New York. au15 1y

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend making application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease, for timbering purposes, of the following described tract of land:—Commencing at a stake planted at the S. W. corner of Lot 16, Sayward District; thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 10 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 120 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement; containing 4,600 acres, more or less.

LEONARD G. LITTLE, By his agent, C. D. RAND.

Victoria, Nov. 28th, 1887. dec 9-w

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date we intend making application to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease, for timbering purposes, of the following described tracts of land, situate west of Duncan Bay, Sayward District, B. C.

1. Commencing at the south-west corner of Sayward's lot (cornering on Menzies Bay); thence north 40 chains, along west boundary of said lot; thence west 200 chains; thence south 140 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 180 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 60 chains, to shore of Campbell Lake; thence easterly and southerly, following the shore of said Lake 400 chains, more or less, to a post planted; thence north 28 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 311.50 chains; thence south 5.25 chains, to corner of Haslam & Lee's limit; thence east 20 chains; north 40 chains; east 20 chains; north 20 chains, along boundaries of said limit to Campbell River; thence easterly 20 chains, more or less, along left bank of said river to a post planted; thence north 113 chains to south-east corner of W. Power's lot; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains, along boundaries of said lot; thence west 60 chains; thence north 75.25 chains to A. R. Johnson's lot; thence west along boundary of said lot 194 chains; thence north 40 chains along west boundary of said lot; thence northerly 56 chains, more or less, along westerly boundary of Sayward's lot; thence west 60 chains to point of commencement; containing 25,000 acres more or less.

2. Commencing at the south-east corner of Wm. Powers' lot, Duncan Bay; thence south 100 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 880 acres, more or less.

JAMES G. ROSS, JAMES MACLAREN, By their agent C. D. RAND.

dec9-w

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the east side of Upper Columbia Lake on a small creek 2½ miles south of Armstrong Creek, the S. E. corner of said land to commence at an initial stake on said creek and run thence north ½ a mile, thence west ½ mile to shore of lake, thence south ½ a mile along the lake shore, and thence east ½ a mile to initial stake.

V. W. CARDIE.

Columbia Lakes, Kootenay, B. C., November 12th, 1887. 2mos-wkly

DR. JORDAN'S

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 751 MARKET STREET. San Francisco.

GO AND LEARN HOW to avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street, San Francisco. Consultation of Lost Manhood and all diseases of men. Send for ... order

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

TIME TABLE No. 5,

To take effect at 9.04 a.m., on Thursday Dec. 1st 1887. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 3 Passenger Wed., Sat. and Sun.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 4 Passenger Wed., Sat. and Sun.
	Ar 1.40 P.M	RUSSELL'S, Vic. W	De 9.04 A.M	
	1.30	ESQUIMALT	9.14	
	1.03	GOLDSTREAM	9.41	
	12.08 P.M	SHAWNIGAN L'E	10.36	
	11.56	COBBLE HILL	10.48	
	11.39	McPHERSON'S	11.05	
	11.27	KOKSILAH	11.17	
	11.22	DUNCAN'S	11.22	
	11.12	SOMENOS	11.32	
	10.46	CHEMAINUS	11.58	
[illegible]	[illegible]	NANAIMO	Ar 1.00 P.M / De 1.09	De 10.00 P.M
[illegible]	[illegible]	WELLINGTON	Ar 1.24	Ar 10.15

CHEAP RATES.

Until further notice Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare will be issued to any point on the line, good for three days, including the day of issue.

R. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Superintendent.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.

my29

Esquimalt AND Nanaimo Railway Company

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Claimants under the "Act Relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province":

The Company is now prepared to issue Conveyances of Title to all claimants entitled to the same under the provisions of the above Act, and who have fulfilled the Requirements of the British Columbia "Land Act, 1884."

R. DUNSMUIR, President.

JOHN TRUTCH, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., July 25th, 1887. jul26-dw

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1888.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 13.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A Cold Blast.

An old fashioned blizzard set in early yesterday morning with a light snow fall. The fragrance of the roses has departed and our "Italian skies" have gone—to Comox.

Arrived Just in Time.

A pleasing event took place at the residence of Mr. Henry Hussey, 173 Colborne street, it being the marriage of his youngest daughter Alice, to Mr. George Pellow, of Detroit. Mr. Thomas A. Jones brother-in-law of the bride, arrived from British Columbia while the wedding was in progress. The presents were varied and valuable. The happy couple left on the early train for the west.—*London Advertizer.*

British Columbia Medical Graduates.

Toronto *Globe*: A committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons met at the Rossin house yesterday to consider on what terms British Columbia graduates may be allowed to become registered and practice in Ontario. There were present Drs. Fowler, Wright, Henderson and Burns. After discussing the matter for some time the committee adjourned without deciding on any recommendation, to meet again at the will of the chairman.

Gustavus Levick's Company.

A dramatic treat will be offered the theatre-goers at The Victoria on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, January 18th and 19th insts., by the first appearance in this city of the romantic actor, Gustavus Levick, supported by Miss Celia Alsberg, and a powerful company, under the personal management of Sam Thall and L. A. Morgenstern, presenting on Wednesday evening, the great London and New York success, "Hoodman Blind," an English melo-drama from the pen of Wilson Barrett and Henry A. Jones. On Thursday night Bartley Campbell's southern melo-drama, entitled "The White Slave;" both plays will be mounted with special scenery and novel mechanical effects. The company and plays are highly praised by the press throughout the Pacific Coast. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday at Waitt's.

Porter-Lindsay.

Last evening, at St. James Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Capt. W. P. Porter and Miss Sophie Lindsay were made one. The bride was handsomely attired in an elegant silk dress, trimmed with white lace and orange blossoms, her bridesmaids being Miss Mary Lindsay, sister of the brtde, Miss Jennie McLeese and Miss Connie Skinner. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. W. A. Lindsay, of Wellington. The young lady, one of Victoria's bonniest maidens, who is beloved by all who know her for her many fine qualities of head and heart, looked entrancing, while the gallant groom, Captain Porter, looking supremely happy, was supported by the bride's elder brother, Mr. A. E. Lindsay. After the ceremony the party repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, where a sumptuous repast was served and a pleasant evening spent. The happy couple left for Portland this morning. Presents, numerous and costly, were presented to Mrs. Capt. Porter, whose husband is master of the ship Wilna, now loading at Departure Bay. THE COLONIST extends congratulations.

NUMEROUS FIRES.

Incendiarism at the Cosmopolitan Hotel and near Philharmonic Hall—A Burning Chimney at Spencer's Arcade Causes a Hubbub.

The full staff of the fire department was retained on duty last night. There was a fierce gale of wind blowing, and if a fire secured any kind of a start it must have resulted disastrously. There were three alarms before midnight, but luckily the two first were suppressed, and the third proved to be a chimney on fire. In each case the department responded with alacrity.

FIRST FIRE.

The alarm of fire which was sounded at 9 o'clock was caused by what, on investigation, proved to be one of the most deliberate attempts at incendiarism which has come to light in this city. About the time named a young man named Beegan noticed the blaze in the rear of the vacant Cosmopolitan hotel building, corner of Fort and Douglas streets. In a second the entire building seemed to be a mass of flame. The alarm was quickly given and the firemen were soon on the spot. Chief Deasy and Officer Robb broke into the backyard of the hotel, and found a small shed adjoining in a blaze, and by the smell clearly indicating that coal oil was burning. From a corner of the shed where the greatest amount of fire was the two raked a bundle of old rags strongly impregnated with kerosene. Having extinguished the bundle of rags a few hands full of snow put out the fire in the shed. A search was then made and revealed the fact that one end of the shed had been soaked with coal oil: the bottle from which it had been poured was also found on the floor. Small sized foot marks were found in the snow, leading out to the street. If the miscreant had hunted the town over it is doubtful if a more promising place could have been found for a big blaze. The whole neighborhood is composed of wooden structures, and with the gale which was blowing last evening, had the firemen been a few minutes late, nothing could have saved a large portion of the town from falling a victim of the dastardly act, the attempted perpetrator of which well deserves a heavy sentence in the penitentiary.

SECOND FIRE.

About 10 o'clock the fire brigade was again called out to attend a fire at the cigar store near the Philharmonic Hall, formerly used as a carpenter's shop by the well-known character Captain Linton. On arrival of the chief of the department it was found that coal oil had been sprinkled over the place, and a bundle of shingles was burning brightly. The blaze was extinguished in a short notice, after which a watch was kept on the premises.

THIRD FIRE.

About 11 o'clock the bells again sounded forth their alarming clang, and this time it was reported that Spencer's Arcade was afire. The men turned out almost on the instant and the engine was soon at the cistern on the corner of Fort and Government streets and the hose attached to the hydrants. Investigation revealed the fact that no fire existed, and the order being given to "take up," the engines were once more housed and quiet reigned.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The dynamo of the Sperry light must have been frozen up last night. The city was in darkness.

Steve O'Brien is now the sole proprietor of the Senate Saloon, having bought out his partner, Mr. Hill.

Sheriff McMillan received yesterday the warrant fer the execution of Ah Fat. He will pay the penalty of the law on the 30th inst. Lee Sam's sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Coun. Grant Elected Mayor by a Majority of 142 Votes.

Declaration of the Number of Votes Polled and Councillors-Elect in the Various Wards—Speeches by the Candidates.

The election for mayor and council for the year 1888, was held yesterday, and throughout was conducted in a most friendly spirit. The day was in extreme contrast to the delightful weather that prevailed on Wednesday, it being blustering and cold, and a slight fall of snow made walking unpleasant. However, there was spirited voting and a larger number of votes recorded than during any previous mayoralty election. In 1886 the total number of votes cast for mayor was 871, and in 1887 the total vote was 825. The vote yesterday, not including spoiled ballots, was 946.

The polling places were closed at 4 p.m. and at 4:30 the work of counting the mayoralty ballots was commenced by Returning Officer W. K. Bull, who in his musical voice called out the candidates' names while he dropped the papers into the box. Before the counting was two-thirds completed, it was evident that Coun. Grant had the majority in his favor, and at the finish the vote stood 544 for Coun. Grant and 402 for Coun. Higgins, electing the former by 142 votes. Coun. Higgins was one of the first to extend his congratulations to his successful rival, who was congratulated on all sides.

The counting of the votes in the various wards was then proceeded with, and shortly after 7 o'clock the doors were opened and the returning officer declared the result of the poll as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

John Grant	544
D. W. Higgins	402
Majority for Grant	142
Spoiled ballots	16

YATES STREET WARD.

L. Vigelius	162
S. L. Kelly	136
J. R. Anderson	131
J. Wriglesworth	127

JOHNSON STREET WARD.

S. T. Styles	244
John Coughlan	221
Andrew Gray	210
John Robertson	199

JAMES BAY WARD.

Wm. Wilson	197
Geo. Powell	175
F. S. Barnard	166
Maurice Humber	90

Couns. Vigelius, Styles, and Coun.-elect Wilson are thus elected to serve two years, and Coun. Coughlan, and Couns.-elect Kelly and Powell for one year.

Mayor-elect Grant was then called for, and expressed his thanks to the electors for the high honor they had conferred upon him. He also extended his thanks to those who had voted against him, for in every instance during the close canvass he had made, he had been treated in a courteous way by those who had declined to support him. He also referred to the gentlemanly conduct of his opponent, and was only sorry that both could not have been elected. One man had to be left out, and his friend Coun. Higgins was unfortunate enough to be that one. During the year he would endeavor to show that their trust in him had not been misplaced, and hoped that all member of the council would work harmoniously. He again thanked them and retired amid cheers.

Coun. Higgins said he would not wait for a call. (Laughter.) He had attended many funerals, but this was the first time he had ever attended his own. (Laughter.) However, it was not that sort of death that did not permit of resurrection, and he trusted that on some future occasion he would be more successful. He thanked those who had given him so handsome a vote, and also those who had voted against him and the mayor-elect, for the election had been carried on in a very courteous manner. He trusted that any acrimony that may have arisen during the contest would be now dismissed, and as far as he, himself, was concerned, he had not the slightest feeling of enmity against the men who had voted and worked against him. (Hear, hear!) He felt very much like the Irishman who received a charge of buckshot in his shoulder, and fell down. His friend rushed up and asked him, "Mike, are you dead?" Mike answered, "No, but I am spachless." Coun. Higgins said he would not tire them with a long speech, and after again thanking them, retired amid applause.

Coun. Vigelius thanked the electors for the honor they had conferred on him for the seventh time—on this occasion representing the city's government 707 ½. That question has to be settled before the Crofters can be put in the mood to emigrate. Col. Baker thinks it possible that the British government may be induced to assist. It is possible that the Provincial government would give lands free if the Imperial government would give assistance in the way of roads, and so on. It is manifestly to the advantage of the government to emigrate these Crofters because at present they have no work and therefore they are a loss to the country. They are putting in no labor for the products they are consuming, and bearing political economy in mind the government may be inclined to assist. Col. Baker continued: The statement telegraphed from England that her Majesty had consented to the reinstatement of his brother, Col. Valentine Baker—Baker Pasha—to his old position in the English army. There was no time, however, to let the latter know before his death. As soon as the Duke of Cambridge heard of the death of the Beau Sabreur he telegraphed to Egypt that he should be buried with military honors and that the whole of the garrison of Cairo should attend. These instructions were carried out. Baker Pasha was interred beside his wife and daughter who both died of fever within a day or two of each other at Cairo.

THE BEHRING'S SEA SEIZURES.

The Department of State Unofficially Advised of the Sealers' Claim.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4.—The Department of State is unofficially advised that the owners of the British vessels seized in Behring's Sea by American revenue cutters last summer, for alleged violation of the seal fishery laws, have prepared claims against this Government for damages amounting to $500,000. So far, however, none have been filed at the department. Efforts have been made to secure the consideration of these claims in conjunction with the Canadian fisheries question now under consideration. Secretary Bayard has, however, declined to consent to any such argument, basing his objections on the ground that the two questions were entirely distinct. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain and the other representatives of Great Britain have expressed similar views on the question.

A BYE ELECTION.

Duncan McArthur Elected to the Manitoba Legislature.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—A most important election was held yesterday, resulting in the utter routing of the government candidate. Duncan McArthur, who has been the leading spirit in the agitation for completing the railway to the boundary was the victorious candidate. Majority 65.

TOAD MOUNTAIN.

Discovery of an Extensive Silver Bearing Deposit in Kootenay.

Assays in Silver from 300 to 1,600 Ounces to the Ton—Location of the Mines—Means of Access—Expected Rush of Miners This Year.

We have been furnished with a copy of a memorandum from Judge Sproat of Revelstoke, concerning the discovery of rich and extensive silver bearing ledges in the vicinity of Fort Shepherd, and near the boundary line between Kootenay and Montana. The following is the report:

In my last year's report, I stated that the block of country about Fort Shepherd, chiefly on the east side of the Columbia, bounded by that river, the Kootenay river and the United States boundary—a country in which the well-known Forty-ning creek and Salmon Creek head will, I think, prove to be a mineral section, but, at present, without a steamer on the Columbia, that corner is an appendage of Colville. This anticipation has been realised. There will probably be a good camp there. The records made here during the past season for that section (which, as it is always desirable to use familiar well known names, I call the "Fort Shepherd" sub-division) are of eleven mineral claims (one of which is on Arrow Lake) three certificates of expenditure and four transfers of interests, but, for reasons presently to be stated, these figures do not show the importance of the mining field. As the pressure of other duties prevented us from personally visiting Fort Shepherd, I have collected information by conversation and correspondence, respecting the discoveries in that neighborhood.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE FORT SHEPHERD SUB-DIVISION.

The locality of the largest group of claims—the Toad Mountain group—is worked by a chequered square (red) on the map. There are other claims on the Pond d'Oreille and elsewhere. The land rises from the valleys of the Columbia and Kootenay by low roughly wooded hills, backed by mountains about 5,000 feet high, which rises still higher to the eastward, over by big Kootenay Lake. The drainage, chiefly, is by Forty-nine creek, and Cottonwood Creek, which enter the Kootenay by Salmon Creek which flows southerly into the Pond d'Oreille river—and by Bear Creek, which flows into the Columbia river nearly opposite Fort Shepherd. I do not think there is any important drainage into Big Kootenay Lake. The general slope is westward.

The Kootenay river valley—a rough trough somewhere about twenty miles long from the outlet of Big Kootenay Lake to the Columbia forms, as above said, the northern boundary of the Fort Shepherd sub-division. Upon the southern wall of that valley, six or seven miles from the river, and situated about the head quarters of Forty-nine creek—a little east therefrom I think is a mountain called "Toad" Mountain variously estimated as of the height of 4,000 or 5,000 feet; it is at any rate high, for the snow this year was on it till July, and snow showers fell in autumn. The largest group of claims, at present discovered in the Fort Shepherd sub-division, is on Toad Mountain.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW MINING FIELD.

Mr. C. H. Montgomery, a well known storekeeper at Colville wrote to me as follows on the 6th Dec., 1887. Those mines were discovered late in autumn of 1886, by Winslow Hall & Co. Nothing was done until spring of 1887. After the discovery had become known, I outfitted two men who went to the mines, with about ten others, and all made locations, working them during the summer. I myself went there in September last, to look at the mines and see what my men were doing. I found about thirty men in camp, and more coming every day, the mines the best ever discovered on the Pacific Coast, ledges there running from ten to thirty feet in width, and all looking well.

Mr. Cobaugh, who went in there with his assay office with Messrs. Hall & Co., made assays from the rock of the different ledges as high as 1,600 ounces in silver. The average assay of ore at the time I was there ran a little over $200, and without a doubt this will be one of the best camps in British Columbia.

"At the time I left this camp, the last of September, there were about thirty claims located, and men working on about eighteen of them. Experts were coming in from all parts of the country examining the mines. I am informed there have been about twenty-five more locations since I left.

"Montana and country south, as well as our own, are all excitement now over these mines and there is no doubt but that, as early as they can get there in the spring, there will be 4,000 or 1,500 men in that camp. The only drawback there now is an outlet. The only easy way to go to this camp, now, is by Northern Pacific railway (Kootenai station), forty miles land travel to Bonners' ferry, from which there is excellent water navigation, down Kootenay river and through Big Kootenay lake to the western outlet, six or seven miles from the mines. If we had a wagon road from the mouth of the Kootenay river, running up the river, say twenty miles, thence six miles to the camp, we could have an easy outlet for our ores by the Columbia to the C.P.R. at Revelstoke, thence to Victoria or wherever we wished to go, and goods and people could get to the mines easily that way.

"There is one thing we need in that camp very much, and that is a recorder, as there are several parties there who have done work and are unable to record it, the season of the year preventing them going either to Revelstoke or Wild Horse Creek, which works a hardship, for as a general thing, prospectors do not have an overplus of money.

"(Signed) C. H. MONTGOMERY."

The opinion expressed by Mr. Montgomery from his own observations in September is confirmed by other letters, and by conversation with miners who have come hither from Fort Shepherd on mining business. Their impression is that the Toad Mountain Mines will be more attractive next season than those at Rock Creek.

I am not able to describe the nature of the silver bearing rock; some that was coming to me did not reach, as the boat was stopped by ice last week; it is said not to be galena. A miner here lately from Toad Mountain said that some thought that the rock would yield more gold than silver when sunk into. To show the size of the ledges—a matter as to which all accounts agree—he said that ore was stripped over 50 feet without finding the walls, and the rock averaged over $300 to the ton; and another ledge was stripped for 20 feet without finding walls. These might be masses instead of veins, but he said the general belief was that they were veins.

QUESTION OF ACCESS AND SUPPLY.

Assuming that this new mining field is valuable as stated, this question is most important, and demands immediate attention. During the past season, Colville has had the trade of Toad Mountain, as well as much of Rock Creek mines. But Colville itself is nearly 100 miles from the Northern Pacific railway, and goods supplied thence, except flour of local manufacture, have their price increased by nearly 100 miles of wagon freight from N. P. R'y to Colville. Goods and passengers for Toad Mountain have this year been brought by boats to the mouth of Bear Creek, opposite Fort Shepherd, say two and a half miles north of the boundary line; and about fifty pack ponies have been employed between that point and Toad Mountain.

Except, however, in the articles of flour, vegetables, and perhaps cattle, Colville cannot compete permanently for this trade until the Northern Pacific makes a railway thither. The Canadian customs house might not permit boats to cross the line at the boundary. This place is the natural place of supply both for Toad Mountain and Rock Creek (except cattle in the latter case), owing to the great advantage of the Columbia river, and the produce of the mines at Toad Mountain must come this way too.

The competition, however—and the question involved is, whether the States or Canada will supply these mines—will be somewhat close as between this place and some town on the Northern Pacific Railway that can send goods to Bonner's ferry. (The road from Kootenai station on the Northern Pacific Railway is, I believe, a species of wagon road and a toll road.) When there (forty miles from the Northern Pacific Railway) a boat will take them, as above stated by Mr. Montgomery, to the "outlet" of Big Kootenay Lake, which is within six miles of the mines.

Goods from here, delivered by boat at the mouth of Bear Creek, will have to be packed sixty or seventy miles by the miner's trail used this last year. Even considering the duty and the more handling on the Bonner's ferry route, the comparison is so near that much of the trade, inwards, probably will remain in the hands of those who start it. But if Toad Mountain could be supplied by trail or road from the mouth of Kootenay, say twenty-six or twenty-seven miles, instead of the sixty or seventy miles of the miner's trail from the mouth of Bear Creek to Toad Mountain, Canada would command the trade from this place, without possibility of competition, and the mines would be more cheaply supplied, besides which the outward traffic—the transport of ore—would be provided for, and would go to Vancouver or Victoria.

AN ALASKAN TRIP.

TO THE EDITOR:—I spent last summer in the Yukon country. Starting from Juneau, Alaska, the head of steamboat navigation, and the last trading post from which supplies must be procured for the long trip down the Yukon, one goes by boat or canoe to Chilcoot, the head of salt water navigation, thence by trail, fording the Daiga River seven times in the first eight miles to the forks, thence over the canyon to Sheep camp, which is six miles of a very bad trail, then four miles to the summit of the range, 3,800 feet high. The last miles are very steep, but when over on the summitt, two men can take from 700 to 900lbs. on a Yukon sleigh to the head of Lake Lindamin, twelve miles distant. There is no water in the camp, but after leaving Sheep camp till within four miles of the lake, and even then the timber is small and, for boat building, scarce. I sawed our timber without slabing and found it an advantage, as it gave us so much wider lumber, but timber can be go every little way along through the lakes and down the rivers for boat building. The lakes opened up about the 15th of June last year. Leaving Lake Lindamin and making a portage at the foot of the lake on account of the very crooked Rocky River for about a mile to Lake Bennet, then Cariboo Lake, Bour Lake, Marsh Lake, and about thirty miles of river brings us to the canyon, where we have to shoot about a mile as if shot out of a cannon; and I would advise any one not having a very good boat and an experienced boatman not to attempt to run their boat if loaded, as they run great risk of swamping their boat and losing their provisions and blankets, and not unfrequently their life in the White Horse Rapids, where they had better portage their cargo also, but it is a short distacce, running their boat light; but after passing the White Horse all danger is over, and the finest river any one would wish to boat upon, and fine weather through the summer from June to the middle of September, is everything that could be wished for. The Rink, or Five-fingers, is quite a riffle, and also the reef, three miles further on. But by taking the right hand side they can be passed in comparatively smooth water, and with a current of from four to seven miles an hour the boat glides along over the smoothest of rivers, and the finest river any one steering to every point of the compass as the river winds its course through that immense country, taking in the Patchina, Salmon, Pelly, White and Stewart rivers, all of which are passed on the way to Franklin or Forty Mile river, the seat of last summer's mining operations. Franklin river is government 70 ½ miles from Chilcoot, the head of salt water navigation. It is about one hundred yards wide, and six miles from it mouth is a very bad canyon in which two men were drowned, Thos. Jones and Neil Lamont. At Clyham's Bar, thirty-five miles up, another was drowned and a few miles further up another, but they could not pay eight dollars per day to men for shoveling. Still I saw men making $120 per day with a rocker for a few days, and only a few of such days make $1,200. But you may rest assured that they did not leave any of such diggings when they started out in the first week of August, when they could have worked a month longer at least. No! they left because they knew of no place they could make the half of twenty dollars, seventy miles from its mouth, the Franklin forks, no gold being found on the North fork. There are some paying bars on the South fork, and twelve miles above the forks is Franklin gulch, which was discovered this summer by the discoverer of the river and abandoned on account of the frost and scarcity of water, and last but not least, the smallness of the prospects obtained. In reference to the richness of Stewart river, there was only one man remained on it or its tributaries this last summer, a man by the name of McDonald, and he had returned to the mouth and was reported to have found nothing, which is rather poor encouragement for going mining on Stewart river during the coming season. "MINER."

NANAIMO NEWS.

(Free Press.)

W. K. Leighton has been appointed collector of inland revenue for Nanaimo district, vice T. E. Peck, resigned.

The recent spell of frost has loosened the plastering in the Dominion public building in this city, and several extensive falls have taken place.

The diamond drill of the Vancouver Coal Company has been engaged for some time in sinking a bore on the southern end of Gabriola Island. Work has been suspended for a few days pending the arrival of a further supply of boring rods.

CABLE NEWS.

Lord Salisbury Receives an Ovation in Liverpool—Admission Tickets Sold at One Pound.

Crowds Assemble Long Before the Time for Opening Doors—A Great Demand for Admission.

Shipping on the English Coast Dangerous—Caused by a Dense Fog—Alleged Dynamiters.

Salisbury in Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Lord Salisbury left to day for Liverpool, where he addresses a meeting to-night.

Hingler's circus in Liverpool where Lord Salisbury spoke to-night, holds 6,000 people, and long before the hour for opening the doors the price of tickets had risen to £1 each, with the demand largely in excess of the supply. Lord Salisbury did not reply to the addresses presented to him while *en route* to Liverpool to-day, as he was suffering somewhat from a cold and threatened with hoarseness, and was advised to refrain from exposing himself to the air and therefore remained in the carriage to the end of the journey.

Salisbury addressed an immense meeting in Liverpool to-night. In the course of his remarks he said: Mr. Gladstone had prophesied that the Conservatives would eventually give home rule to Ireland, but never was the principle of national union more sincerely held than now. The Unionists were firmly convinced that Ireland had become thoroughly consolidated with Great Britain under the same legislature and the same laws and enjoying equal liberty. Vaccination had been the great crime of England against Ireland, and government would not be of any avail unless it showed that it could govern absolutely. Referring to the movement in favor of free trade, Lord Salisbury declared himself to be still a free trader in principle, but experience, he said, had shown that the free trade theory had been carried too far or misapplied, in consequence of which some reaction was probable. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury expressed his conviction that those persons who thought that the next general election would upset unionism had entirely misread the sentiments of the English democracy.

Suit for Divorce.

The court of appeals has dismissed actor Boucicault's appeal against postponing for six months his wife's suit for a divorce from him. The postponement is made in order to allow Mr. Boucicault to fulfil an engagement in America, which he claims is worth £100 weekly for him. The counsel for the plaintiff urged that his client was once rich but now poor, and that his wife was constantly defaming him in newspaper interviews.

Alleged Dynamiters.

The trial of Callanan and Harkins, the alleged dynamiters, has been postponed until next session. Both men pleaded "not guilty" at the examination.

Dr. Deckindat Dead.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Dr. Deckindat, a leading member of the Guelph party, who was arrested for high treason in 1886, but subsequently released, is dead.

Causing Intense Anxiety.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—It is stated upon reliable authority that the Emperor of Germany is in a worse condition to-night than he has been at any time during the present illness. This statement has caused a feeling of intense anxiety.

An Extended Fog.

The dense fog which has prevailed along the British coast for the last few days extends over England and Ireland, and to many portions of the continent. Travel everywhere is impeded and many fatalities are reported on railways and in the docks and streets of seaport towns.

Business Change.

The firm of Coy Bros., of Cardiff, the largest ship and coal owners in the west of England and Wales, have announced that they will shortly transform the style of their business from that of a private firm to one of a limited liability company, with a capital of £1,000,000.

Gen. Willoughby Exiled.

Advices from Madagascar state that pending the final decision of the Hovas premier, who in turn awaits British interpretation of the prisoner's status, Gen. Willoughby has been exiled by the Hovas authorities to Andrassa, where he is confined under a strong guard.

Inquest on Dr. Cross' Body.

The inquest on the body of Dr. Cross was resumed at Cork to-day, but the hangman finding his appearance as a witness necessary was not present and the inquest was adjourned until January 20th. The lord lieutenant will probably order the body of Dr. Cross to be buried without awaiting a formal verdict of the coroner's jury.

Recovery Doubtful.

The condition of Mr. Thomas Sexton has undergone no change in the last twenty-four hours; his mind wanders and his general physical prostration excites the gravest fears of his friends and doctors, who are compelled to admit that his recovery would be little short of a miracle.

Russian-Chinese Railroads.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The papers announce that negotiations are in progress for a construction of three great Russo-Chinese railroads, connecting the two empires at points most convenient for the development of trade. It is surmised, however, that the Russian portions of these lines will be laid out, constructed, and equipped with a greater regard for convenience and expedition in military transportation than for the advancement of commercial interests.

A Dynamite Scare.

CORK, Jan. 12.—A dynamite scare was started here this evening by the receipt of information by the police of the existence of a plot to wreck the gaol buildings in this city. The police are closely watching incoming steamers and railway trains for suspicious persons, and the utmost vigilance is being exercised to frustrate any scheme threatening the safety of life and property.

A NEW ROUTE.

Canadian Pacific and Oregon Line Combination

By a combination of the Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific Company, just effected, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, passengers from California for the east, *via* Vancouver, will leave this city by rail instead of by steamer, as formerly. They will go north by the California and Oregon and Oregon and California lines to Portland. Thence by the Northern Pacifico to Tacoma, and northward from that point by either the Canadian Pacific Navigation line or the Oregon Railway and Navigation sound steamers to Vancouver, where they will practically begin their transcontinental journey. This arrangement, of course, interferes with the business of the other American lines, but does not affect the Southern Pacific Company more than to a trifling extent as it gets a haul of over 700 miles. The advantage to the Southern Pacific is in having an almost complete rail connection with this city, and thus securing many passengers who would not go over its line from San Francisco if they had to make a 900-mile ocean voyage. Besides this, the foreign line is now given daily instead of weekly communication with San Francisco.

As may be supposed, the lines east of Ogden and the Missouri river do not like the new arrangement, but the concession had to be made in order to secure the Canadian Pacific as a member of the new Transcontinental Association. The Canadian Pacific is granted a differential passenger rate of $10 to eastern points. In other words, on account of its roundabout route from San Francisco to the East it is given permission by the other lines in the association to sell tickets at $10 less than the American lines. This was also a conciliatory measure on the part of the other members of the pool.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Train Ditched.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.—The local passenger train, bound east, ran off the track near Grey Cliff, Mont., while running at high speed. The wind was blowing hard and the snow drifted badly, which caused the train to leave the rails. It ran out on the prairie leaving the track unobstructed. The engine turned over as it stopped, and Engineer Munro and Fireman E. Gustavson were crushed beneath it. No passengers were injured, and trains are not delayed by the accident.

Threadworks Strike.

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 12.—Two thousand girls and thirty men operatives in the Clark threadworks at Kearney, near here, struck yesterday because the proprietors refused to remove the superintendent and reinstate foremen, who recently left the mill on account of alleged tyrannical treatment of Walmsty. The strikers threaten that if their places are filled the spinners and other operators will join them.

Hotel Burned.

GOSCHEN, Ind., Jan. 12.—The Julian house, a small hotel, was burned at midnight. Thirty or forty of the guests escaped in their night clothes and it is feared several perished. The fire started in the oil room and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $2,000.

Train Robbed.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 12.—The Mexican Central train due here this morning was robbed last evening 300 miles south of El Paso by eight men, who secured a large amount of money from the express car. They were obliged to leave a lot of silver that was too heavy. No resistance was offerred.

A Steamer Feared Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The steamer Viola, thirty-three days out from Elba for this port, is feared lost with the crew, numbering thirty-eight.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The strike on the Reading railway and mines still continues.

Flint glass blowers of Brooklyn have returned to work at old terms.

John Swinton, the famous labor leader and editor, is dangerously ill.

Four thousand cigarmakers are expected to go on strike shortly in New York.

P. T. Barnum wants to buy the steamship Great Eastern and convert it into a floating museum, etc.

Jas. E. Knowling, who murdered the milliman Codman in Somerville, Mass., will be hanged on Jan. 20th.

The gunboat Forester has sailed from London for Lewis, Ireland, with marines to quell the crofter disturbance.

An epidemic has broken out among the Indians of Wolf Point, Montana. The doctors pronounce it erysipelas in a contagious form.

J. D. B. Putman, formerly managing editor of the New York *Herald*, died of paralysis last Wednesday. He was 70 years of age.

At Austin, Nev., on Tuesday the thermometer registered 12 degrees below zero, and at Ledlie the mercury froze in the thermometer.

Five Anarchists were arrested at Paris for being connected with the recent robbery of Hermelen's jewelry store in the Boulevard Madelin.

John W. McCarthy, convicted of embezzling $550 state money, while acting as clerk of the supreme court of California, was sentenced to five years in San Quentin.

Sir Wilfred Blunt, imprisoned at Dublin under the Crimes' Act, quietly donned the prison garb yesterday, and resigned himself to perform the duties and rules of the prison.

J. D. Barnes, late of the boot and shoe firm of Barnes & Nix, Chattanooga, Tenn., shot Lee Owens, a large capitalist, three times. Owens' wounds, it is feared, will prove fatal.

The body of a young man was found dead in the woods at Oak Island last Thursday. It has been identified as that of Timothy J. Collins, Jr., formerly of Boston. He was certainly murdered.

Clara Belle McDonald's attorney said yesterday in the court at San Francisco that he intends to prove that his client was of unsound mind when she shot at her father-in-law, and that the shooting was accidental.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad has stopped payment of a number of its bonds. A number were stolen some time ago in Albany, of which the Bank of Montreal has cashed seventy in the ordinary course of business.

Operator Lawson and five Canadian Pacific railroad officials have been arrested and placed in jail at Port Arthur for negligence which resulted in the recent Horseshoe curve horror near Jackfish, Lake Superior district.

U.S. Marshal Franks of San Francisco has arrived at Washington, having been summoned by Attorney-General Garland. He will probably go to Copenhagen, Denmark, for John A. Benson, who is under indictment for swindling the government by means of false and fraudulent land surveys in California. He is under arrest at Copenhagen.

On Wednesday afternoon the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company cast the big steel gun they are making for the approval of the United States government. It is the first gun of its size made at one cast, and if successful this new style of gun will probably supplant the "built up" ordnances. The length of the gun is to be 194 inches and its weight about 5½ tons.

BAIN-LADNER.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 11.—At Ladner's Landing to-night Miss Ida Ladner, eldest daughter of W. H. Ladner, M.P.P., was married to Mr. N. H. Bain, bookkeeper for the Delta Canning Co. A large number of friends from New Westminster and district were present. After the ceremony a number of guests sat down to dinner, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour. The newly married couple have the best wishes of all their friends.

The Victoria Business College has about fifty pupils enrolled the most of whom are taking the Business Course. *1m

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

Mr. E. Crow Baker Addresses the Postmaster-General.

Our Federal Representative Enters His Powerful Protest Against the People of Whose Interests He is the Guardian.

Mr. E. Crow Baker, M. P., yesterday sent a telegram to the Hon. A. W. McLelan, Postmaster-General. Our representative in the Commons could hardly have expressed himself in more incisive language, and it is hoped that as a result of his appeal, the Department will reconsider its ill-advised action. Mr. Baker is supported in his action by all the people of Victoria. The dispatch reads as follows:

VICTORIA, 12th January, 1888.

TO HONORABLE A. W. MCLELAN, Post-Master General.

Your reply evades the principal point embraced in clause from terms of union, namely, subsidy to steamships to carry freight and passengers between Victoria and San Francisco, the withdrawal or suspension of which seriously affects our provincial trade and commerce, should the company cease running their steamers direct and regularly between San Francisco and Victoria; provision is made in supply bill for continuance of this service irrespective of increased mail service, incident to a natural increasing commercial necessity. I respectfully enter my strongest protest against such a breach of faith with the people whom I represent and claim for them restitution.

E. CROW BAKER.

THE ORIENT.

New Treaty Between China and Portugal—Obtaining Relief for the Sufferers by the Yellow River Flood—New Japanese Minister to Washington—Petroleum in Japan—Great Fire in Tokio—Corean Affairs.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro at San Francisco we have dates from Hongkong to December 10th, and from Yokohama to December 19th:

CHINA.

The new Portuguese treaty has been signed in Peking. The terms of it are not yet known.

A northern contemporary says that Li Hung Chang has received advices that Count Mitkiewicz, Wharton Baker and a Philadelphia lawyer are on their way out to China to visit Tientsin.

The negotiations with regard to the telegraph convention are at a standstill.

The Empress has issued an edict authorizing the sale of honorary rank, as in Kwangtung last year, when 4,000,000 taels were obtained in this way. It is expected 4,000,000 taels will be obtained under the new edict in four months for expenditure on the Yellow river.

The agitation with regard to the fever epidemic and its causes has led to an outcry being made against the unsanitary condition of a large Chinese cemetery on Mount Davis, Hongkong.

JAPAN.

The people of Tokyo have taken to eating horse-flesh.

Viscount Yamao, Court Councillor, will be appointed shortly to the office of Japanese Minister to Washington in place of Mr. Kuki.

It is said that the government is framing a new law for regulating the appointment of foreigners as consuls in foreign countries.

A wholesale oil dealer and broker in Tokio, named Ominato Conjiro, according to a native paper, is promoting a company for the purpose of producing coal oil.

A conflagration in Tokyo on the night of December 18th, destroyed 1,600 houses.

COREA.

The Corean Government has decided to engage three military instructors from America. They will arrive in Corea about the end of this or the beginning of the next month.

Chin Shuntaku, the Corean Premier, has sent in his resignation, which, however, has not been accepted by the King.

The construction of a powder factory, which was started in the spring of last year, has been completed.

Work on buildings for the Corean mint has been finished, and the machinery has been nearly all placed in position. Additional buildings will be erected shortly.

VALENTINE BAKER'S FATE.

The Queen Consented to His Re-Instatement, But He Died Without Knowing It—Proposed Monument to His Memory.

A movement, started by the Prince of Wales, is now afoot to erect a tribute to the memory of Valentine Baker. The particular kind of memorial has not yet been decided upon, but the idea is warmly supported by the military and naval men to whom the project has been communicated. It is well known how hard Col. Baker's friends and admirers strove to obtain for him that which he prized more than anything else in the world—the public restoration of his fame by readmission into the ranks of the British army.

But the world is still ignorant of the fact that success had at last attended those efforts, and that had poor Baker lived only for a few weeks longer he would have had the satisfaction of seeing his name once again in the army list; for I am to-day in a position to state that the Queen, as an act of grace in her Jubilee year—acknowledging at last the atonement made by the gallant general—had actually given the royal assent to Baker's restoration to the British army. There were naturally certain forms to be observed, and unfortunately the red tapeism in the War Department was productive of such delay that the poor fellow died in ignorance that the guerdon for which he had striven had been won at last; and that, while on his deathbed at Ismailia, he was, to all intents and purposes, a British officer.

Baker's death, of course, put a stop to the proceedings, and it is for this reason that no royal warrant of proclamation has made known the facts I have related. It is with immense satisfaction that the British army will learn that Valentine Baker died in the possession of his former rank, and this explains what to many military men has till to-day remained a technical mystery—the military honors accorded by the British forces in Egypt to the remains. A distinguished general officer, who for many years was an intimate friend of Baker, and who is also a great favorite with the Prince of Wales, thus expressed himself to me in the course of a conversation about Gen. Baker:

"It is sad to think of that poor fellow lying upon his sick bed, heartbroken with the many disappointments he had experienced. All his hope had centered on the Jubilee year; yet it seemed drawing to a close without the Queen having shown any sign of relenting from the stern attitude she had assumed from the first. It is easy to understand," continued my informant, "how, in Baker's weakened condition, the desire to live may have died out, for he knew nothing of the pleasant surprise in store for him. Could he but have realized the certainty of his restoration the poor fellow would probably have been living still. The Queen's pardon came too late, and all that his sorrowing friends

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1888.

THE ELECTIONEERING REPORT.

Mayor Fell fired his parting shot in the shape of an annual report through the columns of the *Times* last evening. As the publication of a report before it has been read to the council is entirely without precedent, and as the very first paragraph is devoted to extolling the double-headed reservoir scheme, and, moreover, as the report has just seen daylight through Coun. Grant's paper, it can only be intended as an electioneering pamphlet, designed to aid the return of Mr. Grant to the mayoralty. The friends of the 16-inch main will now discern that the professions of Mr. Grant in favor of the main are as hollow as the Hendry scheme and quite as worthless. Mayor Fell extolls the Hendry scheme and supports Mr. Grant. Coun. Pearse maintains in opposition to the Chief Justice and Messrs. Drake and Davie, Q.Cs., that the $75,000 loan was voted for the Hendry scheme and no other, and supports Mr. Grant. Mr. Hendry sticks to his two reservoirs like a man overboard to a life preserver, and supports Mr. Grant. If the public will put this and that together, further comment will be unnecessary.

INDIA'S WHEAT CROP.

The estimated wheat production of all India, as officially given, is 251,1690,880 bushels in 1883-4 against 238,885,947 bushels in 1886-7, and the average yield for the period 261,937,511 bushels. In 1884-5 the average yield per acre was nearly eleven bushels, and last year a fraction under nine bushels. The wheat exports for India, from January 1st to December 3rd, 1887, according to *Bradstreet's*, have been 27,672,000, comprising 13,984,000 to Great Britain, and 13,688,000 to the continent of Europe, against 41,232,000 total export for the corresponding period of 1886. The decrease for the 11 months of 1887 is 13,560,000 bushels. The Indian wheat crop now in the ground will be harvested in March, 1888. It is expected to be an average crop, which is about 262,000,000 bushels, of which 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 will be exported. Good wheat land in India is abundant, but the methods of cultivation are of the crudest kind. The native farmer scratches his land with a stick of wood, reaps his grain with a sickle, thrashes it by having horses and cattle tread upon it, and winnows it by swinging a large piece of cloth moved up and down by two men. Lastly, he markets his wheat with much of dust and gravel included. The production of wheat in India is now only about one bushel per head.

THE YELLOW RIVER FLOODS.

A special correspondent of the London *Standard* gives a graphic picture of the tremendous loss of life in China from the overflow of the Hoang-Ho and of the awful famine now threatened. He says that a sixth of the entire area of the Garden of China, as Honan is styled, is now a vast lake, with here and there a pagoda or the parapet of some high wall rising over the increasing waters to mark the sites of what were, a short time ago, prosperous cities of many thousand inhabitants. The rest of the country is overrun with refugees, who escaped with their lives only. In hundreds of instances men who three months ago were wealthy to-day sit gazing on the inland sea, stunned, hungry, stupid and dejected, without a morsel of food. The inundations commenced at a little distance from Kai-Fung-Fu, one of the largest cities of the province, and in one instance some four miles of solid embankment of stone, brick, sand and clay, were swept away with innumerable moles and fascines. In the district of Ching Chow and Chin Chow no less than 3,000 large villages are stated to have been engulfed in a very few moments, and scarcely any of the ill-fated people had time to save themselves as the break occurred in the night time. The extent of the disaster will be better understood when we say that the extent of country is much larger than the principality of Wales, and much more thickly populated than Ireland, is now a sea, and all the inhabitants are either drowned or have fled. The people so terribly visited cannot number far short of the whole population of Ireland, as the province includes about 25,000,000, with an area of 65,000 square miles, and the waters of the river now cover it to an extent of 8,000 or 10,000 square miles. Accounts daily published in the native and foreign papers and in the Peking gazettes reveal the most horrible sufferings of the survivors, who are perishing of famine. In hundreds of instances the people, when the waters rushed into the cities, sweeping walls and houses away, refused to stir, and met death with that wonderful indifference which characterizes the Chinese fatalist. According to the most trustworthy authorities consulted the loss of life will not be numbered by the thousands or tens of thousands, but literally by the hundreds of thousands, while the starving must amount to many millions, utterly beggared and depending upon the charity of others. The Emperor has contributed 100,000 taels out of his private purse, besides ordering 2,000,000 taels out of the Imperial treasury, toward the relief of the sufferers.

PRESIDENT SADI-CARNOT.

M. Sadi-Carnot has just passed his fiftieth birthday; like most happy men, he has no history, although he belongs to an historical family. His Christian name of Sadi was given to him in honor of his uncle, who, being born in 1796, at a time when the saints were not in favor, received this Persian name, which signifies sage. The present generation of Frenchmen, being less sentimental than their brothers of the eighteenth century, the new President has been requested to call himself plain Carnot, and he has deferred to this wish; all public documents will be signed by this historical name. M. Carnot's parliamentary career dates from 1871, when he was elected Deputy from one of the Cote d'Or districts, the birthplace of his distinguished ancestor, and where his family have long been property holders. During the war he was a delegate of the government in Normandy and organized the defence of that province. Although not an orator, M. Carnot acquired considerable influence in parliament by his industry, clear judgment and independence. He was always a firm republican but never a narrow sectarian. His education as an engineer led him to take special interest in all matters concerning public works, interior navigation, etc., and his first office was naturally one where he could utilize this knowledge; he was named in the Freycinet ministry what we should call Deputy Minister of Public Works. M. Ferry promoted him to the head of this department, and when M. Briason became Prime Minister, M. Carnot was selected as Minister of Finance. In this position he had occasion to refuse a favor of one of M. Wilson's clients, and this fact transpiring in the course of the investigation, M. Carnot's name came prominently forward. Everything concerning the new Chief of State being of historical interest, it is well for the world to know how he received news of his election. After the first ballot, when it was evident that a compromise would be made on his name, M. Carnot went into one of the reception rooms of the palace to await the result of the vote. While reflecting upon the greatness that was about to be thrust upon him, he felt himself seized and kissed like an infant. It was his venerable father, Senator Carnot, aged eighty-six, who had run to congratulate him as soon as the vote was declared. When he had recovered from his emotion, the father said: "What a joy for me, my dear child!" and the eyes of both men were filled with tears. As the oldest senator, the senior M. Carnot will have the honor of reading to his colleagues the decree by which his son will open the next session of parliament, on the 10th instant. Senator Carnot, when a young man, experienced the inconveniences of exile. He accompanied his illustrious father to Magdeburg, where "the organizer of victory" died in 1823. He resolved that his sons should have a trade, so that if the worst came, they could gain their living in a foreign country. The new president is a carpenter, and his brother a locksmith. Like his predecessor, M. Carnot has a son-in-law, but the young man is advocate-general at Dijon, and will probably be content to gain promotion in the magistracy.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

In another column we republish from the January number of the *Century* the latest verse of Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, our laureate. The rythm is absolutely perfect, and the swing of the poem is faultless. Prof. Roberts has really excelled himself, and his muse seems to lavish the choicest favors upon him as he advances in years. He is a young Napoleon in the realms of rhyme, of whom all Canadians may justly feel proud.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for January will contain an important article by the Right Rev. Herbert Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, on Leo XIII. and the civil power, urging the necessity of securing the civil independence of the Pope in order to prevent his becoming a mere agent of any nation or faction, and in order to enable him to exercise his proper influence both on foreign relations and internal politics. The Bishop will contribute a second article on the same subject in the February number. In the meantime the question is engaging close attention in high quarters of the State; but more than this cannot at present be stated. There is a much greater disposition between the Vatican and the Quirinal to come to a friendly understanding as to the position and rights of the Pope than is generally believed.

ACCORDING to a learned New Yorker the calendar is 24 hours ahead of time, and if the calendar makers did their duty the year 1888 would begin on Monday instead of Sunday. Says an exchange.

After allowing for the arrangements made for leap year, the calendar gains a little on the true year every twelve months, and this gain since the date was fixed by act of parliament in 1752 amounts to about a day. This will be corrected by the operation of the Gregorian calendar, when the 29th day of February shall be dropped in the year 1900, which otherwise would be counted a leap year. There is a further discrepancy after this correction—which is in accordance with the law that no century year, *e.g.*, 1900, of which the first two figures cannot be exactly divided by four is a leap year—of one day in every 3,323 years.

The destruction by fire of the old chapel of Laval University and the Seminary of Quebec, built in 1751 or 1752, causes a great loss to the art world. Scarcely any amount of money will reimburse the university for the loss of the paintings, which were the admiration of all visitors to historic Quebec. "The Two Angels," by Lebrun, was removed a few weeks ago into Laval University. Its value is estimated at $15,000. Ulin's original painting, "The Terror of St. Jerome in Recalling his Vision of the Last Judgment," was also fortunately removed some time since to the university, and replaced by a copy by Plamondon. Nobody professes ability to value two of Champagne's pictures which perished. One was "The Ascension," the other "The Pentecost." The others burned were "The Adoration of the Magi," by Bourien; "St. Jerome Writing," by Champagne; "Baptism of Our Savior," by Claude Guy Halle; "St. Peter Delivered from Prison by an Angel," by Charles De La Fosse; "The Flight into Egypt," by Vauloo; "Ecstasy of Vision of St. Antoine de Padua," by Joseph d'Avignon; "The Saviour and the Samaritan Woman at Jacob's Well," by Lagrend; "The Blessed Virgin Waited on by Angels," by Ledieu; "The Saviour on the Cross," by Monet; "Solitaires de La Thebaide," by Guillot; and "The Burial of the Saviour," by Hutin. Not a single picture was saved from the burning building. Most of them were purchased for the university in France at the end of last century, and their value is estimated at at least half a million dollars. Some of the pictures had a world-wide reputation, and their loss is considered a national one.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Gloom Cast Over the Holidays by Representative Moffatt's Death.

Reform in the Preparation of the Congressional Record—The Resurrectionist a Local Institution—An Interesting Conversation.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—A gloom has been cast over the Christmas holidays by the death of Representative Moffatt, of Michigan. His taking off was very sudden. Blood poisoning superinduced by a troublesome carbuncle set in just as he had reason to believe that he was making a successful recovery, and he died in a hospital without a relative near him while his plans for a Christmas reunion with his family were maturing. This sad event afforded an admirable opportunity to the eloquent chaplain of the House of Representatives to remind the survivors of the immediate need of a religious as well as political reform; and also to make a timely appeal to the throne of grace on behalf of the members. The prayers of the chaplain, I might say in passing, have of late been the only interesting discourses delivered in the House, and the temerity with which the reverend gentleman has approached the bar from which there is no appeal in behalf of his regenerate flock while it has increased the admiration of the representatives for their chaplain, owing to the absence of results has created a good deal of incredulity in regard to the efficacy of prayer. Day after day and year after year fervent supplications have been made for the regeneration of the godless politicians who haunt the capitol, yet to-day they are as graceless as ever. In a word we have in the House of Representatives and their chaplain

A NOTABLE INSTANCE

of the physically blind leading the spiritually blind, and there seems to be as little hope of curing the infirmity of the one as the other. Representative Moffatt belonged to the republican minority of the House. To-day he is with the great democratic majority, where there are no party questions to embroil. But his translation to this tranquil realm has somewhat complicated sublimary matters. It has rendered unavoidable a preliminary canvass for the course of revenue reforms. Mr. Moffatt at his last election was given a majority of 2,243 and a democratic victory on the new issue would be a feather in the cap of the administration. The election of a republican successor to Mr. Moffatt would be on the other hand a serious reflection upon the free trade plank of the democratic platform.

A very necessary reform in the preparation of the *Congressional Record* is being discussed. This publication has grown to be the receptacle of all the prosy documents to the reading of which Congress has not the patience to listen. It is also a species of oratorical limbo for "unspoken speeches" prepared for the sole purpose of electrifying susceptible constituencies at long range. The *Congressional Record* should be what it was originally intended to be, a record of the debates of Congress, and nothing else. It is an error to suppose that the abolition of the *Record* would abbreviate the proceedings of Congress by removing one of the exciting causes of the very fashionable malady, *cacoethes loquendi*. If the remarks of the members were not published in the *Record* they would be given greater prominence than at presence in the press, and if the newspapers neglected them it is not unlikely that private enterprise would fill the gap created by questionable statesmanship. It is not likely that the *Record* will be abolished, but it is highly probably that much of that which now goes into that ever burdened book will be relegated to the journals of the House or the waste paper basket.

At the close of every session the attention of the public is called to the fact that hundreds of bills die with the session, because there is no time to consider them. Among the innocents so slaughtered are often a few very necessary measures, but in the heterogeneous mass of

IMPRACTICABLE BILLS

before Congress they are lost to view and strangled with the rest. Is there any reason to wonder that this should be the rule when some members conceive it to be their duty to introduce bills by the hundred. Although Congress has not yet got down to the real work of the session, a few Congressmen have achieved a large share of distinction as the introducers of bills. Representative Stone of Kentucky stands at the top of the list with 73 bill. Mr. Hogg is second with 63; Gen. Wheeler, the distinguished Confederate cavalry officer, has introduced 67, and Mr. Peters of Kansas makes a good fourth with 47. When the gavel falls upon the close of the first session of the fiftieth congress, these gentlemen will mourn the collapse of some of their pet projects. They will, however, have only themselves to blame. It is the old story of the boy and the filberts.

The anecdote of a verdant Capitol messenger who was led to believe by his practical joking comrades that he was entitled to street car mileage in the same way that Congressmen are entitled to ordinary mileage, and who was at the same time induced to apply for his street car mileage in a lump, has now passed into the chestnut age and is now garnished with the hoary incrustations of time. The Capitol, however, is not the only place where new men are tried by the ordeal of the seductive gag. In conversation with a printer employed in the government printing office, I learned that new employees there are invariably subjected to some sort of practical joke by way of initiation. At present immediately a recent appointee enters the office and proceeds energetically to demonstrate that new brooms sweep clean, he is approached by one of the old employees and informed that the boycotte committee is "on to" him, and that he'll have to quit working so hard if he doesn't want to be reported. One hint of this kind is generally sufficient to transform a quick worker into a slow coach.

AN AMUSING INSTANCE

of this occurred last week. An industrious young fellow, full of energy, was appointed to a laborer's position. The first day he was put to work in the job room scrubbing paint, and the way in which the dust disappeared before a vigorous application of soapsuds and elbow grease was almost magical. Suddenly a printer walked up to him and made the stunning announcement that his remarkable display of energy and industry had provoked the indignation of the boycott committee. For a moment there was evidently a struggle in the man's mind, but the result showed that his fear of the boycott committee was greater than his apprehension of the superintendent's censure. No one could have worked more slowly than the new laborer for the rest of the day, and the marked change of front was a source of infinite amusement to the typo who had put up the job.

Last week I stated that under the fostering influence of the despotic district government the resurrectionist had become quite a local institution. I was not aware, however, until Christmas morning that grave robbing had been raised to the dignity of a fine art here. I left newspaper row shortly after midnight and walked home noting here and there the lighted parlors where nimble fingers were still decorating Christmas trees and large-hearted adults were sacrificing at the shrine of that pious fraud Santa Claus. My path lay along the highway to several cemeteries, but as I trudged onward my thoughts did not revert to those silent cities of the dead. With all the world around me I was in a happy mood, and I meditated joyously on the coming festivities of the day. As I neared my home I saw just before me a colored man who stopped suddenly and peered fearfully into the gloom. The light of a street lamp revealed the fact that his face was distorted by terror. His eyes were starting from their sockets. His lips were parted and livid. His breathing was suspended. His limbs shook convulsively. His hair stiffened up, if it did not actually stand on end. I never saw such an animated picture of fear before. When I looked in the direction in which he pointed as I came up, I, too, was paralyzed, not by fear, of course, but just paralyzed! Passing along the middle of the road was a phantom horse and wagon, and on either side of the horse was the apparition of a man. There was nothing unearthly in the sight itself, but the hour was one of those in which graveyards yawn, and the conveyance and its horrid crew passed along the hard asphaltum pavement without making the slightest noise. The ghostly beings in charge of the ghostly turnout seemed to enjoy our consternation, and grinned horribly as they went by. Soon the ghostly tableau melted in the darkness, and the colored man breathed freely again.

"Dem's de night doctors," he explained as soon as he was able to speak.

A new light broke in upon me. There was some foundation for the popular superstition concerning night doctors.

"How is it they make no noise," I inquired.

"Oh, de men's got rubber boots on, de horse's feet is bandaged, and de wagon wheels is muffled."

"Do you know where they are going?"

"Yes; dey's going at de medical college. Dey's been to de potter's field and done robbed de graves. An' dey'll take live folks when dey can't get dead ones."

I know that the last statement was but the reflection of an almost universal superstition here, but the strange sight I had just witnessed convinced me that grave robbing was a regular profession. Several hours' sound sleep only strengthened my determination to probe the matter to the bottom. Yesterday I discovered that these men are frequently seen especially between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and one o'clock a. m. This hour is the best in which to run the gauntlet, because the police are required to report at headquarters at midnight, and it is nearly one o'clock before they get out in the boundary again.

"What occurs if they meet the police with that silent outfit," I enquired of one man.

"It's an easy matter to square the police," replied my informant, "I've seen them once, and if ever I see them again they'll have to 'square' me, or I'll raise an alarm and have them run in."

I believe this man will be as good as his word, and I should not be surprised at any time to hear of the arraignment in the police court of these so-called night doctors. POTOMAC.

THE ESQUIMALT FORTIFICATIONS.

Canada to Construct Them and the Imperial Government to Provide Armament and Ammunition—Donald Chisholm, M. P., Arrives at Ottawa—A Government Printing Office—Buffalo Skins Scarce.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—The definite proposals of the Imperial authorities respecting the Esquimalt fortifications are expected shortly. It is understood that Canada will construct the fortifications, the British government to provide the armament and ammunition.

The Government are fitting up a temporary printing office here, at which the franchise lists will be printed this year.

Donald Chisholm, M. P., has arrived for the session.

The mounted police will be supplied with cow skin coats, owing to the scarcity of buffalo skins.

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

Under the Consideration of the Government—A Proposition to Settle the Fisheries Question by Arbitration—Canadian Pacific Employees Get Jalled.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—The representations of the Victoria board of trade, re the steamship subsidy, have been received here. The desire of the Government is to give British Columbia the best postal service possible. The question as to whether the line can be discontinued under the terms of union with British Columbia is now under consideration by the Government.

An official stated that a proposition was received here to submit the disputed points in the fishery question to arbitration.

One engineer, driver, conductor and telegraph operator, held responsible for the Canadian Pacific accident, were arrested and jailed at Port Arthur. The trestle has been repaired, and trains are now running on time.

FOUND DROWNED.

The Body of a Man Discovered at Nanaimo—Believed to Be That of a Sailor.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Jan. 10.—A body was found in the bay here to-day by Mr. Forman in front of the gas works. The body was evidently that of a medium sized man. The face was completely eaten away. There is no chance of identifying it. A watch, found in the pocket, stopped at a quarter to nine. There were also a pipe, matches, knife and a bottle of liquor. The body is thought to be that of a seaman of the ship America, who was missing in December. An inquest will be held to-morrow, when the body may be recognized, as the ship America is now at Departure Bay.

CHILLIWHACK MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

CHILLIWHACK, Jan. 9.—The municipal nominations here to-day resulted as follows: The contest for reeveship was between A. S. Vedder and S. Cawley. For number four ward D. S. Welder and Albert Gillanders are the candidates; numbers one, two and three wards elected by acclamation G. W. Chadsey, A. C. Wells and James Armstrong respectively.

A SONG OF CHEER.

The winds are up, with wakening day
And tumult in the tree.
Across the cool and open sky
White clouds are streaming free.
The new light breaks o'er flood and field,
Clear, like an echoing horn;
While in loud flight the crows are blown
Athwart the sapphire morn.

What tho' the maple's scarlet flame
Declares the summer done;
Tho' finch and starling voyage south
To win a softer sun:
What tho' the withered leaf whirls by
To strew the purpling stream,—
Stretched are the world's glad veins with strength;
Despair is grown a dream!

The acres of the golden-rod
Are glorious on the hills;
Tho' storm and loss approach, the year's
High heart-uplands and thrills.
Dearest, the cheer, the brave delight,
Are given to shame regret,
That whenthe long frost falls, our hearts
Be glad, and not forget!

—Charles G. D. Roberts in the January Century.

Walter Gravely left San Francisco for Victoria yesterday.

CABLE NEWS.

Riotous Crofters of Lewis Island—Renewal of the Anti-Tithe Riots in Wales—Reported Uprising.

Change in Imperial Arrangement due to the Discovery of a Plot Against the Czar.

France's Desire for Peace at Home and Abroad—Throne of Bulgaria—Discovered by the Police.

Riotous Crofters.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The conflict which took place yesterday between the crofters of Lewis Island and the police and troops was, it transpires, much more serious than at first reported. Hitherto the trouble with the crofters has been confined to a great extent with the Skye and inhabitants of Lewis Island contenting themselves with mutterings of discontent and expressions of sympathy with their brethren to the southeast. But quite frequently the police of Lewis Island have observed symptoms of concerted resistance to the laws protecting occupants of what the crofters regard as common land. Included in the large number of persons wounded in the evening fight were the proprietor and the fiscal officer who was in command of troops. Eleven of the leaders of the crofters were arrested. The police have been largely reinforced to-day, and military and naval forces in and about the island have been strengthened. Intense excitement prevails, and further conflicts are feared. Almost simultaneously with the reports of the crofters' riots comes the information that a renewal of the anti-tithe riots in Wales is imminent.

He Couldn't Stand It.

The Rev. John Lowther, rector at Bolton, near Wigton, Scotland, to-day shot and killed himself. He had been summoned to the court to answer a charge of indecent assault on his servant. The deceased was a cousin of Lord Lonsdale and a relative of Jas. Lowther, ex-Irish Secretary.

Discovered by the Police.

Private dispatches from Warsaw state that the conspiracy against the life of the Czar, centered in St. Petersburg and wide in its ramifications, has been discovered and frustrated by the police at the Capital.

For the Welfare of All.

In answer to a congratulatory address from the court chaplains, in which the latter express sympathy with Prince William in connection with the recent attacks made upon him on account of his presence at the mission meeting at Count Vonwalderez's house the prince replied "that while the misinterpretation of his acts had given him pain, it would not prevent him from always doing whatever he could for the welfare of all sufferers. By by doing this he considers that he he was following the example of the Emperor and the Crown Prince."

Hope Now Justified.

Emperor William remained in bed yesterday. He had a good night's rest and is free of pain to-day. The Emperor, in replying to an address from the salt workers of Hall, containing news of congratulations, said that the news regarding the Crown Prince was excellent and that the worst fears had passed away. The hope was now justified that the Prince would be able to return to Berlin in the spring.

Throne of Bulgaria.

The *National Zeitung* says: It is expected that the powers will soon take steps for the removal of Prince Ferdinand from the throne of Bulgaria.

Change in Imperial Arrangements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—It is officially announced that the New Year's court ball will not be held, and the Emperor and Empress will arrive here on Thursday and hold their customary New Year's reception on Friday, after which they will return immediately to Gatschina. This change in the Imperial arrangements is due to the discovery of a plot against the Czar, which was to be carried out by the conspirators during the presence of the Emperor at the capital and presumably at the court ball. A large number of arrests have been made in connection with the plot, including several military officers of high rank.

Indications of Peace.

Well informed persons consider that although the political situation in decidedly improved the improvement is only conditional, and that European cabinets confine themselves to platonic statements and fail to take a corresponding action. The situation will shortly become as critical as it was two weeks ago. The *Gazette* announces that the first series of the time of expired guardsmen have already been dismissed, and that infantry dismissals will follow shortly, instead of March 1st, the usual period, and welcome the measure as an augury of peace, arguing that these forces would not be dismissed were it likely their services would shortly be required.

Officers Arrested.

The arrests in connection with the plot includes officers who have just arrived here from the provinces.

Re-Assembled To-day.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The chamber of deputies and the senate re-assembled to-day. M. Floquet was re-elected president of the chamber. In the senate, M. Carnot, father of the president, occupied the chair at the opening of the session as senior senator. Upon taking the chair he addressed his colleagues, saying, in the course of his speech, that congress had manifested, by its recent choice of president of the republic, a desire for peace at home and abroad and respect for the law. The ease with which the change in the presidency had been effected and the entire absence of disorder characterizing the change, he said, should inspire confidence in the future of the nation.

Judgement Delivered.

The Tribunal of Commerce has delivered judgment, ordering the French Cable Co. to conform to their conditions of its agreement with the Anglo-American Co., and to pay all costs and a certain amount of damages per day for each day's delay in carrying out agreement.

Shot by an Engineer.

M. Raynaud, director of Telegraph School in the Boulevard St. German, died to-day form the effect of wounds received a few days ago at the hands of M. Nilmond, an engineer, who shot him with a revolver.

Reported Uprising.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10—According to reports received here by the French embassy from Juddah, the port of Mecca, on the Red Sea, there has recently been, near Juddah, an uprising against the Christians. It is said the French consul there has been killed.

Sensation in Rome.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The friction between the Vatican and the Quirinal is very great. It has been considerably heightened by the peremptory disposition of the Duke of Torlonia from his position as mayor of Rome. Many explanations have been given of this most severe punishment for his simply paying his respect to the Pope's cardinal secretary. It now appears that the bad feeling all came from the wife of Crispi for social slights inflicted upon her. Crispi has had three wives, one died, and one was divorced after some scandal. His present wife is from Syracuse, where her reputation was such that when she came to Rome, even as wife of a prominent Italian leader, she found the doors of the Roman aristocracy absolutely closed to her. But in spite of her stormy past she was finally received by Queen Margaret. After this Mme. Crispi expected no more opposition; but this reception was given for political reasons, and did not open to her a single door of the exclusive Roman houses, though some political houses received her. A few weeks ago Mme. Crispi was in the house of a foreign embassador and saw the Duchess of Torlonia, and Mme. Crispi asked to be presented. The Duchess haughtily refused, and when Mme. Crispi's request was insisted upon the Duchess left the house. Mme. Crispi, in revenge for this affront, made and most publicly demanded Torlonia's removal, which no one believes would have been thought of if it had not been for Mme. Crispi's desire for revenge.

Convict on of Wilfred Blunt.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Liberal member for Bradford, addressed a large meeting at Partumna Saturday morning, and another, a still larger gathering, at Ballinslee in the evening, taking for his subject in both cases the conviction of Wilfred Blunt. The manner of his conviction, Lefevre declared, was simply outrageous. The charge made against him in the county court was entirely different from the one at the time of his arrest and preliminary hearing, showing conclusively that his prosecutors did not regard the case against Mr. Blunt as warranted conviction, but being determined to imprison him, had falsified the records and imposed them upon the court. Why, Mr. Lefevre asked, should Mr. Blunt have been selected for conviction, while others against whom similar charges were, or could have been brought, were allowed to go free? Wrongs to which the tenantry of Ireland have been subjected to for the last two years, he declared, was directly traceable to Lord Clanricarde, and he was surprised in view of recent disclosures affecting Lord Clanricarde and others connected with the not very remote administration of the government in Ireland, that the government should have persisted in the prosecution of Mr. Blunt. No attempt was made to prevent Lefevre from speaking, and the crowds he addressed were remarkably orderly.

The Ministerial Dinners.

The ministerial dinner, which will take place on the eve of the re-assembling of parliament, will be of unusual importance and brilliancy and will be followed by a magnificent reception at the foreign office, over which the Marchioness of Salisbury will preside. The reception will begin at ten o'clock in the evening of February 8th and be prolonged until far into the morning of February 9th, the day on which parliament meets.

Salisbury Watched.

Lord Salisbury has gone to Osborne to visit the Queen. Previous to his departure yesterday evening Count Von Halsefeldt, German ambassador, called upon him and the two were closeted for some time.

Military Display Necessary.

The Maharajah of Mysora desiring to share in the defence of India, as he says, has placed his entire military resources at the disposal of the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin. Large bodies of Thibetans are entering Sikkim, and to prevent further movements of this kind it is expected that the Indian government will be compelled to make an immediate display of military force on the frontier.

An Economist Dead.

Bonemy Price, the English economist, is dead.

Condition of Emperor William.

The startling dispatch sent out from Paris Saturday night, stating that Emperor William was in a critical condition, is said to have originated from private sources in Berlin, but the statements are as yet unconfirmed and probably groundless. The Emperor has a slight cold from which he probably suffers nothing more serious than inconvenience and deprivation of his out-door exercise.

Sails for America.

Doyle, the "invincible," was released from prison last spring on ticket-of-leave. He sailed from Liverpool for America Saturday. He is the only one of the convicted invincibles successful in obtaining his liberty.

To be Hanged.

Dr. Cross, a prominent Cork physician, who was convicted of having murdered his wife in order that he might marry his children's governess, will be hanged on Tuesday.

Robbed and Drowned.

The physicians who examined the body of Archibald McNeill, a reporter for the *Sportsman*, who was found dead on the Boulogne sands, agree he was beaten with brass knuckles to insensibility and robbed and drowned. The relatives of Mr. McNeill complain bitterly of the apathy of the French police in the matter of searching for his murderers. The body will arrive in London to-day.

Exclusive Right in War.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The *Reforma* says it is officially announced that Italy will concede to Spain for a period of fifteen years the territory lying along the bay of Assah, Abyssinia, suitable for coaling stations. It is, however, understood by Spain that Italy reserves the right to use this territory in time of war, to the exclusion of others.

Signs of Peace.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—A special dispatch from Bucharest to the *Neue Freie Presse* says: Russian reserves in the district of Odessa have been dismissed.

SMALL-POX.

The Ottawa Authorities Will Take Measures to Quarantine—Nine New Cases Reported in San Francisco Yesterday.

[Special to THE COLONIST.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Nine new cases of small-pox are reported to-day. A dispatch from Ottawa this evening says that the Department of Agriculture will take measures for quarantine against small-pox reported to be prevalent on the Pacific Coast.

A Fatal Attack.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occurrence among children. Every household should be guarded by keeping Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand. It breaks up colds, coughs, croup, asthma, and bronchitis in a remarkable manner. tu-th-sat-dw.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from the teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other. d&w

AMERICAN NEWS.

Joseph Chamberlain Accused of Disturbing the Senate—Tupper at Washington.

The Walls of an Aquednct Broken by the Water's Great Pressure—Many Drowned.

Dr. McGlynn's Severe Criticism of the Pope—Fatal Railroad Accident Near Boston.

Chamberlain Scored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—While speaking in the senate at Washington on Wednesday, in reply to Sherman's tariff speech, Senator Vorhees was interrupted by a loud conversation and laughter on the Republican side. To-day Vorhees stated that the United Press reported it, which caused him no little regret, but later it was learned that this breach of dignity of the senate was caused by Joseph Chamberlain, of England. Vorhees said: "Had I known Chamberlain was the disturber I would not have submitted to bad manners brought over the sea by one who failed to appreciate the privileges of the senate floor. However, I say it with renewed emphasis this morning."

The *Post* commenting upon Senator Vorhees' criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's conduct on the floor of the senate on Wednesday last while the senator was delivering his tariff speech says: "In order that Senator Vorhees' accusation might not get ahead of any explanation or defense that Chamberlain might feel inclined to offer, a reporter waited on the honorable gentleman yesterday evening and invited him to reply, but he had no reply to make, and simply smiled rather contemptibly at Senator Vorhees' words as he read them, and said no, "I have nothing to say." The rapping of the gavel on the table in the senate on Wednesday showed that Senator Ingalls regarded Mr. Chamberlain as out of order, but the rapping of the gavel was nothing compared with the rapping which Senator Ingalls may be expected to give the distinguished foreigner with his keen-biting tongue in the senate on an early day. Senator Ingalls had met Mr. Chamberlain before Wednesday, and he has had opportunities of meeting him frequently at state dinners and other similar occasions, when the embassador tried in vain to convince the senator that his occasional oratorical shouts at "John Bull" were based on misconception or want of knowledge. This sort of argument, as might be expected, had not had the effect of convincing or converting the senator, and he will take an early opportunity on the floor of the senate of saying so and giving his version of "blood is thicker than water."

Tupper at Washington.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper arrived at Washington late last evening, and went at once to the Arlington Hotel. Lady Tupper has quite recovered from her recent serious illness that summoned Sir Charles to Winnipeg. Before the telegram, announcing Sir Charles' inability to reach Washington on Saturday was received, it was decided by the fishery *conferees*, already in town, to postpone the arranged meeting of the conference for Saturday until Monday at 2 o'clock. The meeting was then postponed. The conferences will meet semi-weekly. None of the commissioners will hazard a guess as to the time of final adjournment, but the indications point to a conclusion that the conferences will continue several weeks.

Great Loss of Life.

CHAPPAUQUA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—At an early hour yesterday morning, about the time the gang of Italians who work in the aquedunt at night were about to go home, the Pocantec river forced its way through the narrow stretch of land dividing it from the aqueduct and broke through the walls with a deafening roar, flooding the new water way the entire length to a depth of sixty feet. The loss of life is very great, although at this hour it is impossible to ascertain just how many men were at work when the break occurred. All the mules belonging to the contractors have also been drowned. The excitement about the place is intense and men, women and children are running madly about in search of missing friends or relatives. Some time ago the contractors, Howard, Brown & Company, found it necessary to change the course of the river near the dam of the Tarrytown water works, and a new bed was dug out for this purpose and the river sent through its new path. But the ground on which it was dug is soft and moist, and readily gave way to the water's great pressure. Two hundred men are now at work trying to stop up the break, but it is of such immense proportions that their work is unavailable. One of the contractors said that the walls of the aqueduct were irreparably damaged, and it would have to be rebuilt in many places.

Severe on the Pope.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Dr. McGlynn, in an address to the Anti-Poverty Society last night, made a bitter attack on the Pope. Among other things, he said: "Who shall so far forget his manhood as to offer to kiss his foot? He could be as good a Pope walking down Broadway with a stove-pipe hat instead of wearing a hat about five hundred years old and out of fashion. That figure that looks like an old woman was piled high with flattery until it was made to think it was holding the balance of power of the whole world. Flattery has been piled on an inch thick all over that poor old seventy-six-year-old bag of bones. The poor, absent-minded old man, who is made to think he is the greatest of pontiffs. Why is it Italy has been so bitter against the Pope? Because he is in politics. He is a mere politician in the lowest sense of the word, and all because of the accursed clinging of the Pope to his accursed temporal throne."

Fatal Railway Accident.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 10.—As the Portland express, which left Boston at one o'clock this afternoon, was nearing the Bradford end of the Haverhill bridge over the Merrimac river, when the spreading of the rails caused two cars to leave the track, crashing into and demolishing a water tank house at the end of the bridge. In this house a number of section hands were eating dinner. J. O'Brien, a retired merchant of Bradford were talking with the section hands and was killed, together with Mr. Taylor, one of the laborers. The car that crashed into the tank house knocked the foundations out, leting the tank down on the car, crushing through the top of the car, and doing fearful work within. The next car behind telescoped the one ahead of it, adding to the havoc. The killed and wounded were mostly in these two cars. The people in the smoker had a frightful experience. One of the wheels on the front truck broke and the car bumped against the end of the bridge, causing it to careen, and the car ran upon the bridge for some distance upon the sleepers. Then careened the other way and leaned against the ironwork of the side of the bridge. The passengers, of whom there were about thirty, found themselves at the top of the car. The passengers managed to crawl out, none being very seriously injured. Nine persons were killed and twelve wounded, some of whom are at the hospital and others at the Eagle hotel.

MAINLAND CIVIC NOMINATIONS.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 10.—The Maple Ridge nominations took place yesterday. For reeve W. J. Harris, H. Ferguson, and W. Isaac were nominated; for councillors, D. C. Webb, J. W. Sinclair, A. Dockstesder, R. Blackstock, J.J. Wilson, T. Haney, Noble Oliver, T. Hicks and John Fitzpatrick.

The nominations at Ladner's took place yesterday for reeve and councillors. The nominations for the Delta municipality were as follows: For reeve, J. Kirkland and J. McKee; for councillors, ward 1, T. E. Ladner and L. Guichon; ward 3, W. Pybus and W. Gowdy. In wards 2, 3 and 5, W. Arthur, W. D. Benson and R. Kittson were returned by acclamation.

THE BOWMAN INCENDIARISM.

An Inquest being Held to Endeavor to Bring the Guilty Parties to Justice—New Westminster Weather.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 10.—An inquest was opened at York's, Upper Sumas, to-day before G. Pittendrigh, J. P., to endeavor

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1888.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 10.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Winning Numbers of the Oil Painting at Gribbles.

1st prize, No. 412; 2nd, 381; 3rd, 387; 4th, 282; 5th, 50; 6th, 112; 7th, 260; 8th, 259; 9th, 211.

Duties Collected.

The amount of duties collected by the Custom House at Vancouver to Dec. 30, was $3,545.68. Value of dutiable goods entered, $11,905; free goods, $14,652.

"Standard" Comments.

Mr. Theodore Davie, Q. C., and M. P. P., was gazetted on Saturday last as Attorney-General without a portfolio.—*Standard.*

Our venerable contemporary is becoming more antiquated every day, if that were possible. He ought to read the news.

How It's Done in Winnipeg.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg city council, Ald. Mulvey, seconded by Ald. Callaway, moved "That the treasurer be instructed to issue a cheque for $1,200 payable to the order of His Worship the Mayor as a slight acknowledgment of his valuable services during the past year." Carried unanimously.

Capt. Webber's Dispute With the Customs.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* says: An official of the Customs department declares, in reference to the refusal of Captain Webber to call at the port of Victoria, B. C., alleging as his reason that he is unduly delayed by the customs regulations, that the delay is only such as is unavoidable for the due observation of customs' precautions. He considers Captain Webber's reason a makeshift excuse.

Church Dedication.

An event which has been eagerly looked forward to by the Presbyterians of Kamloops was consummated on Sunday, New Year's day, in the opening and dedication of the new Presbyterian Church. The building, though not completed, presents an ecclesiastical and handsome appearance both outside and inside. It stands an ornament to the town and a monument to the energy of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Chisholm, the ability of the architect, Mr. Lee, and the skill of the builders, Messrs. Hill Bros.

On the Stock Exchange.

A London dispatch of the 31st ult., says: This has been a slack week on the Stock Exchange. The good settlement overcame the effect of the alarming rumors on the Continent. Canadian securities are generally firm. Manitoba five per cents have risen 1 and Bank of British 1½. Bank of British North America has fallen 1. Grand Trunks and Pacifics are firm and unchanged. Northern Railway of Canada preferences have risen 5 and Northern bonds 1½. Canada Company shares have fallen 4.

A Problem.

Collector Bowell, of H. M. customs, at Vancouver, had quite a little problem to solve the other day. A Chinaman who has been in B. C. for some years brought his little son, Moy Chung, aged six, to the custom house to get a certificate of residence, as he wished to send the boy to school in Hongkong. As it happened the boy was born in New Westminster, and hence by birth, if not by descent, was a Canadian. The certificate was granted, but the filling up of it caused much amusement, the item specifying how the boy came to the country being a puzzler for the collector.—*Winnipeg Call.*

"C" Battery Ball.

The ball given by the non-commissioned officers and men of "C" Battery at the barracks last evening was a most successful affair. The main floor of Agricultural Hall was the scene of the dance, the walls being gaily decorated with flags of all nations, with evergreens and streamers strung across the hall. The grounds and building were lighted by electricity, a number of lamps being at various portions of the building. Major Peters and other officers of the battery and militia were present. Fully seventy-five couples participated in the dancing, the sweethearts and wives of the artillerymen and a number of invited friends. The music was furnished by the Battery band, and to its delightful strains the dancers kept merry time. A splendid supper and numerous refreshments were provided, while the general arrangements of the event were excellent. The Sergeants of the Battery, under whose particular direction the ball was given, well deserve the great success which attended their initial "hop." After dancing into the small hours of the morning, the company departed, one and all voting that they had passed an exceptionally pleasant time.

The O. R. & N. Co.'s Agent Installed.

Capt. Clancy arrived over yesterday morning in company with J. B. Glover, who has been appointed agent of the O. R. & N. Co. and connecting lines *vice* Robert Irving, resigned. Mr. Glover is lately from the Chicago branch of the Northern, is a genial gentleman, well acquainted with passenger and freight business, and will undoubtedly soon become well and favorably known among Viatoria shippers and the travelling public. The lines he represents have many staunch friends in Victoria, and as they are among the quickest and most convenient and comfortable for travellers, Mr. Glover will receive a fair division of the passenger traffic. "Business is business" is the watchword now among shippers and importers, and the newly appointed agents for the two transcontinental lines have a fair start in fighting for consignments, with the advantage probably in favor of "Bob," who, however, has left for his successor the reputation that his lines have always transacted business "on the square." Mr. Glover may rest assured that he has a fair and honest opponent, and the best man every time will take the cake—or, rather, the freight. Mr. Glover yesterday took over the office, and is prepared to quote rates to all points.

C. E. T. S.

The first meeting this year of the above society was held last evening at the Cathedral school-room, when, in spite of attractions elsewhere, the room was well-filled and a capital programme submitted. The opening chorus, "A Happy New Year," by the choristers was much appreciated, and a vocal duet by Messrs. H. Kent and S. Wootton was rapturously applauded, and received an *encore* to which they responded. Miss Martin followed with a piano solo, which, for so young a performer, was delivered in a clever and spirited manner. Miss Vidler then sang a very pretty song, and Rev. Mr. Beanlands caused much merriment all over the room by his reading on North Country Superstitions a hundred years ago. The address by the Hon. John Robson on the temperance question generally, and more especially on legislative measures for controlling the evils of intemperance, was alike earnest and convincing, and reflects great credit on that gentleman's ability to deal with the subject, for which he had made no especial preparation. After the usual interval for refreshments Mr. A. J. Langley recited in excellent style "The Bells," for which he deservedly received an *encore*, and kindly responded. A song by Mrs. H. Kent followed and then Miss Lola Collin gave in her incomparable manner the temperance recitation, "Sim's Little Girl;" the painful story so graphically told was listened to with breathless attention, and in was only when, in response to an *encore*, a comic piece followed that the momentary depression the story had produced was relieved. "God Save the Queen," sung by the audience to the accompaniment of Mrs. Johnston brought a pleasant and successful evening to a close.

Rescued.

Mr. Chris. King's cart which went over the bank at Finlayson's bridge on Saturday, and which indirectly caused the death of Joseph Herod, was drawn out with block and tackle yesterday, *minus* one shaft.

A Bright Journal.

John Thrum's San Francisco *Music and Drama* comes to us in an enlarged form. From a small and insignificant sheet it has become a great influence among the theatrical fraternity of California and the east, and is now a recognized authority on matters pertaining to the stage. Mr. Thrum is a gentleman of marked ability and his opinions are respected by all.

The Last Sad Rites.

Lovingly and tenderly were laid at rest yesterday afternoon the remains of Mr. David T. McLelan, who expired so suddenly in the mail coach of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway on Saturday last. The funeral *cortege* proceeded from the residence of Mr. G. A. Carleton, who has proved himself a friend indeed to the bereaved widow, to Christ Church Cathedral, where the Rev. A. Beanlands read the burial service of the Church of England in a touching manner. At Ross Bay the mourning friends and relatives of the deceased lowered into the grave the casket, covered with floral tributes, which contained the body of one of the most gentle and lovable of men. The pallbearers were Conductor A. G. Black, of the E. & N. railway; Mr. F. A. Carmichael, of the Postal Service; Mr. William Christie, of the telegraph office, and a native of Truro, N. S., which is Mrs. McLelan's home, and Mr. J. M. O'Brien, who hails from the late Mr. McLelan's province, New Brunswick, and who was a very intimate friend of the deceased. By the peaceful shores of the Pacific all that was mortal of a noble-hearted man, a consistent Christian and a sincere friend, was consigned to the tomb. To those who were brought into intimacy with him, Mr. McLelan's memory will be imperishable, and his large-hearted friendship enduring. Mrs. McLelan, who is completely prostrated with grief is now the guest of the Rev. Mr. Christie, whose family were acquainted with her in Truro. She has the most heartfelt sympathy of our citizens in this day of her sorrow.

INQUEST.

[Before Dr. Jackson, Coroner.]

Yesterday morning at Coroner Jackson's office the following jurors were sworn in to sit on the inquiry into the cause of the death of the late Joseph Harrod: W. G. Cameron (foreman), Jesse Brown, B. W. Williams, G. B. Blanchard, Geo. Monck and A. B. Erskine.

The jury then proceeded to Mr. Storey's undertaking rooms, where the body of the deceased was viewed, after which they returned to Dr. Jackson's office, where the following evidence was taken:

J. Douglas Helmcken, M. D., sworn, said: The deceased was brought to St. Joseph's hospital on Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant, about 4 o'clock, suffering from a gunshot injury to the abdomen and chest; the abdomen was injured from about four inches above pouparts ligament, the wound extending to the edge of the true ribs, the shot penetrating, breaking the eighth and ninth ribs, the charge coming out just below the third rib and breaking in its passage the 7th, 6th, 5th, and 4th ribs to pieces. They lacerated the left lung and broke open the pleura, injuring the pericordium and the heart. The deceased was unconscious and died in twenty minutes after admission to the hospital.

John Meldrum, sworn, deposed: On Saturday afternoon last, betweet 3 and 4 o'clock, was standing on Finlayson's bridge; the deceased was standing near me; he must have been standing beside me half an hour off and on; took notice that he had a gun in his hand all the time he was there; I picked it up after it fell from his hands and gave it to a gentleman who was in a buggy; don't know his name; the gun produced is the one referred to; deceased was standing with the gun in front of him; the gun went off; when I looked round, he was standing with his hands to his abdomen exclaiming, "oh! oh!;" there was a hack standing close by and I put him in with assistance. I told the hackman to take him to the first doctor he could find; never saw the deceased from that time until this morning; he was standing on the east side of the bridge; I picked the gun up, both the hammers were down, to the best of my belief.

Mr. Wm. Luney, contractor, gave evidence corroborative of that given by Mr. Meldrum.

After deliberation the foreman of the jury returned a vordict to the effect that the said Joseph Harrod came to his death from a wound caused by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in his own hands.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Successful Services Held in the Pandora Street Methodist Church.

The anniversary services in connection with with the Pandora street Methodist Sabbath School were held on Sunday and last evening. At the three services held on Sunday, the children were seated on a large platform extending out from the pulpit, and under the direction of Prof. Sharpe, sang some of the beautiful hymns that are fresh in the memory of all who in their youth were instructed at the Sabbath school in the good things that are contained in the Bible. At the morning service Rev. Mr. Wadman preached an impressive sermon. In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Starr preached specially to the children, while in the evening he again occupied the pulpit. In an able discourse on the best means for educating the world up to a high state of morality, the reverend gentleman said that no other conclusion could be arrived at than that the people must be christianized and that the means used to attain that end must be by instructing the children in the highest of all moral codes, that contained in the teachings of Jesus Christ.

ON MONDAY EVENING

the children gave an entertainment in the church under the direction of Rev. J. E. Starr and Prof. Sharpe, organist. The main feature of the programme was the manner in which the little ones sang. Prof. Sharpe evidently knows how to get all the "sing" out of them possible. The platform was crowded with young people. The organ was played by Mr. Benedict, a pupil of Prof. Sharpe's, while six brass instruments added to the harmony of the voices Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Prof. Sharpe for the success of the selections, among which may be specially mentioned "Tell it to Jesus," "God Calling Yet," "Gospel Bells," and a "Marching Song" composed for the occasion by him. Among the recitations, Miss Burkholder, Master Nicholls, Miss Jeffries and Master Clarke may be mentioned as being particularly successful. After the entertainment, Mr. Butler, who has been fifteen years secretary of the school, was presented with a handsome Bible as a small mark of their appreciation for his past services. The doxology brought the anniversary to a successful ending.

POLICE COURT.

[Before His Worship Mayor Fell and Robt. Ward, J. P.]

Lum Yip, on remand, charged with conspiracy.

Mr. Gannaway, counsel for the defense, asked that the prisoner be admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. He contended that the charge which the prisoner is brought up on is not a felony, but only a misdemeanor. The interpretation as made by Mr. Gardner is not a correct one, as the document is only an ancient form used, probably some two thousand years ago. The society to which prisoner belongs is acting against the people known as highbinders. It is a freemason order, and is endeavoring to break up the traffic in prostitutes.

Mr. Fell asked if the society did not intend to do wrong, what did the knives and bowies mean?

In answer to Mr. Fell, Mr. Gannaway said it was no common thing to see the white freemasons carrying swords. It is one of the rules of the society.

Mr. Ward, J. P., said that if bail was accepted, it would have to be in the sum of $5,000, as in the opinion of the court the case was a serious one.

Mr. Gannaway said he would provide bail during the day, and prisoner was remanded for eight days.

PERSONAL.

C. Booth went to Vancouver this morning.

Miss Jeannie Winston is as captivating as ever.

Walter Gravely has returned from California.

Thos. Earle returned from the Sound yesterday.

S. Perry Mills went over to Vancouver this morning.

Mrs. Langtry is very ill at her home in New York City.

G. E. Corbould, barrister of New Westminster, is in the city.

Miss Louise Manfred continues to be "as pretty as a picture."

C. M. Pyke is growing stout and, if possible, better looking.

S. J. Pitts returned from San Francisco *via* the Sound yesterday.

Geo. Ford, Dominion express manager, Vancouver, is at the Driard.

Dr. G. L. Milne and R. T. Williams have returned from the Mainland.

A. G. Ferguson and wife came down from Vancouver on Sunday night.

T. F. Sinclair arrived on the Yosemite from Port Haney, and is at the Oriental.

T. C. Atkinson, barrister of New Westminster, arrived in the city on Sunday night.

Thomas Nast, the well-known cartoonist, and son registered at the Driard on Sunday.

W. Pinchbeck and W. Lyne, of Williams Lake, arrived on the Yosemite last evening.

Mrs. Bushby, who went to San Francisco on Saturday, will return to this city next Monday.

Mrs. H. S. Mason and Miss Elinor Carmichael returned from San Francisco yesterday morning.

T. Elwyn, deputy provincial secretary, is, we are pleased to learn, recovering rapidly from his recent illness.

The son of the Hon. F. C. Cornwall is laid up with a severe attack of rheumatic fever. The case has been placed under the care of Dr. Furrer of Kamloops.

R. Albertstone, well-known in this city nine years ago, is again in town. Since leaving Victoria in 1879, Mr. Albertstone has been in business in Sitka, Alaska.

F. P. Renaud, of Ottawa, formerly telegraph operator at the Russell house and parliament buildings, is now in charge of a telegraph office at Griffin Lake, B. C.

Chas. Jones, formerly assistant manager of the Bank of British Columbia in this city, has been appointed manager of the London and Southwestern Bank at Acton, near London, England.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Chas. Hayward, undertaker, had charge of the funeral arrangements of the late Mr. McLelan.

Local weather prophets state that we are going to have a thaw, or rain, or snow, or some more weather—probably the latter.

To-night Louis De Lange will sing "The Cannibal and the Missionary," music by Prof. Sharpe, of this city, and words by Louis De Lange and Prof. Sharpe.

It is said the name of the late Joseph Harrod is really Harwood. Undertaker Storey has his marriage certificate, which shows that he was married at Leamington Priors, Warwick County, England.

Three hundred skaters skimmed over the glassy surface of Skinner's Bottom, and about 150 enjoyed good ice at Swan Lake, on Sunday, and the latter place presented a lively scene yesterday.

Thomas D. Forbes, a native of St. John, N. B., died at New Westminster on Sunday night, aged 46 years. The deceased was a ship carpenter by trade. He came to this province eleven years ago and resided at Moodyville.

This morning in "the wee sma' hours" the engineer of the Electric Light Company noticed that his lights were flickering, and having an idea where the cause was, rang up the central office for over twenty minutes, but could get no reply. How would this be in case of fire?

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

Crisp Cullings From Our Eastern Exchanges—Newsy Notes—Political and General.

ONTARIO.

Capt. Middleton, tax collector at Kingston for several years, is dead.

Sheriff Chapleau has succeeded Mr. Pope as clerk of the crown-in-chancery.

The Glengarry election protest will be heard on the 12th inst.

The trial of the Haldimand election takes place at Cayuga on the 24th inst.

It is denied that Pardee will leave the Mowat ministry.

An old woman named Jolicoeur, aged 104 years, voted at the recent municipal elections in Ottawa.

Jas. Middleton, of Woodbridge, was committed for trial on a charge of incest with a girl thirteen years of age.

Mr. Rogers, manager of the Federal bank, Chatham, and wife were dangerously injured by a runaway accident.

Lt.-Col. Lamontagne is to be succeeded as deputy adjutant general by Col. Villiers of Kingston.

Jordan Ferrier of Goodwood is thought to be fatally injured through a train running into his cutter.

The steamer Byron Trerice was totally destroyed by fire at her dock in the river at Dresden.

John Green & Co., of London, who failed some time since with liabilities of $400,000, are offering fifty cents on the dollar.

Edward McKeown, dealer in dry goods and millinery, Toronto, has assigned, with liabilities of $40,000 and assets nominally equal.

A man named J. B. Gauvreau, formerly inspector of Dominion government works, in the Northwest, dropped dead at Ottawa.

A colored clerk, in the department of Indian affairs, has given up his position to undertake mission work among the negroes of the south.

From the DAILY COLONIST Jan. 11.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Ice Packing.

Ice from Swan Lake is being brought to town and packed for summer use by Baker Bros.

St. Andrew's Ball.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society will hold their annual ball on the 25th inst.—the anniversary of the immortal Bobbie Burns.

By Acclamation.

In St. Patrick's ward, New Westminster, Messrs. J. A. Calbick and H. L. DeBeck were elected by acclamation. There are contests in all the other wards.

He Lacks "Savey."

The editor of the Vancouver *News* has, we believe, too high an idea of his own donkey intelligence and horse sense to accept advice from any one, but we would suggest that his friends, if he has any, counsel him to cease libelling the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir daily, pending a libel suit against him. Each issue of his sheet only aggravates his offence.

The Westminster Mayoralty.

Mayor Dickinson's re-election by acclamation to the New Westminster mayoralty is eminently satisfactory. His popularity is sufficiently attested by the fact, while his management of the affairs of the city is well known to have been highly creditable to him. The Royal City did itself honor in selecting Mayor Dickinson for the eleventh time as the guardian of its civic interests.

B. C. Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Mutual Fire Insurance Co. took place yesterday afternoon in the company's office, Wharf street. The report of the business for the past year was presented, and it showed the affairs of the company to be in a most flourishing condition. The President, N. Shakespeare, ex-M. P., moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

In the Toils.

On Monday evening a Chinaman went to A. Aaronson's store and wished to sell some jewelry. He was recognized as the fellow who in November had tried to dispose of jewelry, but who, thinking himself watched, ran away. The police were communicated with by telephone, and Officer Levin being detailed, arrested the man, when it was found that he is the fellow wanted for the robbery of Mr. Russell's residence. A search of his cabin was made with the result that a gold watch and a broken chain, the latter being that which was stolen from the residence of Mr. F. W. Foster, were found. The prisoner was examined in the police court yesterday morning, but was remanded until to-day.

King—Cowie.

Yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. A. Vigelius, was celebrated the marriage between Mr. M. King, of King & Casey, Comox, and Miss Cowie, late of Ontario. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom, by the Rev. Donald Fraser. The bride looked lovely in a dress of cream silk, trimmed with lace and orange blossoms, Miss Nellie Cowie, sister of the bride, being bridesmaid. Mr. Lewis Casey, partner of Mr. King, ably supported the latter as "best man." After the marriage, the company sat down to a splendid wedding breakfast, the happy couple afterwards leaving by the Olympian on their wedding tour. They were the recipients of a large number of handsome wedding presents, and have the best wishes of a host of friends for their future happiness and prosperity.

A Poet Laureate Amongst Us.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of grasping by the hand Dr. Rob. Morris, the poet laureate of Freemasonry, who will make a brief stay in the city and province before returning to his home in Kentucky. Dr. Morris comes to the craft here with the very highest recommendations. He is a brother in high standing and is a poet whose muse is appreciated wherever the English language is spoken or read. Dr. Morris will lecture on Friday evening at the Masonic Temple under the approbation of W. Bro. Grand Master Milne and the two lodges in this city. The lecture consists of a sketch of Masonic history as it has passed under the lecturer's notice since 1846, concluding with an account of the coronation of Robert Burns, March 1st, 1787, and of Bro. Morris' own coronation as poet laureate of Freemasonry. The lecture will be followed by recitation of pieces of his own composition, including several poems that are dear to the Masonic heart. Only Masons who have taken the third or higher degree can be present. The admittance is free, a collection being taken up at the close. Dr. Morris will lecture at Nanaimo, Vancouver and New Westminster on his way towards the rising sun.

The Holiday Inter-Mountain.

We are indebted to E. Young, formerly in the Onderdonk contract service, for a copy of the holiday number of the *Inter-Mountain*, of Butte, Montana. It is without exception the finest holiday number that we have ever seen. The paper, from a printer's standpoint, is an artistic effort from the front cover to the back. It is of convenient magazine size, printed on heavy book paper. The advertisements are magnificent specimens of the job printer's art, and reflect infinite credit on that department of the *Inter-Mountain's* business. The press work is also exceptionally good. Almost every page contains excellent engravings of the city's streets and buildings, of its industries—including the the famous Anaconda smelters—and portraits of leading citizens. The descriptive articles and statistics convey an excellent idea of the progress and extent of the richest mining camp on the continent, and altogether the number is one of rare excellence and deserving of generous patronage and praise. It is an effort such as might be expected from Harper's or some other first-class eastern publishing house, and the Montana publishers are fully entitled to be proud of it.

P. O. Home Donations.

The ladies of the Protestant Orphan's Home beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations during the month of December:

Sack of apples, Mrs. Barnard; pears and apples, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton; cakes, fruit and sandwiches, Philharmonic Hall; shortening, Mr. McCandlish; bacon, A. Friend; stockings, Mrs. Waitt; 2 boxes biscuits, Brown Brothers; a dressed sheep, Mrs. Musgrave; towel rollers, Mrs. J. Williams; books, Miss Waitt; nuts, crackers and Christmas-stockings, Mrs. Saunders; 2 turkeys, Van Volkenburg & Co.; 1 turkey, Hamilton Powder Co.; 1 bag flour, 1 bag apples and pears, Mrs. Munroe; goose and onions, Mrs. Sinclair, Cadboro Bay; cake and toys, Mrs. Musgrave; boots and shoes, the Misses Dennis, Angela College; Canton flannel, Mrs. Evans; Noah's ark and jug to W. Milby, Mrs Edwin Johnston; oranges, Master Newcomb Musgrave; fruit cake, Thomas Harding; nuts, biscuits and candies, a friend; books, Mr. Ferguson; box fruit, Neufelder & Ross; toys, Mr. King; overcoat, jacket and box toys, Miss Wilson; collars, Mr. John Partridge; collars, trimming and Christmas cards, Mrs. Charles Kent; Xmas cards, a friend; Xmas presents, a friend; milk, Mrs. Cridge; box cakes, St. Paul's Church, Esquimalt; milk, Mr. Andeau; Xmas cards, a friend; Xmas bonbons, Mr. Fell; New Year's cake, Mrs. L. Redon; cake, tartlets and jelly, Mrs. Nelson, Government House; cakes and fruit, Victoria Bachelor's Club; stockings, Dr. Reid; Mr. Carr his usual handsome Christmas gift.

Broke Through the Ice.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. D. Clements, of the Lion Brewery, was on Swan Lake working for Isaac Bechtel. His horses were engaged in hauling the blocks of ice on a large sleigh when one of them broke through with the sleigh. It took about an hour to get the horse out, but the sleigh is in the water yet. After getting him out, the men took him about fifty yards when he went through again, and it took fourteen men to extricate him from his unfortunate position. The animal was almost paralyzed with the cold, but had improved sufficiently to allow Mr. Clements to bring him to town. It is said the lake is not safe to skate on at the present time.

Colfax Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 1, I.O.O.F.

The Grand Master, accompanied by the Grand Officers, installed the following officers of Colfax Rebekah Degree Lodge, I. O. O. F., for the present term last night: Mrs. Young, N. G.; Mrs. Bishop, V. G.; Mr. Wm. Christie, Rec. Secy.; Miss Huxtable, Fin. Secy.; Miss A. Evans, Treasr.; Mrs. Dempster, Warden; Miss A. Carne, Con.; Miss F. Evans, R. S. N. G.; Miss S. Neil, L. S. N. G.; Mr. H. Huxtable, O. G.; Mr. Graham, I. G.; Mrs. Clyde, R. S. V. G.; Miss C. Robertson, L. S. V. G. After the installation of officers, all the members were invited by the ladies to partake of a substantial supper.

Annual Congregation Meeting.

The annual congregation business meeting of the First Presbyterian Church was held last night in the school room. The Rev. Donald Fraser occupied the chair. Refreshments were handed around by the ladies and the gathering, which was a large and representative one, was of the most sociable nature. Shortly before nine o'clock the chairman called the meeting to order and the various reports were then read and, without exception, unanimously adopted. It was seen that there are 141 members on the Church roll, and the attendance at the Sabbath school 161. The financial condition of the church was shown to be highly satisfactory, a hope having been expressed that in two years' time the church would not only be out of debt, but also have money to its credit in the bank. The following gentlemen were appointed managers for the ensuing year in the places of the retiring office-bearers: W. D. McKillican, J. A. Jardine, W. Drysdale and R. Erskine (re-elected). Votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the retiring managers, the superintendent and teachers of the Sabbath school, the ladies' missionary committee, the choir and the ladies' aid society. Mr. A. Wilson, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed Privates Lewis and Brill, of "C" Battery, to the church and hoped that they would be the means of inducing their comrades to attend the services. After the benediction had been pronounced the meeting adjourned. The reports as read will be printed in due course and distributed among the members and adherents of the church.

POLICE COURT.

(Before His Worship Mayor Fell, and Robert Ward, Esq., J. P.)

Ah Sam, arrested and charged by Officer Levin with being in possession of a quantity of jewelry, well knowing the same to have been stolen; prisoner was remanded until to-day.

Quong Tong Sing, charged with allowing a chimney to take fire; fined $10 and $2 costs.

Henry Barnum, on remand, charged with stealing a boat, the property of Nicola Bertina, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

ELOPED.

To THE EDITOR.—Why does Mr. Maurice Humber seek election in James Bay ward. Better he stay at home and mind the business of his own ward. When we fail to find men to represent us in our own ward we will send for Maurice.

JAMES BAY.

FOR RE-ELECTION.

To THE EDITOR:—I sincerely hope that that true friend of Johnson Street ward—Thomas S. Styles—will be reelected. He has contributed largely toward the prosperity of the ward by a more liberal extension of roads and sidewalks in every part of it. He has served the city faithfully and well for two years, and deserves well at our hands. Fellow electors, I hope that you will heed my words and return Mr. Styles, and with him, Mr. Coughlan, to represent the ward for the next year.

DOUGLAS STREET.

GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS.

To THE EDITOR:—Pleased to see Messrs. Styles and Coughlan up for reelection in Johnson Street ward. Glad, too, to know that they will be largely and influentially supported by the electors who were benefited by their actions in the past. Had it not been for Messrs. Styles and Coughlan the Hendry scheme would have been adopted, and then where would the city have been? In the bankruptcy court ere this. I have nothing to say against Messrs. Gray and Robertson, but both now say they are in favor of the 16-inch main, while all the Hendryites are going to work for them. This is a suspicious circumstance. Electors should remember that on their votes to-morrow depends the future water supply of the city, therefore, vote for Coughlan and Styles and the 12-inch main.

NORTH END.

JAMES BAY WARD.

To THE EDITOR:—As a voter in this ward, I would like to know which Wilson it is that was nominated as a candidate. I have seen no card in the papers, and Mr. Wilson did not appear on nomination day to declare himself or give the electors any opportunity of knowing his views on municipal matters. Would be glad to know if the Wilson nominated is Mr. Wilson the clothier?

I see that some one in yesterday's issue of your paper takes exception to Mr. Humber running in our ward, because he is not a resident or property owner. Before casting my vote I should like to know if this is the case, because, if correct, Mr. Humber ought to have stuck to Johnson street ward, for he is certain to work for that ward where his own property is situated, and will neglect our interests. Is it also true that Mr. Humber is opposed to giving us more water, and that he employs Chinese labor, saying he prefers it to white labor?

It devolves upon Mr. Humber, who is a stranger among us, to explain his position before election day.

For my part, I think Messrs. Powell and Barnard are good enough for us. Both reside and own property in the ward and are intelligent men, and have declared themselves like men. You know where they are, and as for Mr. Humber, he is slippery. So far as Wilson goes, if it is the clothier, he is a good man, too, but I would like to hear his opinions on water works, park, etc., etc.

RATEPAYER.

New Black Costume Materials.

Ladies who wear black from choice will always find the best variety at the City House. *

THE MAYOR'S REPORT.

His Review of the Year's Work.

Mayor Fell's annual report has been published. He begins by calling the council of 1887 the most turbulent that ever sat at the board, and endeavors to prove by assertion that the majority was wrong and he right in all matters on which they differed from his views. He still desires the completion of the Hendry scheme.

The finances he asserts are in a satisfactory condition. The health of the city is described as excellent. The fire department is not as advanced in efficiency as it should be. Mayor Fell does not think a public market would be a success. He deplores the lack of attention paid to Beacon Hill, and trusts that a grand drive will be built along the sea coast to Cedar Hill, and botanical gardens established at the latter. The electric light his worship regards as unsatisfactory, and describes it as a white elephant, the gift of a former council. He speaks with satisfaction of the large amount of street improvements which have been of general benefit, and made the city compare favorably with any other in the Dominion. Under the head of water works he again supports Mr. Pickering's contentions, and refers to the late decision of the Chief Justice, which he trusts will become a text book for future councils. The police department, his worship thinks, should be reorganized. He states that the contract for the police clothing was given out by him to the lowest tender. His worship also regrets the retirement of Mr. Johnson from the office of police magistrate.

The question of a free public library is also dwelt upon and it is trusted that such a desirable institution will soon be in existence. Mayor Fell objects to the mode of granting liquor licenses, and thinks that the issuing of them should be in the hands of the council. Notwithstanding the great number of licensed houses, the mayor is of the opinion that Victoria is an orderly and moral city.

In closing, his worship returns thanks to all who have assisted him in the discharge of his duties, and especially to the painstaking officers of the corporation.

PERSONAL.

A. C. Muir returned to Vancouver this morning.

Hon. T. W. Anglin has left the *Globe* editorial staff.

J. A. Laidlaw was a passenger by the Louise last night.

R. E. Jackson and E. M. Johnson came down on the Louise last night.

S. Perry Mills arrived from the Mainland on the Louise last evening.

Chas. Kennedy, general western passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, is at the Driard.

Frank M. Macdougall, barrister, Ottawa, son of Hon. William Macdougall, C. B., has died of consumption at Riverside, Cal., where he had gone for his health.

A. McPherson and wife left yesterday for Seattle, where they will reside in future. "Mac's" welcome presence will be missed by his many friends here, who wish him and his estimable wife abundant prosperity in their new home.

Capt. Sawle, proprietor of the Welland *Telegraph*, went home this morning *via* the C. P. R. We regret to say that he leaves us in an indifferent state of health, which somewhat abruptly terminates his stay in this city. He had intended remaining to meet his brother-in-law, captain of the ship Frederick, now due at this port.

A. D. Charlton, one of the most esteemed and valuable of the many popular officials of the Northern Pacific, arrived on the Olympian yesterday and will remain a couple of days in Victoria. Mr. Charlton on the first of January was appointed assistant-general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, with headquarters at Portland. The company in selecting him as the first-lieutenant of Mr. Chas. Fee, the general passenger agent of the road, have made a happy choice. The traveling public could not have a better man to direct the passenger department so that their interests, as well as those of the road, will be well served. Mr. Charlton has risen in the service of the company simply because he deserved promotion, and it is gratifying in these days of favoritism to know that so extensive a corporation as the Northern Pacific invariably follows this rule.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

To-night "Nanon" will be given by the Pyke Opera Co. See it.

The Sunday *Star* has changed hands Mr. H. H. Heywood being now proprietor.

T. W. Pierre has taken his son into partnership in the business of tailoring and dyeing.

In one of the lower boxes at the theatre last evening, railway officials representing about 10,000 miles of road were seated.

It is reported that Dr. Fagan purchased two lots on Carnarvon street, New Westminster, the property of Sir M. B. Begbie. The price is said to be $3,000.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will take place in their rooms to-night. All members are earnestly requested to be present as business of importance will be brought before the board.

A dispatch to a gentleman in New Westminster announces the marriage in Toronto of Mr. A. G. Gamble, of Woods, Turner & Gamble, to a Miss Horton of that city. The happy pair left immediately after the wedding for New Westminster.

PRESS NOTICES.

A PERFECT GEM.

(Sunday Star.)

The COLONIST'S New Year issue is a perfect gem; undoubtedly the finest ever issued this side of Portland. The illustrations are varied and true to life, while the letter press, devoted to the leading interests of this province, are from able pens, and show much vigorous thought. The edition had a large sale, and deservedly, too. Such publications are of inestimable value to the city and province.

VERY CREDITABLE.

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

The Victoria COLONIST, which has greatly improved within the last year or so, and is now a very enterprising journal, has just issued a handsome holiday number. The letter press includes able reviews of the year in British Columbia, showing that province to be progressing, as well as a number of interesting articles recalling the older days in the province. It is illustrated by a number of lithographs of scenery on Vancouver Island, all executed at the COLONIST office. Altogether it is a very creditable production.

INDICATIVE OF ENTERPRISE.

(Winnipeg Call.)

The holiday number of the Victoria COLONIST has been received. It is a credit to its province and indicative of the enterprise of the people. The illustrations and letter press are firstclass, a prominent feature being that it is entirely a home production. The designs for the lithographs, the lithographs themselves and the press work were all done in THE COLONIST office, while the letter text is from the pens of its editorial staff, several articles being contributed by some of the literary citizens.

HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.

(Winnipeg Sun.)

The holiday issue of the Victoria COLONIST has been received, and is a most creditable production. The illustrations and typography are in the highest style of the art, and the whole furnishes a most valuable advertisement for Victoria and the Pacific province.

A MAGNIFICENT NUMBER.

(Port Townsend Argus.)

The magnificent holiday number of the Victoria COLONIST ranks next to the *Oregonian*. It contains twenty-four pages closely filled with statistics and descriptive matter and illustrations of British Columbia. It is well worthy of the journalistic enterprise of our neighbors across the way. Messrs. Ellis & Co. have done themselves credit.

CHINA Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Sets, all styles and prices, at J. SEHL'S. †

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Hold a Meeting Last Night—Miss Gardiner Resigns.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of school trustees was held last evening in the city hall. Present: Chairman Hayward, Secretary Walker and Trustees Ferguson, Milne, Heisterman and Harris.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following extraordinary letter from J. N. Muir, ex-principal of the high school, was read:

VICTORIA, Dec. 26th, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby protest against the Superintendent of Education's decision of head of the Victoria High school, because there were five subjects which the pupils had been studying during the term in which there was no opportunity given them of competing at the examination lately held by the superintendent. I have written to the Minister of Education also, protesting against the superintendent's decision, and would respectfully request your honorable body to await the decision of the Minister of Education before placing the name for this Christmas on honor roll which is in the High School.

J. N. MUIR.

The chairman said that Mr. Muir had spent considerable time in teaching the children the art of anonymous letter writing. Perhaps he would like the Superintendent of Education to examine them in that subject.

Trustee Milne thought that no further notice should be taken of this kind of correspondence.

Trustee Ferguson suggested that it be referred to one of the junior divisions for analysis and correction.

The letter was finally received and filed.

From Miss Gardiner, teacher of the 4th division of the boys' school, tendering her resignation, to take effect on the 30th of the month.

Trustee Milne moved, seconded by Trustee Heisterman, that the resignation be accepted and the secretary be instructed to thank Miss Gardiner for the good services she has rendered during the time she had been in the school; carried.

ACCOUNTS.

The monthly accounts, amounting to $99.67, were read and referred to the finance committee, to be paid if found correct.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications from teachers to fill the place vacated by Miss Gardiner from Misses Millie Pickard, Annie Pollard, Katie Todd, Annie Munro, Nellie Wolfenden, and Mary Cluness were read.

Trustee Ferguson thought that in order to get a good teacher the board should advertise.

Trustee Harris thought those below the 4th division should be promoted, and the 8th division filled.

This idea was received almost unanimously, and the teachers were moved up as follows: Mr. Doran, 5th to 4th; Miss Todd, 7th to 5th; Miss Wolfenden, 8th to 7th.

Miss Pollard retains the position as teacher of the 6th division.

Votes were then cast by ballott and Miss Munro was elected to fill the vacancy in the 8th division unanimously.

Trustee Ferguson moved that the teachers be instructed to take their new places as soon as possible. He also said that his attention had been called to the fact that the lady teachers in the girls' division of the Central school are doing the same work as the gentlemen in the boys' department at a much lower salary, and he thought if a memorial was presented to the educational department they might arrange the matter satisfactorily.

After some discussion on the matter the board adjourned at 9:15 o'clock.

LATEST FROM THE YUKON.

The Two Last Arrivals for the Season from Forty Mile Creek.

Two gentlemen left Forty Mile creek on September 21st, where they had been successfully mining during the past summer, having washed up to the 17th of that month, when a cold snap came on and froze ice in the streams. Their trip up the Yukon was a pleasant one, without hardships other than the work of pushing their boat up a swift current: the weather being clear and warm and the ground free from snow up to within a few miles of the pass. Their first attempt to cross over this range was unsuccessful, a storm overtaking the travelers before the summit was reached. The men were very short of provisions, and although but twenty miles from Healy's store, it was impossible to reach it, and nothing was left but to turn back and wait for clear weather. About eighty miles below on the Yukon they had passed coming up a band of about seventy Indians, encamped there for the winter, and to these they retraced their steps, hoping to obtain enough food to last them until clear weather set in when they could cross over. In the days consumed in trying to breast the storms of the pass, their provisions gave out entirely, and before they reached the Indian encampment they subsisted for four days on bark straight, and coupled with the labor of traveling through the soft snow, and having their feet badly frozen, when they reached the Indians, they were well nigh exhausted. But the nomads of the forest gave them food, and in a few days they had recovered from their hardships. The two men remained at the Indian camp for about twenty days, engaging themselves in hunting and fishing. Large game was not very plentiful, although they managed to kill a caribou, but white fish were very plentiful in the lakes and rivers. As soon as the winds changed to the north, the miners again started out, and after several days of tramping they succeeded in crossing the range, and were soon landed by canoe in Juneau.

In conversation with Mr. Stella, he seemed very enthusiastic over the future prospects of the Yukon river, and especially its tributaries, as soon coming to the front as great gold producers. He had mined and prospected on Forty Mile cree during the greater portion of last summer, and as to the assertions made by some that the diggings there had all been worked out last summer, it was ridiculous to presume that such was the case. For, said he, the river, as it is, was explored about 120 miles up, and considering the small number of men that engaged their time in actual washing, and the very slow and crude method employed—that of the rocker—but a very small per cent. of actual pay gravel had been washed. The river had not as yet been prospected, and the frozen bars, some of them undoubtedly very rich, were yet untouched. He had washed up to September the 17th, when ice commenced to freeze on the blankets used in the rockers. At that date a cold snap came on and he pulled down the river. Whether or not the miners washed any after that date he did not know, but the probabilities were that they did.

When he left some miners were still up the river, and arrived at the mouth, he found in the neighborhood of a hundred congregated there, some preparing to winter there and others were going below. Frank Dinsmore had gone down to Nuklukahyet, presumably after some new discovery he had learned of those parts. A party of miners had gone up Forty Mile in boats, taking with them 2,700 of provisions, on a prospecting expedition. They would go up the river in the fall as far as low water would admit of, lay over until spring, and then taking advantage of the high waters push up to the head of the river, and probably cross the range and explore the headwaters of the Tannah. Mr. Stella expressed the opinion that this party was going in the right direction, and were likely to locate the fountain head of the wash gold on Forty Mile.

Both these gentlemen are more than satisfied with the opportunities held out to miners in the New Eldorado, and will return with a fresh supply of provisions in the early spring.—*Alaska Free Press.*

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.)

The Attorney-General of British Columbia *vs.* the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and others—In the action brought by the Attorney-General against the C. P. R. Co. to recover the sum of $250,000 upon a bond dated the 26th day of November, 1885, the defendants, among other things, as a defence pleaded that they were prevented from fulfilling their contract by means of injunctions issued by the Court at the instance of persons owning land on the line of the proposed railway. The Crown demurred to this defence upon the ground that it was was bad in law and no excuse for the nonfulfilment of the contract. The demurrer was argued on the 26th of October, 1886, by Mr. Charles Wilson for the Attorney-General, and Mr. M. W. T. Drake, Q.C., for the company and the Chief Justice reserved judgment. His Lordship yesterday delivered judgment sustaining the demurrer.

MARINE.

Bark Craigwhinnie was towed to sea last night by the tug Alexander.

German bark Jaubass sailed from Liverpool for this port on the 4th inst.

Bark California was to have left the dry dock yesterday. She will be examined by a board of surveyors.

British ship Camana left London on the 1st inst. for Victoria. She comes consigned to Welch, Rithet & Co.

Bark General Fairchild, from East Wellington, ship New York, from Nanaimo, and collier Empire, from East Wellington, have arrived at San Francisco.

Bark Titania, Dunn, hence September 26th, arrived at London yesterday, 106 days out. Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co. received a dispatch to that effect. The passage is one of the quickest on record.

The Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, have received a dispatch stating that the British ship "The Goolwa," from Penrith for San Francisco, was abandoned at sea on January 1st in 48 N. 10 W. The crew were saved.

A dispatch from San Francisco says: The barkentine Retriever is in port from Puget Sound. She had terribly rough weather off Cape Flattery, and it became necessary to jettison about 60,000 feet of lumber on her deck. Her hull is wrenched badly. It is feared that some overloaded coal vessels have been lost in the storm.

WOMAN SUCCEEDS.

One of the Successful Ones Tells How It is Done.

No proper estimate of the future economical progress of the country can be made, that does not take into consideration an element which may be termed "the woman in business."

She is knocking at all the doors of commercial enterprise, and there are very few into which she has not already forced an entrance. The results seem to indicate that, beyond a doubt, she has come to stay.

She cannot perhaps often reach the levers which move the great driving wheels of business, but she proves a most important factor in the minor but scarce less important machinery of detail.

Phil Armour's private secretary is young lady who was first employed as stenographer and type-writer. She proved so capable and efficient that her sphere of usefulness has been gradually enlarged, until she now has probably a closer acquaintance with Armour's extended business than any other person connected with it.

It used to be claimed that woman had neither physical nor mental stamina to conduct a large business.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has made a success of as complicated a business enterprise as almost any in the country. The strong point in this case is that when she took the helm, the Frank Leslie Publishing Company had but a short time previously failed.

Madam Demorest conducts a very extensive business, which includes the publishing of a magazine. Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller conducts a famous dress reform movement, and is also the editress of a very successful magazine called "Dress." Her daily mail is said to be larger than that of any other woman in the United States.

Mrs. Miller says, "Warner's safe cure is the only medicine I ever take or recommend. The safe cure has the effect to give new energy and vitality to all my powers."

These women have demontrated that the sex can succeed in business if they take proper care of their health. That is the main point, even with the sterner sex, and it is the subject to which, above all others, the women of to-day should give their attention. And here, as everywhere, comes in play the old maxim: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

ANTI-POVERTY VS. ANTE-UP.

"I'd like to join your anti-poverty society, Mr. George."

"All right, I'll put you through; five dollars, please."

"Want me to pay five dollars?"

"Certainly; that's the regular fee."

"Why, whaten thunder'd I want to join your blasted old society for if I'd five dollars? I'm anti-poverty, I am."

"Well, then you ante-up or get. This isn't any fee snap."

He got.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

PULPIT AND PRESS.

Together they lay in an humble crib,
Two flax-haired babies, with eyes of blue;
In childish play and homely toil,
Together upon one farm they grew:
Then one chose preaching the word of grace,
And one filled up an editor's place.

The parson preached, and expounded well
The gospel truths and the power of prayer,
His sermon fragrant as Hermon's dews,
His labors blessed with a tender care;
But his church was stylish and well fenced in
From the common saints and the elves of sin.

The editor toiled with weary brain
To push the world in its destined way,
His words had often an earthly strain;
But he spread them broadcast day by day,
On a plain, unvarnished business plan,
And no one called him a pious man.

They died, apart, in the self-same hour,
And winged their way to the golden gate,
Where the parson entered, filled with joy,
To claim his sacred and high estate.
The angels met him with words most sweet,
But let him go off to the humblest seat.

The editor meekly entered in,
And looked around for a lowly place;
But the angels—clustering round about—
With music set to the songs of grace,
With crowns of laurel and wands of palm
Thrilled deep the air with their triumph psalm:

"Blessed is he that overcomes,
Working bravely, demanding naught;
Nothing expecting he shall be crowned
With the jewels his labors wrought."
Then they placed him upon a throne,
Thus did the heirs come to their own.

Unlimited.

The old or the young may at all times and all seasons of the year take Burdock Blood Bitters with benefit when requiring a blood purifying tonic, or a regulator of the stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys. tu-th-sat-dw.

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1888.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY
W. H. ELLIS.
A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.
W. R HIGGINS.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

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

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States..........$2 00
Six Months..........1 25
Three Months..........75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES among the local items or reading matter, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted in column "What Some People Say," 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No Special Notice inserted for less than $3.

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

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

Not more than one week—30 cents.

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

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

THE ELECTIONS.

Never were the civic elections conducted more quietly and orderly than yesterday when the Mayor and councillors for the ensuing year were submitted to a vote of the ratepayers. It was generally felt that the contest for the mayoralty would be a close one, the friends of the two contending parties being confident each of his champion's success. During the day it was very difficult to tell how the fight would result, each party satisfying itself that it would roll up the majority of votes. Coun. Grant's election by so large a majority was probably as great a surprise to himself and his supporters as to Coun. Higgins and his backers, and the decision of the ratepayers created widespread surprise. We have advocated the return of Coun. Higgins because we believed him to be the best man to guide in a dignified and able manner the civic affairs of Victoria, and because his personal interests here were so large as to ensure his protecting the destinies of the capital of British Columbia in a more positive manner than Coun. Grant, who is understood to hold property elsewhere. More than this, we felt that the latter's vacillating policy on the water question was not calculated to ensure him the votes of the people, while we assumed that Coun. Higgins' course, emphasized as it was by the support of a large majority of the council, because it was resolved and determined, and in the best interests of the city, would lead him on to victory. However the die is cast and Coun. Grant is by the votes of the people selected as their Mayor for the coming twelvemonths. During the last days of the canvas, and especially yesterday, he assured his friends that he now favored the Summerfield scheme and would direct his energies, if elected, to carrying it out to completion. We trust he will be as good as his promises. Personally, Mr. Grant is a very genial gentleman, and that he is popular the large vote he received yesterday amply demonstrates. We only trust that his administration of the high office to which he has been called will be in striking contrast to that of his predecessor, who succeeded most admirably in turning the Council Chamber into a bear-garden—the laughing stock of the Province. Coun. Grant will unquestionably form a better figure head to the municipal government than Mayor Fell, who, unstable as water, has certainly never excelled in his discharge of the duties to which he was twice elected by his fellow citizens. A very pleasant feature of the election was the good feeling and thorough harmony which prevailed throughout. Not an unkind word was spoken, not a bitter thought expressed, and the victorious and defeated candidates were able at the close of the election to shake hands over the bloodless abyss and be as ever friends. It would be well if all contests of the kind were fought out on those lines. Life is too short to be spent in recriminations and heart-breakings. To Mayor-elect Grant we cordially wish a successful career! The election for Councillors resulted very happily, though we regret that so excellent a representative as Coun. Barnard has fallen by the wayside. His defeat was largely due to over confidence. In his ward, James Bay, Messrs. Wm. Wilson and Geo. Powell were elected, both new to Council work, but both good men who, we believe, will take a correct view of the city's needs. Mr. M. Humber polled a larger vote in this ward than any one would have credited him with. In Yates street Coun. Vigelius was re-elected, topping the poll by a large majority. This old veteran seems to have hosts of friends, and as his course on the water question has been fully outlined by him, his friends anticipate his pursuing a policy in accord with public opinion. Mr. Kelly will, we believe, do his whole duty by the people, and in him we hope to find a zealous supporter of all liberal and progressive measures brought forward during the year. In Johnson Street ward Couns. Styles and Coughlan, who have proved themselves to be faithful legislators in the civic service and who are personally two of our best citizens, are the victors. Johnson street ward did itself proud in electing them. On the whole, the new council may be regarded as a very strong one and fully alive to the city's necessities. It is understood it is largely in favor of the Summerfield scheme and it is hoped it will carry it out at the earliest moment possible. Grave responsibilities rest upon the mayor and council for 1888. May they prove worthy of their trust!

"BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION."

The "pairty of purity" is always howling about Tory "boodle" and exalting its own righteousness. The mask of hypocrisy has, however, been rudely torn away. The Ottawa *Citizen* has been keeping track of 26 cases entered in the province of Ontario against members of the two parties, and finds the result so far to be:

AGAINST CONSERVATIVES.

Kingston, Sir John Macdonald, dismissed.
West Huron, Mr. Porter, withdrawn.
Lincoln, Mr. Rykert, withdrawn.
Haldimand, Dr. Montague, election voided by consent.
West Middlesex, Dr. Brome, judgment not yet given.
South Norfolk, Mr. Tisdale, withdrawn.
South Victoria, Mr. Hudspeth, withdrawn.
Dundas, Dr. Hickey, dismissed.
North Lanark, Mr. Jamieson, withdrawn.
East Bruce, Mr. Cargill, withdrawn.
Peel, Mr. McCulla, withdrawn.
Muskoka, Mr. O'Brien, will probably drop.
Algoma. Mr. Dawson, not yet heard.

AGAINST LIBERALS.

Kent, Mr. Campbell, unseated.
Prince Edward county, Dr. Platt, unseated.
East Northumberland, Dr. Mallory, unseated.
South Renfrew, Mr. Campbell, respondent died.
Russell, Mr. Edwards, unseated.
North Victoria, Mr. Barron, withdrawn.
West Durham, Mr. Blake, dismissed without hearing.
East Kent, Dr. Wilson, case undecided.
Halton, Mr. Waldie, to be heard Jan. 4th.
East Hastings, Mr. Burdett, hearing postponed till June.
East Simcoe, H. H. Cook, to be heard Jan. 17th.
Center Wellington, Mr. Semple, to be heard Jan. 24th.
Glengarry, Mr. Purcell, to be heard Jan. 31st.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

A report of considerable interest has just been prepared by M. Menard Dorian upon the French navy. According to this report the French marine comprises 386 vessels of all kinds—viz: 18 first-class ironclads, 19 ironclad cruisers, 9 ironclads used for coastguard purposes, 4 ironclad gunboats, 1 ironclad floating battery, 9 battery cruisers, 9 first-class cruisers, 11 second-class cruisers, 15 third-class cruisers, 15 first-class despatch boats, 31 second-class despatch boats, 16 despatch boats, also available for transport purposes; 8 despatch boats, also available as torpedo boats; 16 unarmored gunboats, 12 chaloupes, each carrying a gun; 11 steam chaloupes, 10 torpedo boats for the open sea, 62 first-class torpedo boats, 41 second-class torpedo boats, 7 vedette torpedo boats, 10 first-class transports, 10 second-class transports, 4 third-class transports, 13 sailing ships, 29 ships used for fishing protection purposes, and 3 training ships. The aggregate value of this fleet is estimated at £12,741,216. The French marine has been engaged during 1887 upon the construction of no fewer than 92 vessels—*viz:* 8 first-class ironclads, 4 ironclad gunboats, 1 ironclad cruiser, 2 battery cruisers, 3 first-class cruisers, 2 second-class cruisers, 6 third-class cruisers, 1 torpedo gunboat, 3 despatch boats, 2 torpedo despatch boats, 54 other torpedo boats, 3 despatch boats also available as transports, 1 transport properly so-called, and 2 sailing frigates. In the course of 1888 further new vessels will be undertaken to an estimated cost of £1,840,000.

AMERICAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Six Pacific railways in the United States, which have been very largely aided with public funds, guarantees and land grants, are still largely in debt and in default to the government. Some time since President Cleveland appointed three commissioners to investigate the affairs of these roads, and these gentlemen have made their reports, which have been given to the press. Commissioners Anderson and Littler, in a majority report, advocate a fifty years extension of time within which the companies may settle with the government, but this is opposed by Commissioner Patterson in his minority report. What is of more consequence is the fact stated by the New York *Herald*, that "both reports agree in exposing a history of crime, bribery, public and private theft and deceit unparalleled in the history of civilization." The six railways referred to, afterward consolidated into four, are known as the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, Central Pacific and Western Pacific. They received in lands an aggregate of above 26,000,000 acres, valued at $32,500,000, and subsidy bonds to the amount of $64,623,512. On these bonds the government has paid interest for thirty years to the amount of $114,261,247. The companies were bound by law to build first-class roads, and to have their stock fully paid in cash. The four railway companies, by their officers, swore that over $97,000,000 of stock had been actually paid in, while the commissioners find that less than $2,000,000 cash had been received. Bonds and stock to the amount of $268,302,462 were issued, while the commissioners find that the six roads were built for less than $96,000,000. The net earnings of the six roads were shown to be about $15,000,000 a year over working expenses, yet the companies have paid the government less than $39,000,000 of their indebtedness. The *Herald* says; "The managers have feathered their own nests without respect to the laws by which Congress attempted to bind them, and they have contrived to make their roads comparatively valueless while grasping enormous fortunes into their own hands. The six roads have paid out to pools and rebates $25,000,000. They have paid out for 'legal expenses' $5,000,000. They have 'dissipated,' the reports say, $107,000,000 which they ought to have paid the government. They have taxed shippers on their enormously inflated capital $150,000,000. The men in control of them have in every imaginable way bled the roads so as to at the same time diminish their power to pay the government and fill their own pockets. They have contracted with themselves to carry express parcels; they have contracted with themselves to sell coal and supplies to their road; they have, in fact, 'skinned' the roads for their own profit and to the impairment of the government's security.'

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE purpose of the visit of the Crown Prince of Greece to London in May is his official betrothal to his cousin, Princess Victoria of Wales.

EDWIN ARNOLD, already C. S. I., becomes a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and is henceforth Sir Edwin Arnold.

THE Emperor of Brazil has been obliged to abandon his projected trip to Egypt in consequence of the precarious state of his health, and he will pass the winter at Cannes.

A SCOTCH paper, describing the funeral service for Lord and Lady Dalhousie in Brechin Cathedral, states that after the sermon, "the congregation joined in singing the dead march in 'Saul.'"

THERE are now five vacant seats for the Commons. These are Queen's, N. B., Dorchester, Carleton, Kent and Russell. Polling in Dorchester will take place on January 14th, and in Queen's on January 22nd.

CARDINAL MANNING has astonished his friends by announcing himself a convert to the teachings of Anarchy. "Every man," he says, "has a right to life and a right to the food necessary to sustain life. Necessity has no law and a starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread."

PRINCESS MAUD, the daughter of the Princess of Wales, is credited with a very thoughtful saying. Observing her father and mother hurrying to get to some bazaar that they had promised to open she remarked, "It must have been much nicer to be princes and princesses in the days when there was nothing to open."

RETURNS already received by the government for the last half of the fiscal year just closed show a healthy increase over the figures for the preceding twelve months. The volume of the postal business is the best indication that prosperity continues to climb upwards, meaning an increase in postal revenue.

AT TWO London churches "eminent" actors have recently been invited by the incumbents to read the lessons from the reading desk. In both cases the histrionic gentlemen have acquitted themselves to the thorough satisfaction of the audience—the congregation—and a great success has been obtained by the new sensation. The performance will be repeated every Sunday till further notice.

IT has been calculated that the quantity of beer brewed yearly in the under-mentioned countries is about as follows:—Great Britain, 1,050,000,000, gallons; Germany, 900,000,000; Austria, 270,000,000; Belgium, 180,000,000; France, 150,000,000; Russia, 50,000,000; Holland, 33,000,000; Denmark, 30,000,000; Sweden, 30,000,000; Switzerland, 17,000,000; Norway, 16,500,000.

A PROPOSITION has been submitted to the Dominion government for making another exploratory expedition to Hudson's Bay, in a specially constructed vessel, with a view of determining the navigability of the straits. If the proposed step is carried out, the promoters claim the unfavorable results achieved by Cummander Gordon will be disproved, and will tend to increase the commercial value of the Hudson's Bay railway.

THE shipments of coal from Nova Scotia mines last year were over 1,500,000 tons, an increase of 150,000 tons over last year. Of this increase 129,000 tons are from the Cape Breton mines. The shipments from the respective coal fields are as follows: Cumberland, 469,000 tons; Pictou, 358,000; Cape Breton, 717,000; total, 1,524,000. This is more than double the entire shipment before the National Policy. Great preparations are being made for much larger shipments this year. The Springhill shipments in 1879 were 90,000 tons; this year they reached 470,000 tons.

PROF. BLACKIE, the well-known Scotchman, has raised an admiring laugh this week by his response to one of the numerous inquiries now going the rounds for opinions as to the best books. He was invited by an editor to name three of the best works for young men, and he picked out Green's "History of the English People," Nasmyth's "Autobiography," and Blackie's "Self-Culture." He adds a whimsical apology for naming his own book, but declares he honestly knows of no better.

A STRANGE narrative introduced the public of his native land to the notable statue in full form by William Wetmore Story. This sculptor was born at Salem, Mass., in 1819. When he was about twenty, he says, going from Boston to Cambridge by the old stage line, he suddenly saw Christ sitting with the driver on the outside seat. He reached out his hand and touched the Saviour's garments. At the half-way house Christ alighted and mingled with the common people. No one seemed to be aware of his presence but the young artist. The visionary personage was in oriental garb, moving with steady steps to and fro, but he did not seem strange to the dreamer. "For years," Mr. Story says to a friend, "that apparition has haunted me, and over and over again I have tried to give form to that face and person which I saw as plainly as I see you now." He wrought his dream at length, and it is now in Rome, and is described as an original and beautiful conception.

Toronto Mail: A candidate is already in the field in Victoria, B. C., to fill the seat in Parliament vacated by Mr. Shakespeare, the new city postmaster. The name of the gentleman is Prior. Mr. Prior has received a very influential requisition and will no doubt be elected. The reputation of British Columbia for poetical parliamentarians will therefore be sustained. Homer, Shakespeare and Thompson have already sat for British Columbia constituencies, and now comes Prior.

British Columbia never had a representative in the Commons named Thompson, but it had one who is worth all the poets rolled into one—Amor De Cosmos, to-wit.

AMONGST the letters to the *Daily Telegraph* in reference to the supposed cryptogram concealed in the text attributing the plays to Bacon, is one by Lady Martin. "Is there the faintest indication," she asks, "in any of Bacon's writings that his mind had dwelt upon what is best and purest in womanhood; or that he could have portrayed the qualities which constitute her highest and subtlest charm? Is there anything to show that he could have drawn her in her weakness, her waywardness, her caprice, her strength, her self-sacrifice, her constancy? Anything to suggest that he could have conceived an Imogen, a Juliet, a Rosalind, a Cordelia, the shrewish Katharina, or the right noble and queenly Katharine of Aragon? What a series is here!—and they are but a few of his magnificent gallery—so varied in character and in circumstance, with surroundings so widely diversified, yet with the same essential charm of exquisite womanhood which has enshrined them in the hearts and the minds of the men and women of his own and all other lands.

POLITICAL OPINION.

As the Vancouver *Herald* and *News-Advertiser* are both understood to be independent in provincial politics, the following opinions may prove interesting. The former, under the heading "Is Mr. Robson to be a Senator?" says:

The Montreal *Gazette* appears to give some credit to the report that the Hon. John Robson will be appointed to the senate. The *Gazette* has very good sources of information, which gives reason for the belief that there is something in the report. Mr. Robson, even by his political opponents, is regarded as of some importance in local affairs. We think the province will suffer by his withdrawal at present. There are not very many men of prominence in the country who are capable of taking a hold of public matters, and conducting them with any great amount of success. It is like placing a man on the shelf to make a senator of him. His career of usefulness may be said to have been closed, and it is not very often that active politicians care to wind up their public life with a pension of $1,000 a year and nothing to do. It hardly suits the man who has been accustomed to active life and continual opposition. In the quiet of the senate he is out of his element, unless, indeed, the weight of years is beginning to tell upon him. We hardly think, notwithstanding the report, that Mr. Robson would care to lose himself in the senate chamber. He is a prominent man, and deservedly so, in local politics, but as Senator Robson he would not count for much. It does not appear as if the province could very well spare him at present, and we do not think the government could. We daresay his removal from provincial politics would be very gratifying to some of his political opponents, but that is not the attitude which should be assumed towards public men. They may be, and probably are, fully convinced that they are pursuing the right policy in the interest of the province, and they ought to get credit for it. Public questions are in a great measure merely matters of opinion. They are seen in different lights from different standpoints, and these very differences are the means by which greater information is obtained. The province really needs all its prominent public men, and cannot spare them for the purpose of converting them into Senators.

The other Vancouver journal comments as follows:

The announcement made in the *Gazette* published on Saturday, that the Legislature will meet on the twenty-seventh instant, and that Mr. Theodore Davie has entered the Cabinet, has created much speculation, and has been a source of interesting gossip. Our local *quid nuncs* have given numerous explanations of the reasons which have caused the Government to summon the Legislature at a period so much sooner than was apparently anticipated, and although it is unfortunate that the explanations cannot all be correct, the persons who make them have at least the satisfaction of knowing that no one can contradict them or assert that one is not as accurate as another. If the Provincial Secretary is at all of a cynical disposition, he must secretly feel much satisfaction at the manner in which he is credited with all sorts of deep laid schemes which make him out to be a kind of modern Machiavelli.

Not less diverse are the reasons given for the admission of Mr. Theodore Davie to the cabinet. It would seem to us that a not unreasonable explanation for this may be found in the absence of the attorney-general through the illness, which we all so much deplore. It is certainly desirable that the cabinet should contain one lawyer amongst its members, and if Mr. Theodore Davie temporarily takes his brother's place it will, we consider, be of advantage to the government, and, whilst imposing no extra burden on the people, facilitate the business of the province.

It is also understood that Mr. Robson becomes the head of the government, at least until Mr. A. E. B. Davie's return, and thus nominally assumes the position which he has practically had for some months past, and as regards which, we think, the general consensus of opinion amongst the people, as well as amongst his colleagues, will be that his abilities entitle him to it.

The Government, which will meet the legislature on the 27th instant, is considerably changed as regards its individual members from the cabinet which conducted the business of the province during the last session. Mr. Robson becomes the leader of the Government in place of Mr. Davie, while Mr. Theodore Davie undertakes the duties of the attorney-generalship during his brother's absence. Mr. Dunsmuir and Mr. Turner have entered the cabinet, the former becoming President of the Council and the latter undertaking the duties of finance minister. Mr. Vernon still holds the portfolio of lands and works as he did during the last session.

From the DAILY COLONIST Jan. 12.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Old New Years.

The Scotch residents of Esquimalt district will give a social and dance in the Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, to-night—Old New Year's night.

For New Westminster.

The steamer Yosemite will leave for New Westminster at 7 o'clock this morning. An attempt will be made to make that port, and if successful the steamer will return to-morrow with a full freight.

To Get an Instructor.

At the artillery parade last night it was decided to bring an instructor from "C" battery for the purpose of giving the men of both corps a thorough training. The scheme is an excellent one and will result in much benefit to all concerned.—*Columbian.*

Architect Williams Dead.

News has been received from Portland to the effect that Mr. Williams, the well-known architect, died at that city on Tuesday. Mr. Williams drew the plans of the Bank of British Columbia, and also had in hand the construction of Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir's new residence.

Railway Excursion.

The E. & N. Railway Company have decided to run an excursion train from Wellington, Nanaimo and way stations to this city on Saturday afternoon. This will enable the people along the line to take in the last night of the Pyke Opera Troupe, when "A Night in Venice" will be presented.

Mayor Fell's Report.

Judging by the feeling of the council last night had Mayor Fell's extraordinary report been submitted to them last night it would have been rejected. As a campaign paper for John Grant it was excellent—but for the mayor of an important city it was not dignified, to say the least.

A Rare Sight.

The steamer Yosemite arrived this morning from Victoria with a number of passengers and freight for New Westminster. She reports a quantity of drift ice off the mouth of the Fraser, among which were a great many seals. Several of these animals were seen warming themselves on a large ice pan. Such is a very unusual sight in these latitudes.—*Herald.*

Sorrowful Intelligence.

Messrs. J. & A. Clearihue have been advised of the death of their mother at Quebec, who expired in that city on Tuesday, suddenly and unexpectedly. The deceased was aged 79 years, and was in apparently good health a few hours before her death. The Messrs. Clearihue have the sympathy of their many friends in their hour of grief.

Stole a March.

On Monday Mr. James Kennedy, of New Westminster, was served with a notice by Messrs. Corbould & McColl, informing him that the bill of costs in the libel suit with Mr. Gamble was ready to be taxed, and asking him to be present in order that it might be taxed. Mr. Kennedy immediately answered by informing Corbould & McColl that as the trial was held on the 23rd of December, 1887, which day was set aside by His Honor the lieutenant-governor as a supreme court holiday, consequently the trial was illegal.

Remarkable Passage.

The Hudson's Bay Company's assistant commissioner in this city received a cable dispatch on Tuesday last, advising the arrival in London on the 9th inst., of the company's clipper ship "Titania," Capt. Dunn, which left the harbor for London on the 27th of last September, and has therefore made the passage in 104 days, the shortest time on record. This superb vessel, it will be remembered, attracted attention while in the harbor last summer, her graceful lines and magnificent build being greatly admired by all who saw her. The "Titania" is doubtless the fastest, if not the handsomest, sailing ship afloat.

Seven Thousand Dollars to the Good!

It turns out that the council, which Mayor Fell said contained a "ring," over which he would consider it degradation to preside another year, has done what no preceding council has done before. They have left a surplus of *seven thousand dollars on hand.* What do you think of that, fellow citizens? Two-thirds of the council have controlled the money votes for a twelvemonth, made many streets and sidewalks, and carried out numerous other improvements, and retire leaving behind them a large surplus. Could there be a more forcible commentary on the slanders that have been heaped on the majority of the board for many weeks than this handsome showing?

Rev. Mr. McLeod Coming.

Rev. P. McF. McLeod, of the Central Presbyterian church, Toronto, has accepted the call extended by St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, of this city, and will probably arrive here about the second week in February, accompanied by his family. At the meeting of the Presbytery of Toronto, a strong effort was made to retain the rev. gentleman in that city, but the point was decided in favor of Victoria by a vote of 12 to 20. Rev. Mr. McLeod's coming amongst us will be hailed with pleasure by all, for that gentleman's ability as an orator, and his high reputation as a Christian gentleman, will at once make for him a warm place in the regard of our people. St. Andrew's congregation are to be congratulated on securing so able a minister to fill the pulpit of their church.

Accidentally Killed.

A dispatch from Chemainus received here yesterday says: M. C. Van Alstine, engineer of the steamer Daisy, in the employ of Messrs. Croft & Angus here, accidentally shot himself this afternoon. The steamer was towing a boom of piles from Chemainus river, and when nearing the point it seems that the deceased took his gun, a double-barrelled shot-gun, and came out of his room to have a shot at some ducks. Whilst making his way forward, when about opposite the door of the pilot house, the gun went off and the contents of both barrels entered his side. The fireman, on hearing the report, came from below and found poor Van Alstine breathing his last. The coroner has been telegraphed for to hold an inquest over the remains, particulars of which will be forwarded.

Terrible Tragedy.

Four young Indians, who had been working on the C. P. R. near Hastings, went over to English Bay on Tuesday to procure employment in some of the lumber camps. They stopped at Mrs. Dalgleish's house and asked her for something to eat. She complied with their request, after which she took up a rifle which the young men had in their possession and was just placing it on the dresser, when the hammer caught on the corner and the weapon was discharged, a bullet passing through the partition and striking Jack Davis back of the left ear and coming out just in front of it. It then struck another Indian just above the right collar-bone and buried itself in the muscles of his back. Mrs. Dagleish was horrified on opening the door to find one man lying on the floor with blood gushing from his head and another supported by his comrades. Everything possible was done for Davis, who died in about twenty minutes.

James Summers Dead.

Mr. James Summers, late proprietor of the Gordon Hotel on Johnston Street, died at Rochesterville, Ont., on the 22nd December aged 36 years. His funeral took place at Ottawa from the residence of his brother-in-law, D. McDairmid.

Floating Dock.

Messrs. Leamy & Kyle's new floating dock has been completed at their Mill on False Creek, and is now waiting a favorable tide to be launched. It will then be towed round to the Inlet and moored somewhere in Coal Harbor. It is constructed of heavy timbers, and is 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, and 14 feet deep, being planked up for 7 feet. Its lifting capacity will be over 600 tons, and it will be able to take most of the steamers plying to that port.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last evening in the city hall. Present Mayor Fell and Couns. Grant, Styles, Harris, Braden, Higgins, Pearse, Vigelius, Coughlan and Barnard.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Joseph Hunter, Supt. E. & N. Railway, requesting permission to use a portion of Store street for building purposes; granted, subject to usual conditions.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were opened for grading Niagara street:

Coun. Grant said there are $7,000 on hand and that the contracts can be gone on with.

Coun. Higgins said he hoped that after the explanation his worship would have no objection to having the contracts let. The work on Niagara street is of a most imperative nature.

His worship said the only doubts he had about the matter now was whether or not this meeting was legal.

Coun. Higgins moved, seconded by Coun. Barnard, that the tenders be opened; carried. They are as follows: John Haggarty, $1,442; Wm. Irvine, $1,355, rock $2.75 per yard; H. H. McDonald, $1,750, rock $5 per yard; C. E. Mallett, $1,450; P. Gilligan, $1,050; F. Larkin, $1,647, rock $6,50.

The contract was awarded to P. Gilligan.

REPORTS.

The finance statement was called as the next business for disposal, but Coun. Grant was in favor of having the reports laid over until Friday night.

Coun. Higgins said he would rather have the matter attended to at once, as he for one did not care to come on Friday. The other councillors were of the same opinion, and the clerk read the statement.

Coun. Barnard thought that the reports should be printed as read. It was no use going into them now as the council could deal with them at once.

Coun. Higgins moved that the financial statements be printed in all the newspapers in the usual manner, to let the people know the excellent showing made.

Coun. Barnard said he had seen a report under the signature of the mayor and that he for one would not consent to its being accepted by the council.

His Worship said he did not expect the councillors to be responsible for what he said.

Coun. Barnard—I hope not.

Coun. Styles asked that the street committee's report be read.

Coun. Barnard moved that that report as well as the others be printed in pamphlet form.

Coun. Styles moved in amendment that the report be read. Coun. Harris seconded. The motion was carried and the report read. It showed the work done during the past year, and in it the committee mentioned the noteworthy fact that not one recommendation of the committee had been denied.

Coun. Harris moved, seconded by Coun. Braden, that the report be adopted; carried.

Coun. Barnard moved that the report of the Superintendent of Police be adopted; carried.

Coun. Higgins moved that the water commissioner's report be read. Coun. Braden seconded and the motion was carried.

On motion of Coun. Barnard, seconded by Coun. Styles, the report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The report of the water works engineer was also adopted.

Coun. Coughlan said he was surprised to find a surplus of $7,000 over. He was given to understand some time ago that there would not be enough over to make certain improvements. He did not think that it was a credit to any member of the council to have such a surplus on hand. His ward would like to have had a little of that money and he was sure that the other wards would have been only too willing to have had their share. He did not like the way the thing had been managed.

Coun. Grant arose and said the management was excellent. He then proceeded to defend the action of Mr. Russell, when he was called to order by Coun. Coughlan, who said he had cast no reflections on that gentleman, neither had he referred to him. He called Coun. Grant to order.

The council then adjourned, after a quiet and uneventful meeting.

POLICE COURT.

[Before Mayor Fell and Robt. Ward, J, P.]

James Baker, *alias* Belcher, failed to appear, and a fine of $50 or three months' imprisonment with hard labor, was recorded against him.

Ah Sam, on remand, was charged with receiving jewelry well knowing the same to have been stolen.

Mr. Hall, for Mr. Fell, appeared for the defense.

Robert J. Russell, sworn, said: On the 15th November, after dinner, Mr. Russell went up stairs and found the bureau drawers open and several articles missing; the following articles were missing: one silver-mounted brooch and two horseshoe scarf pins; we searched for the thief, but could not find anyone; we found a number of burnt matches; on the morning of the 16th I informed the pawnbrokes and gave them a list of the stolen articles; on the same evening Mr. Aaronson sent a carriage to my house and asked me to come to his store and identify the articles produced in court; I value the property produced at $20; I know the prisoner; he worked for me three years ago; he only stayed one month; the watch produced is something like the one stolen; Mr. Jacques has the number of the watch; we also lost a purse with $22.50, which was in the bureau.

Until to-morrow a remand was asked by the defense, which was granted.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Thos. Watson, the well-known sprinter, has challenged any runner in California to a foot race for $100 to $250. Watson has never lost a race since he left Victoria.

It is understood that Arthur Williams, late of J. Dassonville & Co., will open a watch making establishment in the course of a few days. He deserves every success.

Private information received from Riverside, Cal., states that the weather there has been very cold, and that a severe frost has killed out all the orange trees.

W. H. Mead, the courteous representative of the Royal Route, arrived yesterday. He says he is not particularly after business, but thought he would come over and see that the other railway men in town did not do too much.

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

Crisp Cullings From Our Eastern Exchanges—Newsy Notes—Political and General.

ONTARIO.

Mrs. Mahoney, mother of Capt. Mahoney, died at Hamilton, aged 104.

Many valuable mica mines are now being opened up in Ottawa and Lanark counties.

The number of immigrants arriving in Canada last year was fourteen thousand in excess of the previous year.

It is reported here on good authority that the Northern railway will be transferred to the Grand Trunk on February 1st.

Alex. Pirie resigned the editorship of the Toronto *Telegram*, and will be succeeded by Mr. Robinson, the municipal reporter.

James Clark, of Ridgeway, obtained $450 from George Whitemore of Welland, on a forged note. Most of the money was recovered.

Hon. Oliver Mowat has withdrawn from the law firm of Mowat, McLennan & Downey, with which he has been so long connected.

W. J. McMaster & Co., wholesale dry goods, Toronto, have suspended payment. The announcement created widespread astonishment.

General Middleton published an article in the *United Service Magazine* and says he will back Canadian officers and gunners against any artillery in the world.

The estimate of the Dominion debt for December shows a net debt at the end of the month of $227,419,910, being a reduction of $326,616 during the month.

Mrs. Freelton, of Guelph, was garroted on Elizabeth street, Toronto, in broad daylight by two men and robbed of her gold watch and considerable money. The robbers escaped.

Mr. Pope, ex-clerk of the crown in chancery, has assumed the duties of deputy commissioner to the patents branch, which will be transferred to the state department.

R. J. Hovenden, painter, Toronto, has called a meeting of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at $16,000. The failure is the direct result of the collapse of the Central Bank.

The residence of Mr. Wm. Hall, of the fifth line of Amaranth, was destroyed by fire New Year's eve. The family escaped in their night clothing. Mr. Hall's feet are badly frozen. Everything was lost.

An accident occurred at Stewart station, east of Port Arthur, caused by a collision. Four train men were killed and a number of cars wrecked, but the railroad officials decline to give particulars.

Mr. F. R. Lingham, who has received an appointment in connection with a railway which Moreton Frewen is to build in India, was entertained by his Belleville friends prior to his departure on his voyage.

The jury in the case of Lizzie Bray, who died from abortion at Toronto, returned a verdict of wilful murder against John Gamble, her seducer, and censured the medical man who gave the burial sertificate.

The friends of Robert Beatty, Pembroke, subscribed $3,000 to aid him to rebuild his burned factory, but he politely refused the gift, saying that he preferred putting his trust in God and working out his own restoration.

Scarth, Morris and Smith, arbitrators on the winding up of the affairs of the firm that constructed section B of the Canadian Pacific, sat at Toronto and the affair was amicably settled. The figures will be given later on.

The twenty thousand dollar suit of Lieut. Irving, Toronto, against Harold G. Smith for alienating his wife's affections has been postponed till the 23rd on account of Smith's absence. It is believed Mrs. Irving accompanied him.

S. Stillwell, editor of the *Glengarrian*, who was imprisoned for libelling P. Purcell, M. P., and released by order of the Minister of Justice, has gone to the United States, where he has taken the oath and United States citizen papers.

When Owens, auctioneer and dealer in bankrupt stocks, Streetsville, disappeared some days ago it was believed he was a victim of the Central bank, and that he had been ruined thereby. It now turns out he was a forger of the worst kind. He negotiated worthless paper for a large amount, pocketed the boodle and is now safe in the States.

There is considerable talk about a newspaper war between the *Globe*, *Mail*, and *Empire*. One rumor is that the *Globe* and *Mail* will be consolidated under the editorship of James Young, of Gault. Another rumor is that the *Mail* and *Empire* are to be united under the management of David Creighton, with Ed. Farrer as editor-in-chief.

Much excitement has been created in Cartwright township over the mysterious death of a young woman named Caroline Heron. After burial the body was exhumed, when a post mortem by Doctors Allen, Campbell and Fish revealed death by poisoning. A dog having died from eating her vomit first excited the neighbors's suspicions, and hence the inquest. The surgeons report the girl's character unblemished.

QUEBEC.

L'Islet Dominion Election case has been dismissed.

Donald McMaster denies the rumor that he will be a candidate in Carleton.

Sir John has intimated that he will support the choice of the convention in Carlton.

George Swett, the new manager of the Windsor, Montreal, has entered upon his duties.

Francois Vallier, of Robertson, was run over by a Grand Trunk train and killed.

Three prisoners, named Laborge, Paquette and St. Germain, escaped from jail at Sorel, and were recaptured.

The petition against the return of J. B. Casgrain, Liberal M. P. for L'Islet, has been dismissed under the six months rule.

Abbe Charbert, a Montreal priest, who has been thrice arrested for criminally assaulting young girls, has been put in Longue Pointe asylum.

Joseph Chanetier, of Quebec, working on the new church at Sorel, was found dead in a sleigh at the church door. He had heart disease.

Boxer Bros. & Co., who a few months ago bought out the crockery business of J. C. Watson, Montreal, assigned. Liabilities over $60,000.

A deputation from the Quebec board of trade and city council goes to Ottawa to urge the Government to make Quebec the terminus of the new mail steamship service.

After the resolutions of the interprovincial conference have been adopted in the different provincial legislatures a deputation of the provincial premiers will visit England to urge Imperial legislation.

The annual report of the deputy chief of the Montreal police shows there were 7,497 arrests in 1887 against 6,490 in 1886. There are 49 houses of ill fame with 166 inmates against 55 and 168 last year.

Hon. Mr. McShane declares that M. Mercier's health is still very bad, and that the Premier must go south. He denied rumors of a cabinet shuffle, and declared he can clear himself of charges of bribery in Laprairie.

Counsel for the imprisoned detectives at Montreal made application in the superior court for a writ of *habeas corpus* and made an elaborate argument, holding that the weak point in the case was the the non-appearance of Wilson *alias* Haynes.

The finance department has paid the usual half-yearly provincial subsidies, amounting in all to about $2,100,000. This amoun is included in the expenditure statement for January. The subsidies are paid six months in advance.

All hope is abandoned for the recovery of chief of police Paradis, of Montreal, and the police committee decided to appoint a new man. Several names are mentioned, the most prominent being Lt. Col. Hughes, brigade-major of the military district, and Capt. Heigham, of Quebec.

Robert Bass, of Montreal, furniture dealer, has entered an action for $3,000 damages against James Lawrence, broker, for the alleged seduction of his daughter, Mary Ann Bass, a pretty young girl of 16 years. She gave birth to a child, which is now ten months old, and claims that Lawrence is the father. He denies the charge.

It has just leaked out, and the statement is corroborated by a leading member of the Montreal bar, that the Federal authorities have decided to replace the oldest judges on the bench of that district by younger men. Among the names mentioned for superannuation are those of Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion, Justices Tessier, Cross, Monk, Johnson, Papineau and Doherty.

The report of the Postmaster-General will be printed in a few days. It is understood the net revenue for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last reaches $2,603,255 against $2,469,000 the previous year or an increase of $134,000. The expenditure for the year ending June the 30th, 1887 is $3,458,100 and for the previous year $3,380,000 or an increase of $78,000. This shows an excess of receipts of $56,000, compared with the previous year.

The threatened strike of English printers at Quebec has been averted, the offices having acceded to the terms demanded, which were practically already in existence excepting as to the nine hour movement. The French publishers and printers still stand out, as an increase to $8 journeymen printers with nine hours' work is a large increase for them, they having always paid much lower wages than the English employers.

It has just leaked out that on Christmas eve the church at Riviere de Loup was near being burned again. Three boys went in the attic with a lamp to send down cords to hang the lamps for midnight mass. The one that had the lamp tumbled on something and fell, breaking the lamp. Two of the boys pulled off their coats, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The other one, instead of helping them, ran down crying for help.

In the detectives' case at Montreal Dr. Girwood gave evidence as to Fahey's handwriting. He had one of the supposed letters from Fahey to Wilson (or Hayner) as well as an autograph letter of Fahey's photographed and he swore from 20 years' experience as an expert on handwriting that they were written by the same man. Counsel for the defense then moved that Wilson and Conroy be examined. The motion was taken *en delibre.*

MANITOBA.

Mr. W. A. McIntyre has been appointed normal school assistant and inspector of collegiate schools.

C. P. Brown, late member of the Manitoba government, also seeks to be made a lawyer by act of parliament.

The names of the victims of the C.P.R. accident are engineers Atkinson and Hollwood, fireman Nichol and brakeman Osler.

The belief is prevalent that there will be a dissolution of the Manitoba legislature shortly after the opening of the next session.

Orders have been received from the Dominion government that all rebellion medals not already issued be returned to Ottawa.

Barclay, Brydges and Mulock have been appointed arbitrators to settle the dispute about the Red River Valley railroad contract. The amount involved is $130,000.

The nominations for the Manitoba legislature in St. Francois Xavier have taken place. Burk and Francis are the government candidates and for the opposition H. H. Smith will stand.

The Canadian Pacific railway is erecting a mammoth shed capable of holding five hundred thousand bushels of wheat at Fort William, and have also leased an old mill for the purpose of storing the surplus wheat.

Notice is given in the *Canada Gazette* of application to parliament for an act to incorporate the Ontario, Manitoba & Western railway company to build a railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg crossing the narrows of the Lake of the Woods south of the Canadian Pacific railway, and to extend westward through Manitoba and the Northwest south of the C.P.R.

GEO. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

24th January, 11 A. M.

Estate of Jas. Bryden, Dec'd.

FARM AT NORTH SAANICH.

I have been instructed by Mr. Henry Brothour devisee and executor of the late James Bryden, to sell by auction, on the premises, North Saanich.

The Freehold Property

of deceased, consisting of a farm at North Saanich, being Sec. 19 and 20, Range 3 east, containing 180 acres of land, more or less. This property is situated about one-fourth of a mile from the Saanich Wharf, and partly fenced, dwelling house and out-buildings. Twenty-five acres are cleared.

Also, two Work Horses, ten Sheep, one Dump Cart, one Spring Cart, Ploughs, &c., &c.; one Two-Horse-Power Threshing Machine, Household Effects and Last Season's Crop.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

GEO. BYRNES,
jan3-d-w Auctioneer.

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co.
(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT NO. 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above Company, payable at the Company's office in Victoria, B.C., on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, 1888, from and after which date all shares and certificates on which said call shall then remain unpaid, shall be deemed delinquent subject to interest and costs, and will be dealt with according to law.

Dated the 5th day of January, 1888.
By order of the Board,
GEO. A. SARGISON,
jan6-d&w Secretary.

NOTICE.

NO. 500 won the De L'Aubiniere Painting at Jamieson's Holiday Drawing. The holder is requested to bring or send the same and receive the painting. jan11-lm-w

FREE TO F.A.M Fine Colored Engraving of Ancient York, England, where the first G. Lodge of Masons was held A.D. 926. Also large illustrated catalogue of Masonic books and goods with bottom prices. Agents wanted. Pay very liberal. ☞ Beware of spurious books. REDDING & CO., Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 731 Broadway, New York. w2t-dec13

Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1888.

From the DAILY COLONIST Jan. 7.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Dominion Parliament.

Mr. E. Crow Baker, M. P., on Thursday received a telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald, announcing that parliament would assemble on February 23d next.

Spratt's Ark.

The work of unloading this famous craft is progressing with great rapidity at Seattle, as those in charge managed to run the wagons on to the Ark, which greatly facilitates the work. The vessel is an object of much curiosity.

The Umatilla's Passengers.

Among the passengers who left San Francisco on the Umatilla for this port yesterday are: Mr. H. S. Manson, J. W. Bell, W. F. Anderson, S. E. Field, D. Roberts and wife, G. Wurth, W. Gravely, Miss E. Carmichal, P. Herman, Miss A. Faway, Daniel Crimmins and wife.

Gone Home.

Mr. Patrick Murphy, a native of Ireland, aged 72 years, died in St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday morning. He was an expressman in Victoria some years and resided on the Esquimalt road. He has been farming at Comox for about four years. The funeral will take place on Wednesday next at 8:45 o'clock a. m. from St. Joseph's Hospital, and 9 o'clock from St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral, View street.

Canadian Copyrights.

From William Bryce's publishing house, Toronto, we are in receipt of several most interesting works of fiction. G. Manville Fenn, a familiar name in the world of novels, excels himself in "One Maid's Mischief," while Edmund Downey's "A House of Tears" is worthy of that writer's "In Our Town." Mr. Bryce is publishing some excellent works very cheaply, and his Canadian copyright editions deserve popular support.

The Yosemite.

The steamer Yosemite arrived from Vancouver at 12:30 o'clock yesterday with only three passengers, Capt. Irving, C. Woods and C. D. Rand. As before stated she was unable to go to New Westminster owing to the ice-jam at Ewen's cannery. At Vancouver, all the up-country and part of the New Westminster freight was landed. It is stated that the weather at New Westminster and all along the river is very severe.

Her Dress Caught Fire.

Says the Vancouver *News*: Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 1 o'clock, Mrs. Lloyd, who lives on Oppenheimer street, was engaged in her household duties, when her dress caught fire and she was instantly enveloped in flames. The window curtains also caught fire. Her husband extinguished the flames, but in the meantime an alarm of fire had been given and the department turned out in short order.

An "Iron Grasp."

The Vancouver *News-Advertiser* has a startling third head over Victoria news, as follows: DUNSMUIR PREPARING TO TIGHTEN THE IRON GRASP OF AMERICAN RAILWAY SCHEMES ON THE UNHAPPY ISLAND. Our esteemed "terminal city" contemporary is beginning to get mad. We thought he would, as he watched developments in the new railway system. After all, that is a trite proverb: "They laugh best who laugh last." The announcement in THE COLONIST of an application to the Dominion Government for power to operate a transfer ferry to connect with the American railway system at Port Angeles serves as a red rag to the *News* bull.

Wad El Ward.

When Wad el Ward, says the *Oregonian*, was in this city, endeavoring to acquire money by false pretenses, he stated to a gentleman here that he had met Capt. Burton, the celebrated traveler at Mecca. It is well known that Capt. Burton did succeed in visiting Mecca, and is believed to be the only white man who ever succeeded in visiting that city and gaining access to the true inwardness of the place and the mysterious religious rites performed there by the pilgrims. This was many years ago, and other Christians may have visited the Holy City since, but one who attempted it before Capt. Burton was detected and, with what the pious Musselmen considered poetic justice, was crucified. The gentleman to whom this fraud, Wad el Ward, which, by the way, signifies "Valley of Roses," told the crammer about meeting Capt. Burton in Mecca, did not believe the statement, but, being personally acquainted with Capt. Burton, now British consul general at Trieste, Austria, wrote to him concerning the matter. The answer came a few days since, and Capt. Burton says he never saw or heard of Wad el Ward, whom he correctly judged to be a Syrian, "on the make." It may be a satisfaction to those who were duped by this pretender to know that he was a fraud.

Advice to Chinese Murderers.

During the recent trials of Chee Gong, Fong Long Dick and Chung Ling for the murder of Lee Yick, the prosecution attempted to introduce the following letter in evidence, but was not permitted, on the ground that the prisoners were not responsible for the acts of another. The document bears the seals of the Suey Sing Tong Society, and, translated, it reads as follows:

To you three who are the members of the society: Now Lee Yick is dead; he is in the undertakers, and to-morrow morning will have you three to be there to get some testimony from you. You be sure and do not confess. On the night of the fighting you must tell that you have not been out until you were arrested by the police. You staid in the house, were sitting and sleeping. Don't you be discouraged. The members of the society will help you out.

When you look through this you must burn it in the fire.

FROM ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.—*Oregonian.*

Perry Creek Mines.

Owing to the non-arrival of the machinery the work at the shaft has ceased, and will be resumed early in the spring. At the Mount Cenis Tunnel two shifts of miners are busy in widening and straightening it out so as to conform with the lines recently surveyed by Mr. Aylmer. These eight men are under the able supervision of Mr. Alex. Bilsland, who up to the 14th inst. directed all the work personally, but on that day, getting down logs from the mountain for timbering the tunnel, was struck by a tree so unfortunately as to have his leg broken below the knee. Surgical assistance was expected to reach him in a few days in the person of the doctor at the police barracks, Steele's Fort, near the Galbraith Ferry. Mr. Bilsland is in good spirits, hoping as he does, that when the doctor comes he will approve of the setting of the leg. Pack animals are now sent from Cranbrook (Col. James Baker's place) to bring such portions of the shaft plant as are available for the tunnel, namely, car wheels and iron, candles, etc., from where they have been left on the road by the McKay brothers, who claim that the road was not in condition to be travelled over by team. The tunnel is in about thirty feet, and the work is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner.

A Vancouver "Skipper."

John Blake, the stevedore, has disappeared, and the evidence seems to show that he has gone to join the Vancouver colony in Seattle. It appears that yesterday morning he obtained a cheque from Capt. Webber for about $800, to pay off the men who had been at work on the steamship Batavia discharging and loading her. He was last seen about 11 o'clock in the morning, and since then no traces of him have been found. We understand that Mr. Blake has been greatly worried lately over some law suits and this may account for his leaving the country. He has always been looked upon as a very straight man and has always paid his men off promptly. He certainly has always given the greatest satisfaction to Capt. Webber, the manager of the steamship line, for the way in which he has discharged and loaded the steamers. We trust that the rumors are unfounded and that he will return and square up with his men.—Vancouver *News.*

The "Army Dance."

This is how "Mag," the S. F. *News-Letter's* racy and rare correspondent, has to say of the ball given to the officers of the Triumph at the Presidio: But my gracious! if I ain't most forgot to tell you about the Army dance out to the Presidio; such a blaze o' buttons 'n gold lace you never saw. [Ned whispered that brass was in the ascendant.] You know the party was given to the English navy off'cers o' the Triumph, 'n o' course all the sailor follahs 's well 's the soldier chaps was in uniform. There was the usual set t' affect the Army—the muchly married blonde matron, the Eastern frisky, the old dowager in black velvet 'n the daisy daughter, the two girls from the rural districts 't appear so forlorn since their boss patroness has left. Ned asked why they'd be a good family to marry into, 'n when Mag asked him what he meant, he said 'cause they were known to be the best sisters-in-law goin'. Gracious! The two heiresses o' the house o' Bonanza was surrounded by the buttons all evenin', makin' the black coats sort o' glum (Ed.'ll give 'm return liks when the next cotillion comes off, you bet). You should a seen the Britishers go for the girls with coin! To my taste the two prettiest girls was the cousins; one so stately 'n the other so fresh and joyous (they didn't appear like they was relations, though, a single bit). Poh'tah, with his two good-looking sisters along, filled in the time mashin' a frisky. There was the sweetest thing in middies 't ever was seen, 'n he most died laughin' when I told him that the army chap dancin' corners to us was named Oyster. He thought 't I was "chawfin' him," he said. But I reckon that's enough 'bout the army racket.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. D. W. McLelan Expires Suddenly on Board the E. & N. Railway Train.

Mr. D. W. McLelan, who has been for a number of months postal clerk on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, died very suddenly yesterday morning. Two weeks since deceased was thrown from the mail carriage and received injuries which at the time were not considered serious. He has, however, since complained of pains which are now supposed to have been caused by this mishap. He evidently felt unwell on the northward trip, became dizzy on the southward and finally insensible. On the arrival of the train at Koksilah station Conductor Weldon wired Mr. G. A. Carleton, his most intimate friend, that he was in a critical condition. When the train reached here Mr. Carleton, accompanied by Mrs. McLelan and Dr. Milne, were awaiting it with a suitable conveyance, and every necessary preparation for the invalid's comfort, but it was found that life had fled—that the silvery cord was broken. Death resulted from hemorrhage of the brain. Deceased was a nephew of Hon. A. W. McLelan, postmaster-general, a native of St. John, N. B., and aged 36 years, Mrs. McLelan being a daughter of the Hon. George Reading, prothonotary, of Truro, N. S. Mr. McLelan carried a policy in the Great Western Accident Company of Denver, Col., and it is understood that his life was insured in an eastern company. The body was taken to the undertaking parlors of Mr. Chas. Hayward, and will be embalmed. It has not yet been decided whether the remains will be taken east or interred in this city. Mr. McLelan was personally a most lovable gentleman and endeared himself to all in this city with whom he was brought in contact. His untimely cutting off is deeply lamented and sympathy for his bereaved widow is universal. A true Christian, ever mindful of the Golden Rule, by which he seemed to guide his life, we may well believe that he only left the earth to take his place beside the great White Throne, which is the aspiration of all good men. Never was better instanced the truth of the Scriptural injunction that "In the midst of life we are in death." The writer, from the same province, and intimate with many of his friends, bade him "A Happy New Year," only a few nights ago. Though he was privileged to enjoy the dawn of 1888 in the bosom of his family, he has been called home by the hands of the Omnipotent to spend an eternity in the land of the Blessed.

POLICE COURT.

[Before Mayor Fell and Robt. Ward, J. P.]

J. B. Shaw, on remand, did not appear and his bail was estreated.

The case of Leu Hils, charged with conspiracy, was remanded again until Monday.

Ah Foeh was fined $5 and $2 costs for allowing a chimney to burn.

R. Nightingale, on remand, charged with attempting to shoot an Indian woman, was discharged. He was however fined $5 for firing a pistol within the city limits.

Henry Barnum was charged with stealing a coat. Mr. J. P. Walls appeared for the prosecutor and his evidence being taken the case was remanded.

MARINE.

Ship Ottolina will go to sea to-day in tow of the Alexander.

Tug Alexander arrived from Moodyville last evening with the ship General Picton.

Reports to the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, tell of the wreck at Bowen's Landing on Tuesday night of the schooner California. The crew were saved. It is thought that the schooner Julia G. Marks, which sailed from San Pedro December 7th for Humboldt, is also lost.

The steamer Arago, from Coos Bay, brought to San Francisco the first news of the wreck of the schooner John Hancock, off the Mendocino coast. She had a cargo of lumber from Humboldt Bay for Liverpool. The crew, the captain and his wife and children were picked up by the Arago.

Schooner Garfield, with lumber from Port Gamble, arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday. The crew report that nine days ago while they were all on the jibboom furling sail, an immense sea swept over the schooner, carrying every screed from the boom and on to the deck with the greatest violence. The second mate's leg was broken and one sailor had his hand crushed. The escape of the vessel was miraculous, and with great difficulty she was brought to port, experiencing continual rough weather and baffling and violent gales.

REMEMBER, T. N. Hibben & Co. are the sole agents for the Caligraph Typewriter.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 8.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Late Mr. McLelan.

The late Mr. D. T. McLelan had $8,000 insurance on his life in the North American Life Assurance Co., which will be paid over in a few days; also $3,000 in the Great Western.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Master Davies and other Grand Officers will install the officers of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., on Monday, of Colfax Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1, on Tuesday, of Columbia Lodge, No. 2, on Wednesday, and Dominion Lodge, No. 4, on Wednesday evening.

Coal Shipments.

The total shipments of the Wellington collieries of R. Dunsmuir & Sons, for the month of December, amount to 23,965 tons. Of this large output 17,773 tons were shipped to foreign ports, and 6,192 tons for local and provincial trade.

Cameron-Atwood.

Yesterday morning, at the residence of the bride's parents; Mr. C. N. Cameron and Miss E. P. Atwood were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. Reid. The happy couple left at one o'clock in the afternoon for San Francisco, where they will pass their honeymoon.

Passengers for San Francisco.

The following passengers left for San Francisco on the Mexico yesterday: George H. Garesche, Miss. Bushby, C. N. Cameron and bride, H. Pridham, L. W. Jones, P. J. Davies, F. Gough, Mrs. Thain, J. Mahoney, J. M. S. James, James Percy, A. Vigero, S. J. Latham, R. Gray, T. Christie.

Snow.

There was a light dropping at San Francisco on Wednesday, and it commenced to fall at Portland on the evening of Tuesday and continued through most of the night. About four inches lay on the ground on Wednesday morning, but considerable melted during the day. A great many sleighs were flying through the streets.

Down to the Rock.

The bore being placed by Mr. John Dick, near Diver lake, for Messrs. Dunsmuir & Sons, has reached the rock, after passing through 180 feet of loam, gravel and sand.

The same may be said of the bore being put down by Mr. T. D. Jones with his diamond drill for the Vancouver Coal company, on what is known as the "West Estate." This is contiguous to the properties of Dunsmuir & Sons and the East Wellington Coal company.—*Free Press.*

Skating.

Crowds of merry skaters glided over the ice on Skinner's yesterday afternoon, and a most enjoyable time was had. The fair sex were well represented, and the graceful skating by many ladies was very noticeable. Several gentlemen performed difficult and fancy figures, but owing to the ice being cut up considerably only a few tried their skill in that line. Swan Lake was well patronized also, and it is said the ice there is smooth and much superior to that on Skinner's.

East Wellington Coal Co.

The East Wellington Coal Company (R. D. Chandler), says the Nanaimo *Free Press*, is progressing rapidly with the second shaft they are sinking on their coal property at East Wellington. It is expected that the shaft will reach the coal in six weeks or two months' time. As soon as this shaft is down the company will be able to put on a larger number of miners and greatly increase the output. At present the company have only one shaft or outlet to the mine, and the number of men to be employed is limited by the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Thomas L. Kempster.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* devotes about a quarter of a column to Thomas L. Kempster, well and unfavorably known in these parts. It gives a full description of him, after which it goes on to say that some days ago one of his employees had him arrested on a criminal charge of grand larceny, and yesterday (Thursday) his case came on for hearing before Justice H. F. Jones. The defendant waived examination, and was bound over to await the action of the grand jury at its February term. He gave bonds for his appearance in the sum of $400, with E. Franklin and M. C. Quinn as securities.

A Struggle for Life.

A fine retriever dog walked out on the ice of James Bay yesterday morning and when thirty feet from the shore broke through. The water was freezing cold, and the poor brute made a gallant struggle for life; but as he placed his paws on the ice it would break and throw him back into the bay. After a struggle that lasted three-quarters of an hour, an humane man managed to push a plank out so that the dog got a firm resting place for his foot and scrambled out. He was nearly exhausted when he reached the shore and the termination of the gallant struggle was greeted by the warm plaudits of a crowd that lined the bridge.

Labouchere and Heneage.

Rear-Admiral Heneage, who has just been appointed to the command of the Pacific station, appears to have a most exalted idea of his own importance. It is stated that he has given orders that the poop of the "Trinmph," his flagship, is to be set apart for his exclusive use, and that whenever he appears on deck the men are to take off their hats and remain uncovered until he thinks fit to dismiss them. Midshipmen on board are desired to provide themselves with new dirks, which is rather hard upon their parents, seeing that the "Triumph" will be paid off in a few months. "My Lords" would do well to take steps to restrain these extravagant caperings.—*Truth.*

What a "Highbinder" Is.

This term "highbinder" was first applied to Chinese ruffians by Special Officer Woodruff, of the San Francisco Police department. Some twelve or fifteen years ago he was on the witness stand in the police court during the trial of a noted Chinese criminal, when he was asked if he knew the defendant. "Yes," replied Woodruff, "he is a highbinder." The question next put to him was: "What is a highbinder?" Woodruff replied that the term applied to any Chinese who robs, steals, levies blackmail on his countrymen, who will commit murder to avenge a wrong done to himself or to a member of his society. The explanation was accepted, and from that time the word "highbinder" has been adopted in the language.

The Railroads.

Absence of wind has enabled the Northern railroads to keep their lines in order. Cold weather makes a solid roadbed. It is rain and drifting snow that give trouble. The switchback is now wide open and freight trains are running regularly. The O. R. & N. has had no trouble at all. The O. & C. is O. K. to Ashland, but the Southern Pacific is still somewhat embarassed in the Siskiyous. Two through trains arrived here from San Francisco yesterday, one at 6 a. m., the other at 4 p. m. The train due this morning was reported about nine hours late in the mountains and is expected here about 7 this evening. There is from twelve inches to three feet of snow in the Cow Creek canyon, but the track has been kept clear. The slide of last Sunday was cleared out Tuesday noon.—*Oregonian.*

From Vancouver.

The Louise left Vancouver at 1 o'clock sharp yesterday and arrived here at 8 o'clock with the passengers and mails that were due at Vancouver on Friday.

From Portland.

The steamer Sardonyx arrived from Portland at 2:30 o'clock p. m. yesterday with 107 tons of freight, divided in the ports of Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver, and consisting of flour, bran, apples and wheat. A pleasant trip was experienced.

Not Removed and Removed.

The statement in the *Times* that the Hon. Jos. Trutch had removed his office to the post office building is incorrect and has caused much annoyance. He remains in his old quarters, while the department of public works has its *habital* above the post office.

Skating.

Good skating at Swan Lake, and the Victoria Transfer Co. will send the 'bus Young America there to-day at 11 a. m. sharp, and again at 1 p. m., starting from the office of the company. Fare 25 cents each way. 'Buses will also run to Skinner's every half hour, commencing at 11 a. m.

Coal.

Coal is selling at $10 per ton in this city, a rise of $2 per ton since the cold weather commenced.—*Times.*

In an interview with Mr. Dunsmuir that gentleman informed a reporter of THE COLONIST that coal is selling at the Wellington mines for the same price as during the last nine years, viz: $4 per ton. He added, too, that he has no intention of raising the price.

Deep Sea Fishing Establishment.

The Vancouver *News* says: Arrangements have just been completed for the establishment of an extensive deep sea fishing establishment at Plumper's Pass. The gentleman who is arranging the matter is now in Victoria, and expects to have everything in running order within a week or so. A market for the daily supply of fresh fish will be opened in this city and large quantities will be frozen and shipped to the east.

The Cold Snap.

The following are the weather records for Friday night: Quesnelle, 34 below zero; Bridge Creek, 28; Clinton, 28; Soda Creek, 24; Ashcroft 14; New Westminster, 12 above zero. Ice in the river is three inches thick, but still moving up and down with the tide. At 2:30 the thermometer was standing at 23. Weather cloudy with falling barometer. At 2:30 p. m. the thermometer was at zero at Kamloops.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The anniversary services of the Sabbath school in connection with the Pandora street Methodist church will take place on Sabbath and Monday evenings. On Sabbath morning Rev. Mr. Wadman, will preach. In the afternoon at half past two Rev. Mr. Starr will preach especially to the children. Mr. Starr will occupy the pulpit in the evening, and at all the services the music will be furnished by the children under the direction of Prof. Sharpe. The anniversary entertainment will take place on Monday evening, when a most interesting programme will be rendered, including a "Marching Song" composed by Prof. Sharpe especially for the occasion. Admission to the entertainment, 25 cents.

Children's Annual Treat.

The New Year's treat of the Reformed Episcopal Church Sunday school was given to the scholars on Friday evening in the church hall, Humbolt street. There was a large attendance of scholars, teachers and friends. A bountiful tea was provided and relished after the manner of young people; prizes were distributed by Bishop Cridge to quite a number for regular attendance and good conduct; after that several recitations were given by the scholars, which were much appreciated and *encored*. Then a large Christmas tree, beautifully ornamented, had the glittering presents taken from its branches by Santa Claus, in costume, and handed them, amid much rejoicing, to the youthful recipients. At a rather late hour the entertainment was brought to a close by a capital exhibition of Punch and Judy, made racy by local hits. "God Save the Queen" concluded the evening, cakes and fruit being distributed to the children as they retired, giving noisy demonstrations of their appreciation of the efforts made to please them by the teachers and the friends who generously assisted them in giving the treat.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Civic nominations to-morrow.

The funeral of the late Patrick Murphy will take place on Monday morning.

The funeral of the late David T. McLelan will take place on Monday afternoon.

"A Night in Venice" at The Victoria on Monday, given by the Pyke Opera Company.

The Yosemite proceeds to Vancouver at 11 o'clock this morning. Ice in the river prevents her getting to Westminster.

The Fraser is frozen across at Ladner's and the steamer Rainbow had all it could do to get away safely from that point on Friday night.

Ex-Coun. Humber has decided not to contest Johnson street ward in the forthcoming municipal elections and will try his luck in James Bay ward.

The evening paper reports the sale of a thousand acres of coal lands in the neighborhood of Comox for a figure somewhere between $50,000 and $100,000.

The Vancouver post office has been opened in its new quarters in the Lady Stephen block on Hasting street. The easterly store has been secured and has been fitted up in the best style.

The remains of the late Joseph Harrod were removed from St. Joseph's hospital yesterday to Mr. T. Storey's undertaking rooms, where the inquest will be heid.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Joseph Harrod Wounded by the Charge From a Shot Gun and Dies From the Effects—Frightful Injuries.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Harrod, a brickmaker by trade, but lately employed by the Victoria Gas Co., was shot and fatally wounded. He was standing on Finlaison's bridge, having been attracted there by an accident which had happened to a corporation horse and waggon. He had a double-barrelled shot gun in his hand, the stock of which was resting on the boards, with the muzzle against his left side just above the hip. Mr. Wm. Luney, the contractor, was with him, and Harrod was talking about certain matters when in a most unaccountable manner the charge in the gun suddenly exploded and with a cry of "Oh! Bill, I'm done for," he fell, but was caught by Mr. Luney, who carried him to a hack which was standing on the bridge. The wounded man was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where Drs. J. S. and J. D. Helmcken examined his wounds, which were found to be of a fatal nature, and Harrod expired in less than half an hour. He was unconscious up to the time of his death. The surgical examination disclosed the fact that the shot entered the abdomen, passing upward underneath the ribs, five of which were literally broken to pieces. The shot then passed out below the third rib, making a large hole, tearing open the pleural cavity, injuring the left lung and also the pericordium and heart. All that mortal man could do to save the poor man's life was done. Harrod was a native of England, but came to this city only a short time ago from London, Ont., where he leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. His age, it is said, was 53 years. An inquest will be held by Coronor Jackson on Monday morning at 11 o'clock a.m.

PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

Nomination on the 23rd January and Voting on the 25th.

Yesterday evening Sheriff McMillan posted the proclamation calling upon the electors of Victoria to meet at his office in Commercial alley on the 23rd instant for the purpose of nominating candidates for the vacancy in the Provincial Legislature caused by the resignation of Major Prior. Polling day is fixed for January 25th inst.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MAILS.

Dispatch from the Postmaster General—No Summary Change Contemplated—He Desires Improved Modes of Mail Service.

Mr. E. Crow Baker, M. P., yesterday received the following telegram from the Postmaster General in reply to the one sent him on Friday and republished in our columns yesterday:

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 9.

To E. C. Baker, Esq., M. P., Victoria:

The San Francisco mails continue by the same route as for months past. There has been no summary change. The wish of the government is that British Columbia shall have the benefit of improved modes of mail service, both *via* Vancouver and San Francisco.

A. W. MCLELAN.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Is Called for the Dispatch of Business on the 27th January.

Mr. Theo. Davie, Q.C., M.P.P., is Appointed Member of the Cabinet Without Portfolio.

A special issue of the *Gazette* yesterday afternoon contained the proclamation calling the Legislative Assembly for the dispatch of business on the 27th January.

It also contained the appointment of Mr. Theo. Davie, Q.C., M.P.P., as a member of the provincial Executive. The hon. gentleman was sworn in yesterday afternoon, and accepts office without portfolio. It will, therefore, not be necessary for him to go before the electors.

PRESENTATION.

Prior to leaving New Westminster for Empire City, Or., Miss Annie Davidson painted a banner for the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society of the former city, of which mention was made in these columns at the time. Recently Miss Davidson has been the pleased recipient from Chief Bonson, on behalf of the society, of the following

ADDRESS.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Dec. 21st, 1887.

My Dear Miss Davidson:

On behalf of the officers and members of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, it gives me the greatest pleasure to send you the accompanying bracelet in token of the esteem and kindly feeling of our society towards you; and as an assurance that your great kindness in painting for us such a handsome banner, which we greatly prize, is not unappreciated.

I am, my dear Miss Davidson, very sincerely yours,
LEWIS F. BONSON, Chief.

The bracelet, which Miss Davidson will, it is needless to say, always prize dearly, was the work of W. H. Pennock of this city, and is a magnificent one. Engraved on the inside of the bracelet are the words: "Miss Davidson, from her friends of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, New Westminster." On the back, extending from the centre both ways is the "Scotch Thistle" in green gold leaves, tips of flowers of deep red gold, and in the centre of the back where the stems of the thistles begin are the initials "A. D." in the form of a raised monogram. Miss Davidson sent the following

REPLY.

EMPIRE CITY, Or., 31st December, 1887.

Lewis F. Bonson, Esq., Chief of Caledonian and St. Andrew's Society.

DEAR SIR.—Please accept and convey to the officers and members of the Caledonian and St. Andrew's Society of New Westminster my sincere thanks for the very unexpected and handsome remembrance, which I do and always shall treasure.

It was a great pleasure to me to know that I could by painting the banner show my appreciation of the many happy evenings spent in being entertained by your society.

Hoping that the year 1888 may prove a very prosperous and happy one to each and all, I am

Very Sincerely Yours,
ANNIE DAVIDSON.

WEATHER REPORT.

Away Below Zero at All Interior Points—Cottonwood Shows Fifty, Followed Closely by Quesnelle, Soda Creek, and Bridge Creek.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 6.—The following weather record was received this morning: Ashcroft, 14° below zero; Clinton, 32° below zero; Bridge Creek, 38° below zero; Soda Creek, 40° below zero; Quesnelle, 40° below zero; Cottonwood, 50° below zero; Barkerville, 32° below zero; Donald, 23° below zero; Kamloops, 10° below zero; Rogers Pass, 10° below zero; Illicillewaet, 15° below zero.

PERSONAL.

Miss D. Bushby has returned to San Francisco.

Hon. Justice McCreight arrived from the Mainland last evening.

Geo. H. Garesche left for San Francisco on the Mexico yesterday.

C. N. Cameron and bride left on their honeymoon trip to San Francisco yesterday.

T. S. Gore, who has been ill with inflammation of the lungs, is recovering rapidly.

Miss Mattie Young, daughter of Mr. H. Young of the White House, left for San Francisco yesterday on a visit.

Mrs. Edward Neufelder, of Victoria, who has been visiting Mrs. John Leary at Seattle, spends next week with Mrs. B. Gatzert.

Rev. J. C. Paterson arrived on the Louise last night and will preach both morning and evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to-day.

MARINE.

Steamer Mexico went south yesterday.

Steamer Yosemite will leave at 11 o'clock to-day for Vancouver.

Steamer Umatilla will be due from San Francisco to-morrow morning.

Bktn. Malay, with lumber from Chemainus, has arrived at San Francisco.

Ger. bark Anna Bertha sailed from San Francisco for Burrard Inlet on the 4th.

Ship John A. Briggs, coal laden from Departure Bay, arrived at San Francisco on Thursday.

Br. ship Earl of Dalhouse, with coal from Nanaimo, arrived at San Francisco on Thursday.

Bark Cassandra Adams completed her cargo of 1,900 tons of Nanaimo coal on Friday and awaits a tug.

Collier Antonio, Capt. Crawford, sailed from Wellington on Friday with 2,550 tons of coal for San Francisco.

Ship William H. Macy has been chartered in San Francisco to load coal at Newcastle, N. S. W., for San Diego, at $5.75 per ton.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Couns. Grant and Higgins Address the Electors on Municipal Matters.

Mayor Fell Makes a Double-Barrelled Attack—The Speakers Accorded a Fair Hearing by a Very Large Audience—The Dry Subject of Water the Principal Topic.

There was a full house at the city hall last Saturday evening to listen to the remarks of the two candidates for the mayoralty chair, and the numerous aspirants for seats at the council board. There was a fair representation of the intelligent electorate of Victoria at eight o'clock, the hour set for opening the ball.

On motion of Coun. Pearse, seconded by Coun. Higgins, his worship Mayor Fell was voted to the chair.

After an invitation had been extended to the audience to fill the empty seats within the rail, his worship said that they had met to-night for the purpose discussing municipal questions, and it was the duty of all to take a lively interest in matters appertaining to the city's welfare. He trusted that a fair hearing would be accorded each speaker, and that some pertinent questions would be put to the candidates.

A ratepayer—But suppose they won't answer them?

His worship—Well if they don't you will know how to deal with them at the polls. Get the best men for the places. He could not take an active part himself. He would not detain them, but as this was Coun. Grant's meeting he would call on him first.

COUN. GRANT, after stating that if he spoke first he would request that he again be allowed a few minutes in which to reply. He trusted that a fair hearing would be accorded all, as he desired that fair play should be given to all. He had come to-night prepared with facts to place before them, and if he stated anything in error, he did so unintentionally, and was subject to correction. He thought to-night nothing but municipal matters should be discussed, and to these he would confine himself, with the exception of one instance. He had been reported as being more of a Vancouverite than a Victorian. Now, he was prepared to show that he had interests in Victoria eight times as great as those in Vancouver, and he was connected by family ties with those who had very great interests here. It was his home and very dear to him. With regard to the business at the council board, of which he had been a member for three years, he stated that the revenue had increased very much, principally by the readjustment of the assessment roll, and he himself had had his taxes doubled. He did not grumble at that, for he was willing to contribute his share to the general improvement of the city. The revenue received in 1886 was $132,000, while the revenue for last year would be something like $142,000, an increase in revenue, without an increase in taxation, of $10,000. Referring to drainage, he said if honored with the mayor's chair, he would endeavor to do his best in this particular. They should try and make the city attractive, and he thought during the present year it would be necessary to expend a fair amount on Beacon Hill, and in improving the drives along the sea. During the past few years considerable had been done in improving the streets, and it would be necessary again to expend a good deal. He thought owners of property in opening it up should be compelled to make streets passable for a grocer cart at least. He would refer to one thing outside of municipal matters, that of the withdrawal of the subsidy to the San Francisco steamers. He thought the council going out and the one coming in should each take this important question up. It would be a serious blow to Victoria if these steamers were to be discontinued. In the matter of expenditure he thought it but wise that the money should be spent among themselves, even though it cost a little more. Referring to the most important question before them—the water works—Coun. Grant said that there had been considerable difference of opinion in the council during the past year. He went over the various phases of the matter and said at last that he and Coun. Pearse had come to the conclusion that some prominent hydrostatic engineer should be called in to give an opinion. He read the report that had been brought in by Coun. Pearse and himself on the 24th Aug., recommending that an engineer be appointed for this purpose, but it was voted down. Coun. Barnard brought in later a report recommending that T. C. Keefer, C. M. G., be appointed for the purpose, and this carried, although it was similar to that brought in by Coun. Pearse and himself. He had mentioned Mr. Keefer and others who were competent to give the desired opinion. Mr. Keefer reported and favored what is now known as the Summerfield scheme. When it came up he objected to it being carried out in the manner proposed, without estimates of cost, etc. This was his only objection. With Coun. Pearse he had brought in a report, asking that Mr. Summerfield make an estimate of cost. It was a reasonable request and without estimates of cost no business man would go into large expenditure. Coun. Pearse went further than himself in the matter, but he was prepared, and had stated so at the council board, to support the scheme if an estimate of cost was furnished. But this was refused, and therefore he opposed the manner in which the work was being transacted. Chief Justice Begbie had sustained them out in their opinion. He challenged any man to say in what manner he had ever done anything that was not in the interests of the city. He was there to protect its interests and had done so, and had only followed the course that any reasonable business man would have taken. This was the difference of opinion between the council. With regard to Mr. Keefer's report, there were some parts of it from which he differed. He had picked up a card from Coun. Coughlan, which stated that the cost would be near $129,000, but he was not prepared to accept that as being entirely correct. He was in favor of bringing every necessary supply of water to Victoria. They might build the addition in three years, but he did not think anyone wanted to wait that long for it. He was in favor of the 16-inch main, and favored the borrowing of money for that purpose. He favored a high service reservoir and an auxiliary steam pump to help force the water. He had estimated that everything would cost $150,000. They (Couns. Pearse and Grant) were referred to Water Commissioner Summerfield for information, and after looking over the plans, they asked for an estimate, but this Mr Summerfield declined to give. He urged him as a friend to bring forward a fair, approximate estimate, and he would support his scheme, but this was also declined. Now, this was the whole difference—he was not, as had been reported, in favor of the Hendry scheme, or against the 16-inch main, his whole opposition had been through their refusing to bring forward an estimate. He was willing to carry out any scheme for improving the water supply of the city that the ratepayers demanded. Coun. Grant said time was flying, and he would not deal with matters that he had intended, but if they desired to ask him any questions he would try and answer. If they honored him by electing him, he would endeavor to serve their interests as far as his ability would allow him. He was schooled in legislative matters, and he thought he could transact the public business in the general interest. He retired amid applause.

COUN. HIGGINS.

on coming forward, was well received. He said that he would be indeed ungrateful if he did not return thanks to Coun. Grant for favoring him with the opportunity of addressing so intelligent a body of electors, such as were before him. His thanks were also due Mr. Grant for the courteous manner in which he had dealt with the various subjects. But the preceding speaker had unintentionally mis-stated the points which had divided the council. The $75,000 loan by-law, which had been passed in 1886, was the bone of contention in the council for some lengthy time, and had on several occasions made the famous "corkscrew" available for the mayor, a number of councillors, and caused their meetings to break up in disorder. He had contended that the $75,000 was available for any scheme for water extension the council might adopt, and when he found so distinguished an authority as Sir M. B. Begbie in his decision backing up his opinion and that of the majority of the council, he felt that their position had been fully endorsed. He read the following sentence from the chief justice's decision: "I incline to think on the other hand that the unexpended residue of the $75,000 might be legally applied in any works which the council may deem calculated to improve the water supply."

Coun. Grant—Read further.

Coun. Higgins then read another sentence, and said it did not refer to the former quotation. That decision supported the contention of a majority of the council in regard to the expenditure of the money. Mr. Bell was employed to make a report on the Hendry scheme, and at first approved of it, but he subsequently made another report recalling his former and stating that the construction of a lower reservoir would create a dry zone in the heart of the city. This was poorly received by some of the councillors and a majority of the press. Mr. Keefer in his report supported Mr. Bell's idea with regard to the reservoir system. In a report the water works committee, after Mr. Bell's further report had been received, still supported the Hendry scheme, although warned that it would not give a better supply, but a lesser one. In the report of July 20th last it was stated that a steam pump would be required. That in itself was enough to condemn the Hendry scheme, which it had always been previously contended would supply all the water necessary by gravitation. From Mr. Bulkely's report in 1872 or 1873 to the present day it had always been stated that a second main would be necessary when population increased. What folly it would be, then, to spend money on the reservoir scheme when in five years it would be necessary to build a new main? Coun. Higgins read from Mr. Pickering's letter in the *Times* a statement that it would be necessary to construct in five years a new main at a cost of $175,000, even if the reservoir scheme was in existence. When at Elk Lake with Mr. Keefer and party, he was challenged to distinguish the difference between Elk Lake and Beaver Lake, water and he did so every time. There was a wonderful difference between the two, Beaver Lake having that unpleasant vegetable taste, and Elk Lake being pure and sweet. Beaver Lake was little better than a swamp. He would read a few figures prepared by Commissioner Summerfield, the total estimate of the 16-inch main scheme:

16-inch steel main from the filter beds to Victoria....	$55,000.00	
30-inch steel main from the filter beds to Elk Lake...	15,000.00	
30,600 feet of cast iron street mains (on hand)..........	18,838.34	
20,220 feet of cast iron street mains (required)..........	15,000.00	
Laying complete 50,820 feet of pipes in the streets....	12,705.00	
Valves and special castings for the street mains....	6,000.00	
Repairs and changes to filter beds, dam, etc..........	7,000.00	$129,543.34
30,600 feet of cast iron street mains (paid for)..........	$18,838.34	
Balance unexpended of the $75,000 loan..............	46,920.85	
		65,759.19
Amount required..................		$ 63,784.15

But if the people would not assent to the expenditure of $60,000 this year, by not extending the main to Elk lake, and not carrying out the plan of distribution, a saving of $37,500 would be made, which would leave $26,684 to be provided for which could be obtained out of the water revenue in one year. By-and-by, with the water revenue, they would be enabled to almost pay the whole cost of the government of the city. He had been asked why they proposed to put in a "stove-pipe" main instead of a cast-iron. He had replied that steel pipe had been tried elsewhere and it had been found satisfactory. Coun. Higgins read the opinion of Mr. Schussler, engineer of the Spring Valley water works, San Francisco, where they were laying a great length of steel pipe. In the city of Portland they had constructed steel pipes and were now extending them. In France, and at Dundee, Scotland, they had also tested wrought iron and steel pipes with satisfaction. Mr. Schussler had given an opinion on the steel pipes to be laid for the Vancouver works, which he pronounced capable of fifty years service. They were now being manufactured at the Albion Iron Works. Mr. Thos. Keefer gave several opinions in favor of the steel pipes being constructed for Vancouver and and those to be used in Victoria. He could read many others, but he would not weary them. During the past year there had been a wide difference of opinion in the council, but he trusted they had differed honestly. Coun. Grant had referred to several matters of public weal, which he heartily endorsed, and in the course of time he hoped the city would be able to go ahead with the construction of the Pickering drainage scheme or one like it. It had unanimously been decided by the council of 1886 to borrow $500,000 for that scheme; but as soon as it was found that the scheme was unpopular, the dead Robert Lipsett and another councillor had been left to bear all the odium. Last year he did not solicit a single vote, and was elected by a narrow majority of seven. He thought more of seven than he did of his hundred and odd majority the year before, when he canvassed vigorously. If he was honored by election to the Mayor's chair he would endeavor, as chairman of the council board, to make the views of the majority to rule his decision, and not let his personal views block legislation or drive him down the corkscrew. The chief justice paid a high compliment to his worship when he stated that he had the power of veto. If that was the case, then the Mayor was a more powerful man and a bigger man than the President of the United States. However, he (Coun. Higgins) would never exercise the veto power, if elected. He would acquiesce in the decision of the majority of the council. He wanted to tell a short story about a frontiersman and his wife, who were attacked by a bear.

A Voice—We want no hanecdotes. (The audience became convulsed with laughter.)

Coun. Higgins—Well, the husband got astride a rafter and the bear tackled the wife, and the husband was so decidedly non-committal that he yelled out, "Go it, bear; go it wife; blowed if I care which whips." (Laughter.) He would not imitate the frontiersman and straddle the fence or rafter, and if it ever came to a tie vote—four to four—on a question between the Hendry scheme and a sixteen inch main, he would vote for the sixteen-inch main. (Applause.) But his friend Coun. Grant had stated that since Mr. Keefer had made his report he had not favored the Hendry scheme; and yet it was on record that Coun. Grant had called the Keefer report a ridiculous one.

Coun. Grant—That's not so.

Coun. Higgins—Well, your paper has so reported you and it is reasonable to suppose where a man owns a paper he will take care to have himself correctly reported even if he does not report anyone else correctly (laughter.) The speaker here read from the *Times* to show that Coun. Grant from his place in the council had called the Keefer report "childish" and "ridiculous" and he had to-night said that he favors it (applause.) After referring to the fortunate circumstance of Mr. Keefer's visit and the able report he furnished the council, Coun. Higgins said he considered that one of his best actions in the council was his opposition to the planless, ill-digested and altogether improper Hendry scheme, and thus saving the city from a reckless and useless expenditure. He would not further delay them, but in again asking them for their suffrages he thought he could do it with every chance of being successful. Victoria had been his home for nearly 30 years. He had no interest in a rival town and as his interests were all centered here he was prepared to discharge, if elected, his duties faithfully and well (cheers).

Mr. Bond—I have one question to ask. What disposition was to have been made of the water in the Hendry reservoirs that would not flow out—the stagnant water?

Coun. Higgins—Well, I am not an advocate of the Hendry scheme, and I don't know; but I shouldn't like to drink it, or see you drink it (laughter).

Coun. Grant, coming forward to reply, said that after the Keefer report condemning the Hendry scheme had come in he had not favored the latter. Coun. Higgins had stated many things about the scheme which were not exactly correct. He would now ask Coun. Higgins a square question. Did he (Coun. Grant) at any time advocate the reservoirs after the Hendry scheme had been condemned?

Coun. Higgins—Well, I think several councillors will bear me out in the statement that you said that the money could only be used for the Hendry scheme (hear, hear). But the chief justice and Messrs. Drake and Davie had stated that the money could be used for any water works scheme (applause).

Coun. Grant continued, that Coun. Higgins had accused him of calling the report of Mr. Keefer ridiculous. Now, the only thing he took exception to was the sentence which stated that the Summerfield scheme would furnish an ample supply of water to the highest house in the city, as far as the pressure went. Now, any school boy could tell them that. Coun. Grant made reference to the famous "corkscrew," accusing Coun. Higgins of being one of the earliest volunteers in using that convenient article. (Coun. Higgins—Never.) He also took exception to the chief justice's decision and the opinion of the lawyers, and thought they were mistaken. The sentence in the decision was an error of a copyist or printer. He believed the money could only be used for the one purpose, reservoir. He was in favor of the 16-inch main, but he knew that they would have to have new filter beds, for if they did not have them they would have impure water. He was in favor of taking the water from Elk Lake. He again thanked the audience for their kind attention, and said if they honored him with the mayor's seat, he would appreciate the honor; and if they did not, he would not grumble. He then retired amidst applause.

His Worship said he had listened to these questions over and over again, and was tired of them. He would like to give *his* views.

Cries of "Oh, don't."

His worship—What has been the result of all this discussion? It was all nonsense, Mr. Pickering had approved of the reservoir scheme, and he (Mr. Fell) believed it to be the correct one; they should have it for the protection from fire. But notwithstanding all the taffy that had been given to-night, he did not take it in (laughter); Coun. Higgins had termed him the worst mayor that ever sat in the chair (hear, hear), one of his satelites had told him he was the most ignorant mayor that had ever sat there (laughter). However, he had opposed their schemes and had defeated them. Coun. Higgins had endeavored to browbeat him into according with the wishes of the almighty six (laughter). His worship went over the ground so frequently traveled as to the relative merits of the various schemes. He had the authority of a prominent gentleman in the iron trade, who had condemned the steel pipe—it would not last five years; the chemicals in the soil would eat it up. Mr. Pickering had also stated that the main was not necessary at present and said that it would fit in afterwards to a more extended scheme. His worship dwelt on the merits of the water now furnished, and claimed that it was good and would do no damage if they would keep the whisky out of it (laughter.) His worship condemned Mr. Bell in his opinion and said he was not an honorable man in making the charge he had. He said that he had had a bad council and that Coun. Pearse was not used to such company. There was a ring formed in it after its first meeting. His worship referred to the appointment of a policeman made, as he claimed, in a peculiar manner. He closed by stating that money would not tempt him to again sit at such a board as that which had been before him during the past year. (Laughter.)

His Worship having relieved his mind of its burthen sat down. Calls were then made for candidates for councillors, but the lateness of the hour prevented their being heard.

A vote of thanks and cheers were given for Mayor Fell, and the meeting dispersed. Throughout the evening there was good order, and it was evident that the audience was about equally divided in its sentiment.

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Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1888.

INFORMATION WANTED.

There are two subjects upon which we would remind the *Times* that it has "funked" most abjectly during the past few days. The one is Mr. Shakespeare's reported [by the *Times*] utterances at the Caron banquet, and the other the financial condition of the Province. It has been so completely cornered in both instances as to be unable to produce replies, but is there not some side issue which it might rake up, as usual, to cover its defeat? We fear Mr. Carmichael has poor backing in the Opposition organ. It is poor on facts and "figgers."

THE LEADERSHIP.

We understand that Hon. John Robson will take the leadership of the House in the absence of the Attorney-General, the latter gentleman and his colleagues having urgently desired him to assume the position. The honorable gentleman's skill as a debater, and his intimate acquaintance with every question in the provincial calendar, will enable him to perform the onerous duties of leader with exceptional credit to himself and general satisfaction to the party. During the enforced absence of Premier Davie, the Honorable Provincial Secretary has attended to the various offices of the leader, and there could have been no happier selection made for the coming session than that he should lead the House.

DILKE'S CRITICISM.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for January Sir Charles Dilke continues his criticism of the British army. He examines the Canadian militia severely and condemns the false economy which he holds is practiced in this country. He admits that in the Riel revolt the troops satisfied one of the severest tests. The system, he says, is infinitely better in point of organization than that of the Mother Country, but the English vice of cutting down necessaries to please false economists is visible here, as at home. He says that, as in Great Britain, we pay for what is not efficient for war purposes, and then hope there will be no war. He is very doubtful whether any considerable proportion of the militia could be mobilized to resist an American attack. He is quite certain no use could be made of them in general service, principally because there are not arms enough. England in a serious war would want more than she has at home.

WORSE AND WORSE.

Ingratitude is said to be the basest of crimes, and the *Times* adds insult to its ingratitude. It acknowledges with a very bad grace and in a rigmarole sort of way its indebtedness to Mr. Higgins in settling two libel suits in which it was interested; and then proceeds to intimate that in both cases Mr. Higgins' conduct was inspired by selfish motives. What possible influence the relief of the *Times'* people from an unpleasant and dangerous predicament, which involved their liberty on the one hand and their purse on the other, could have had on a case of his own we are unable to perceive; but, admitting that his motives were selfish, what then? His good offices were accepted by the *Times*; he saved them from annihilation and inprisonment, and they have treated him with ingratitude ever since. The shabby conduct of the *Times* gives rise to a suspicion that but for the testimony of Messrs. Robson, Davie and Mills, it would be quite capable of denying that any services were rendered at all!

IMPROVING THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Our readers already know that the Supreme Court of Canada has given a decision adverse to the province in the precious metals suit between the two governments, and it is also known that the judges were divided, three against and two in favor of the provincial claim. In the minority was Judge Henry, whose decisions have never yet been reversed by the Privy Council. Under these circum. trains on the road. The electric signals are attached to the trains running between St. John and Halifax. There are to be sixteen cars lighted by electricity, the Julian system of storage or accumulators being used. The batteries and the necessary plant are to be attached to the cars, under the floors. The appliances will weigh somewhere in the vicinity of from ten to fifteen hundred pounds. But perhaps the most important step taken by the department, in the way of improvements in their rolling stock, is the application of air brakes on freight cars. The main object of this change is to lessen the number of accidents with which brakemen frequently meet while handling the brakes. As in the other cases, the department will adopt the system generally if the experiments prove satisfactory. The cost will not be great owing to the fact that all the freight engines on the road have been equipped with the Westinghouse air brakes.

MINERALS IN THE RAILWAY BELT.

Our readers already know that the Supreme Court of Canada has given a decision adverse to the province in the precious metal suit between the two governments, and it is also known that the judges were divided, three against and two in favor of the provincial claim. In the minority was Judge Henry, whose decisions have never yet been reversed by the Privy Council. Under these circumstances it would be naturally expected that an appeal would be taken in this case to the Privy Council. This, we understand, has been determined upon by the Provincial Executive, and we feel well assured that this decision will meet with general approval. We are aware that there are those who consider the point not worth contending for—that inasmuch as neither government can make any money, derive any direct revenue from the administration of the mineral lands in the railway belt, it is foolish to spend money in contending, about it? We have intimated that, in the hands of the Dominion government, the development of these mines might be hindered, if not absolutely prevented by the imposition of onerous conditions. As a matter of fact, we know that the simple circumstance of the Dominion asserting sovereignty over these lands is now operating against their development It is no secret that capitalists, especially American capitalists, openly declare that they will not invest their money in mining enterprises under Dominion regulations. It may to some extent be prejudice, but it is a fact all the same. But there is another ground of objection to Dominion administration. The railway belt is exceedingly crooked—so much so as to render it difficult, if not practically impossible, to define the boundaries, so as to be intelligible for general purposes; and one can readily anticipate the uncertainty which would ever haunt the prospector, and, indeed, the miner, as to which side of the boundary he might be on, and the thousand and one complications and perplexing issues certain to arise out of the attempt of the federal government to administer the minerals in an extremely crooked and undefined and undefinable strip of land running through the heart of the province. It is clearly in the interest of the province that development should not be trammeled by any such conditions. It is in the interest of both the province and the Dominion. It is worth while, therefore, for the province to exhaust every reasonable means to avert such conditions. One would imagine the federal authorities would see that it is not in their interest to contend for that which promises neither profit nor glory—can only bring vexation and expense. But there is still another ground of objection to federal administration. Roads, some of them very expensive, must be made to these mines. A case in point: At the present moment the provincial government are being importuned to construct a road connecting Illecilliwaet mines with the railway—a work which will probably not cost less than ten thousand dollars. But if the land and the minerals belong to and are administered by the federal government, can the duty of constructing roads through federal lands to federal mines be fairly said to fall upon the provincial government? One would think not; and yet, as a matter of fact, the provincial government have already expended many thousands of dollars in making roads solely for mining purposes, and hundreds of thousands must yet be similarly spent before anything like extensive and general mineral development can take place in the mountain region under consideration. Now, who shall make these roads? It naturally occurs to one to conclude that the duty of making these roads must go with the precious metals calling for them. It is to be hoped that the Federal government will be disposed to take an equitable view of the whole question, and not push their contention any further. If there were any money in it, one could understand the tenacity with which the Federal Government pursue the subject. But, as has been shown, there is no possible profit in it for them; and if the duty of road making goes with the minerals, the Federal Government would unquestionably be largely out of pocket, while, as above said, the province would be out and injured, too, by the development of its mineral wealth within the railway belt being paralyzed. Under all the circumstances, the Provincial Government do well to appeal the case; but the Federal Government would be doing better if they rendered an appeal unnecessary by abandoning their contention.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Out of 7,188 names on the lists, Ottawa has 880 lady voters this year.

The thesis of Dr. Brodeur, of Montreal, on "The intervention of surgery in the treatment of diseases of the kidney," has been crowned by the Institut de France.

Montreal will shortly gain possession of Logan's farm from the Dominion government and convert it into a splendid park, expending nearly $100,000 on its embellishment.

Cardinal Taschereau and the prelates of Quebec province and Ottawa having sent an address congratulating the Pope on his jubilee, His Holiness replied granting the apostolic benediction and complimenting them on the work of the church in Canada.

Mr. Charles E. Knapp, of Dorchester, N. B., a barrister of thirty years' standing and registrar of probates for the county of Westmoreland, has written a letter to the St. John *Globe* in advocacy of the annexation of Canada to the United States. Mr. Knapp has always been an annexationist and a Grit and his voluminous writings on his pet themes were long the dread of Maritime province newspaper men.

Rev. Lyman Abbott has been selected as pastor of Plymouth church at the same salary as was paid Mr. Beecher. No definite term of service has been fixed, and it is probable that Mr. Abbott will remain permanently as Mr. Beecher's successor. He has filled the pulpit most of the time since Mr. Beecher's death, and the church has shown unexpected strength under his administration. He will also retain his editorial connection with the *Christian Union*.

Everybody is talking about the brilliant star visible in the East, popularly called the "Star of Bethlehem," which some people believe appears once in three hundred years. Sir Robert Ball, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, says he has been deluged with correspondence on the subject. The Star of Bethlehem is nothing but our friend Venus, which appears as a morning or evening star once in a year and seven months. It follows, therefore, that this star must sometimes be seen in that capacity at Christmas.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's earnings and expenses for November, 1887, were: Gross earnings, $1,280,236; working expenses, $775,138; net profits, $511,098. In November, 1886, there was a net profit of $448,236, and for the eleven months ending November 30th, 1887, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, $10,454,671; working expenses, $7,314,261; net profits, $3,140,-410. For the eleven months ending November 30th, 1886, there was a net profit of $3,423,241. The above does not include earnings or expenses on the South-eastern Railway.

On account of the disgraceful drunkenness and debauchery at Toronto, on Monday the 26th ult., temperance men are agitating to have the saloons closed on Christmas and New Year's day. Later stories of scenes on that day show that the state of things was even worse than at first reported. One saloon, that had to close at 7 o'clock in the evening on account of fighting inside, had twenty-three men laying drunk on the floor when the doors were closed. More than one hundred cases were in the police court as a result of Monday's fun. Several serious fights took place, and in one saloon a man was stabbed. And this is "moral" Toronto!

Sir Bryan Robinson, who died at Ealing recently, was forty years ago a well-known figure in the public life of Newfoundland, and practised for many years in the latter country. Eleven years afterwards he was created a Queen's Counsel, and sat in the Newfoundland Parliament for several years, being twice sent as a delegate to England on important colonial affairs. From 1850 to 1877 he held a judgeship in the supreme court of Newfoundland, and on his retirement in the latter year received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Her Majesty as a recognition of his long and faithful judicial service.

The news comes that Maxwell, the the condemned murderer, has turned his thoughts towards the next world, and is now preparing a full confession of his crime and the extraordinary circumstances of his apprehension and trial. He has made his first Communion and become a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The man killed his friend and fled across the great South Seas, thinking that because both murderer and victim were strangers in America he could easily escape. The Supreme Court of the United States, after its recent decisions, cannot be expected to interpose, and Maxwell must hang. It is well, after a man has exhausted all his possibilities of villainy, after there remains for him on earth only the recrimination of all his fellows, that he should still be able to turn towards an indulgent and ever merciful Creator. To the laugh of the cynic and the dictum of the materialist there may always be opposed the testimony of the hangman, that after men have forfeited the pity of humanity they turn nearly always to God.

Prof. Ed. S. Joynes, of South Carolina college, Columbia, S. C., was chosen to preside at the session of the Modern Language association recently held in Philadelphia. The proceedings began with an address by Dr. Swift, of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he made some interesting remarks on the necessity of men of finished education being also men of the world. Worldly knowledge and tact were essentials of success in every path of human endeavor. Prof. Charles F. Kroch, of Hoboken, N. J., read the first paper of the meeting on "The methods of teaching modern languages." Prof. Kroch's subject was very interesting. Prof. E. S. Sheldon, of Harvard, one of the most fluent and accomplished linguists of the country and also quite an accomplished athlete, read an interesting paper on "Some specimens of a Canadian-French dialect spoken in Maine." Prof. Sheldon's paper concluded the morning session, and was entertaining to those who have made researches among varieties of Gallican speech. The convention held its final session in the afternoon, when the following papers were read: "A study of Lord Macaulay's English," by President Henry E. Shepherd, College of Charleston; "American literature in the class room," by Prof. Albert H. Smyth, of Philadelphia; "The English curriculum in the university," by Dr. James W. Bright, of John Hopkins' university, Maryland; "The earliest works on Italian works and lexicography, published in England," by Prof. Marshall Elliott, of John Hopkins' university.

A Prince Edward Islander, who was intimately acquainted with Mr. Owen Connolly, whose sudden death while making out an order for a charitable donation to a poor widow was recorded yesterday, speaks of him as a man of such extraordinary talent that in a wider field and with better opportunities would have made him one of the world's famous men. Mr. Connolly landed in Prince Edward Island when a young man as an emigrant, absolutely illiterate and almost absolutely penniless. Throughout his life he had none of the opportunities of acquiring wealth by virtue of increase or the value of lands or of public franchises controlled by him, for land values have remained steady on the island and the only railway is operated by the Dominion government. But the poor Irish lad developed a perfect genius for business. Starting in trade as a storekeeper in a small way, he had at the time of his death, stores all over the island, carrying on a trade larger probably than that of any other man in the province. He never fully overcome his unfortunate lack of education, though he taught himself to read and write fairly well. Yet he seemed to acquire knowledge of business movements so fully that his speculations in farm produce were made with almost uniform success. The Island Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death, got into difficulties in other hands, but from the time he took hold of it the business steadily improved. He always regretted his lack of education, and showed his practical belief in its benefit by leaving all his wealth, save a few bequests—or about three-quarters of a million dollars—to provide for the education of Roman Catholic children in the province. Mr. Connolly was a religious and charitable man, and his sudden demise has caused wide-spread grief.

It is understood on good authority that the Nova Scotia Sugar Refining company realized a profit of between $300,000 and $400,000 in the past year's operations. Sales were in the vicinity of $2,000,000 and early and judicious purchases of the raw article, all of which were bought before the heavy advance, together with the rise in the price of refined sugar which reaped the full benefit, enable them to close the year with a magnificent result. A half-yearly dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of $150,000 is about to be declared. The year 1887 has been one of the most prosperous in Nova Scotia in 15 years. There has been progress and prosperity in every branch of business and line of industry. There were only 121 failures, with $700,000 liabilities in the whole province. Banks made money. Fishermen got high prices for fish. The output of coal has been the largest in its history. There has been improvement in lumber and shipping, and farmers have gathered an abundant harvest.

Toronto Globe: An account of the difficulty with the Metlakahtlan Indians and the Church Missionary Society, entirely different from that which we formerly published, has been given by Dr. Powell, Superintendent of Indian affairs, B.C. Mr. Duncan, the Missionary, is represented as having of late gone largely into trading speculations on his own account. He was never ordained, and when the whole district was erected into a bishoprick he entirely refused obedience to the society whose paid agent he had been for many years, while he raised all of manner opposition to the clerical superior set over him, as well as to the local government of the province. Dr. Powell claims that a very considerable number of the Indians remain, and that all might have done so if they and their leader, Mr. Duncan, had only been anything like reasonable. This all may be. Still it is curious that a man who, for a quarter of a century, had acted the part of a devoted, self-sacrificing missionary, and had enjoyed the confidence of the Indians, the Missionary Society and the local government, should all at once have turned out such a selfish and questionable character.

Beginning his eighty-third year, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps can look around and see but few men of anything like equal eminence who are as old as he. The German Emperor is ninety; Dr. Dollinger is eighty-eight; Moltke and Bancroft, the historians, are each eighty-seven; Kossuth is eighty-five, and Professor Owen is eighty-three; but it is not easy to extend the list. Yet it is astonishing to note the large number of living great men who have passed the ordinary limit of human life. Of sovereigns, the Pope is seventy-seven, and King William of the Netherlands, is well on his seventy-first year. Of statesmen, Mr. Gladstone is seventy-nine; Mr. Bright is seventy-six; Prince Bismarck is seventy-two; M. Jules Grevy is seventy-four; M. Leon Say and M. Leroyer are each seventy-one; Lord Selborne is seventy-five; and Lord Granville is seventy-two. Of Generals, McMahon is seventy-nine; LeBœuf is seventy-eight; and Bazaine and Cialdini are each seventy-six. Of poets, Lord Tennyson is seventy-eight; Mr. Browning is seventy-five, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is seventy-eight. Of musicians, M. Verdi is seventy-three. Of engineers, Lord Armstrong is seventy-seven, and Sir John Hawkshaw is seventy-six. Of painters, Meissonier is seventy-two; and finally, of showman, Barnum is seventy-seven. Perhaps, however, M. Chevreul, who is fairly started upon his one hundred and second year, ought not to be omitted.

S.F. *News Letter*: An important question has arisen in connection with the transportation *in bond* of dutiable articles over the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is made to assume the character of protection to home railroads. If all articles that once left the country over the Canadian line were to be made to pay duty upon crossing the border again at Detroit or elsewhere, there would, of course, be an end to competition by the Canadian road for through freight. The argument in favor of withdrawing the bonded privilege is that railroad transportation should be treated as that by water is. Our laws have always excluded foreign ships from our coasting trade, which can only be carried in American bottoms. It is argued that the rule should equally apply to the inland carrying trade. If we think it wise policy to exclude foreigners from the one, why should it not be equally wise to exclude them from the other? As we protect shipowners, why should we not protect railroad stockholders? There is, no doubt, a good deal of force in the argument upon the equities of the case, but, for all that, the cases are very dissimilar. We protect our ships because they can be built and manned cheaper by foreigners. It will hardly be urged that Canadian railroads can be constructed and operated cheaper than those of the United States. Moreover, there is a treaty obligation in regard to this matter, and under that treaty large interests have been built up in this country, which it would be very costly to destroy. Several American railroads between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard run partly through the Canadian territory, and of course it would be ruin to them to abrogate the treaty stipulations in regard to goods in bond whilst in transit. We should lose a hundredfold more than we should gain by such abrogation. We observe, by the way, that the *Chronicle* is busy abusing Cleveland's administration, on the supposition that it is responsible for this alleged "blow at home interests." This is partizanship run mad with a vengeance.

August Lantherback, tobacco merchant, brother of Edward Lantherback, a prominent lawyer, was hurled from his horse in Central Park, New York, and died shortly afterward.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Explains His Objections to Commercial Union.

His Views on Free Trade—Imperial Federation and Discrimination Against England—Commercial Union Not Demanded by the United States—Proposed Visit to Toronto.

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain sat in the billiard room of Rideau Hall this evening and complacently and patiently hearkened to the questionings of eight reporters. Mr. Chamberlain had intimated through the day that he would give audience to any gentlemen of the press who desired to see him at six. Eight took advantage of the opportunity, and for fully an hour he met the rain of querries which the octette of journalists had come prepared to hurl at him. The great English Radical proved himself quite equal to the occasion and met the cross-firing with rare skill, readiness and imperturbability. He impressed your correspondent as a man of marvellous shrewdness and faith in the judgment of matters. It will be seen, in the interview that follows, that he evaded or absolutely refused to meet a few of the questions put, but it was quite evident that the reason for such refusal was not that he had not made up his mind upon them. His skilful fencing and promptitude in meeting questions from all quarters drew forth the admiration of the newspaper men. Mr. Chamberlain is about medium height, with clean shaven, well cut intellectual face, his nose jutting out prominently from the face, although having no curved lines in its composition. He speaks quietly, fluently, unhesitatingly and with a choice turning of his sentences. After some preliminary questions the conversation turned on

THE COMMERCIAL UNION AGITATION.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had already expressed himself on the question, and he had had no reason to change his views. How was an arrangement of the kind to be settled with the United States? Was it possible that Canada would give up all control of her tariff and allow it to be fixed at Washington? If that were the meaning of it Canada would be giving up her independence, as the characteristic of independence was the right to tax ourselves. If Canada gave up that she ceased to be an independent country. A correspondent suggested that the tariff might be adjusted by a commission consisting of representatives of both countries, whereupon Mr. Chamberlain promptly replied: "As the American people are sixty millions to your five, the commission would be as sixty to five, and in what position would your representatives be?" Mr. Chamberlain having expressed his opinion that the mass of Englishmen were still true to free trade principles, the *Mail* correspondent then put the direct question, "Holding the view you do, that the weight of argument is in favor of free trade in England, would not the same arguments apply in Canada?" Mr. Chamberlain fenced this direct question by saying, "I don't think I should express my opinion about any other country. You are better able to judge that for yourselves. I have my views, of course, but I do not wish to obtrude them." To another question from your correspondent, whether he did not recognize the advantage to Canada and the States to sell in each other's markets freely, Mr. Chamberlain returned a similar answer. Another correspondent, at a later stage, repeated this last question, and got for his answer merely, "I prefer to say that free trade on the part of Canada would be beneficial to all the world." There was a temporary switch off the Commercial Union matter, when the question was propounded: "Is it not a fact that a motion in favor of fair trade was recently defeated in the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce by a very small majority?" To this the distinguished visitor replied. "I really do not know that the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce is a very important body. Our Chambers of Commerce in many cases are not representatives. Birmingham is a town which returns seven members to Parliament who are all free traders, and that is what the Government would look to as indicative of the people's will."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SEES DIFFICULTIES.

Hanking back to Commercial Union, he said he thought Canada would find a great deal of difficulty in carrying out the scheme. Supposing Canada's duties were lower than those of the States the effect of our lower tariff would either be to lower the American tariff or goods would reach the country with the higher tariff through that which had the low tariff. If Canada's tariff were arranged for her at Washington she surrendered the right to tax her subjects. Supposing a great reduction of taxation took place after Commercial Union had come into force then by a stroke of the pen, as it were, our duties would be reduced and Canada would have to resort to increased direct taxation. Endless trouble would be entailed upon the Minister of Finance and he would not be able to make his budget speech until after Congress has had its say on the tariff.

Being asked whether Commercial Union would lead to the absorption of Canada by the States, Mr. Chamberlain replied, "I am not aware of any case of one nation undertaking to levy duties for another nation without

PRACTICAL ANNEXATION

or absorption." He was not aware, however, that the Americans were asking for Commercial Union. A correspondent reminded Mr. Chamberlain that two leading advocates of the scheme were Americans. To this he replied, "The proposition, as I understand it, comes from Mr. Wiman, but he may be like the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. The American Congress, in my opinion, have no more idea of passing Mr. Butterworth's bill than of flying. You have to take three rather important steps before you could carry this matter through. First of all, you must have your plan and let other people know what it is; second, you must prove that a majority of the people of the United States want it." Mr. Chamberlain was then asked to repeat his statement with respect to the prospects of Mr. Butterworth's bill; and to this he replied, "I do not think there is the slightest possibility of its passing Congress. I have not met one single American in the States who thought Commercial Union possible except as a step to annexation."

FAIR TRADE.

Relative to the adoption at Oxford of a resolution in favor of fair trade by the National Association of Conservatives, he said it was an extremely foolish resolution, and not likely to have any practical effect when it came to be thought out. He did not believe the workingmen of England would care to revert to the small loaf. Any proposal for a return to protection involved a duty on food, which meant an enhancement of the prices of consumption, and he did not think the people of England could be induced to return to that. He did not think the fair trade movement was as yet sufficiently serious to justify any direct answer to it.

When asked how the English people would like discrimination by Canada in favor of the States, he replied:—"How would the Canadian people view any proposal on the part of England to discriminate against her? Human nature is the same on both sides of the water. A discrimination against England on the part of Canada would be like a child treating its mother worse than a stranger. He hardly thought it reasonable for Canada to ask permission from the Mother Country to negotiate her own commercial treaties and yet expect Great Britain to enforce those treaties. If, however, Canada wanted her independence he did not believe that England would fight to retain her as a colony.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Asked if he considered Imperial Federation practicable, he said he had seen no plan suggested yet. Before bidding his visitors adieu, Mr. Chamberlain expressed his belief that he would not be through his work as commissioner in time to attend the opening of the British Parliament. He desires to take a trip across the continent on the C. P. R., and will, if he can, make the journey fit in with his other engagements after the fisheries negotiations are concluded. Messrs. Bergne and Maycock, officials of the commission, were present during the interview. In answer to a chaffing allusion to the Canadian climate, Mr. Chamberlain said his experience of it was so far pleasant. He liked the clear, bracing cold air. He laughingly avowed he would not have time to write a book about either the States or Canada, as is the custom of many of his tourist fellow-countrymen.

DUBLIN'S LATEST SENSATION.

Extraordinary Career of the Man whom Captain Dunne Shot At.

The shooting affair in Dublin, of which you have received some particulars, is attracting a good deal of attention here because of the high social position of some of the people engaged in it. The Rev. Henry Whyte Melville, who betrayed Capt. Dunne's daughter, and yesterday narrowly escaped death at the hands of the infuriated father, has no blue blood in his veins. He formerly rejoiced in the unromantic patronymic of Higginson, and worked as a journalist for some time in Dublin, and also, it is said, in America. Later he entered the service of the Irish customs, married and started raising a family. Mrs. Whyte Melville was the daughter of Lord Bateman, granddaughter by marriage with the fifth Duke of Leeds, and cousin of no less a person than Lord Salisbury. Her daughter by her late husband is married to Viscount Massereene, a peer of the realm. How Higginson became acquainted with a lady so immeasurably above him in the social scale is at present somewhat of a mystery; but Mrs. Melville was elderly, vain, romantic in her ideas, and enormously rich—just the sort of a woman to fall a prey to any handsome, unscrupulous and fairly young adventurer.

Higginson filled these conditions to the latter, and as an excuse for the old widow it must be put on record that since he mysteriously disappeared from Dublin he had acquired the additional attraction of a clerkship in holy orders. In other words, he had become an Episcopal clergyman, having been ordained in South Africa after a short and exciting career, during which he was more familiar with taverns and gambling hells than with churches. Mrs. Melville became enamored of Higginson who, she supposed, was a single man. As a matter of fact he had a wife living, and had deserted her and her children after a vain and infamous attempt to obtain a divorce. Higginson had no difficulty in ascertaining the social standing and pecuniary position of the love-lorn old widow. She had not long before inherited something like £500,000 under the will of the late Duke of Leeds. He responded to her advances with simulated ardor, and attended her publicly and in private like a lap dog. The Viscountess Massereene heard of her mother's infatuation and passionately protested. In vain she invoked the memory of her idolized dead father. In vain the family influence from Lord Salisbury downward was brought to bear to break off the threatened *mesalliance*. The strangely assorted couple were married, Higginson taking the name of Whyte in order to evade certain awkward clauses in the Duke of Leeds' will.

A few days afterwards Viscountess Massereene vented her grief and indignation in the form of a memoriam notice published in the obituary columns of all newspapers, in which, after reciting in most pathetic terms the virtues of her late father, she concluded with the significant words, "He was the last of his race." But Higginson is not a sensitive man, and he found ample consolation, if he needed any, in the widow's £40,000 a year and her lovely banker's balance, of which he quickly proceeded to make the freest use, although Mrs. Melville had on the wedding day settled £125,000 on him.

Higginson, tired of his wife's mature charms, and turned his baneful eyes on Miss Dunne, a pretty woman of twenty-four, who lived with his wife as half friend, half companion. She was of good birth, and her wonderful accomplishments included a fluent knowledge of French, German and Italian. Her father, Capt. Dunne, had been in reduced circumstances, hence her dependent position. Dunne is related to the best families in Ireland, and the position of governor of one of her majesty's prisons, it must be remembered, is in this country considered a dignified one. Poor Ghazi Power, the gallant young journalist who was Gordon's trusted comrade during the long siege of Khartoum, and who, with Col. Stewart, perished in a vain effort to break through the Mahdi's grim cordon and join hands with Wolseley's advancing columns, was the dearly loved nephew of Dunne. Notwithstanding his family connections, Dunne was a good nationalist, and enjoyed the friendship of Isaac Butt, the father of Home Rule.

Higginson found favor in Miss Dunne's eyes, and he soon acquired extraordinary influence over her, rumor says partly by mesmerism, of the result of which the cable has already advised you. Miss Dunne arrived in Dublin last night with the avowed intention of seeing her unfortunate father through the trouble. She was in terrible distress, but firm in her resolve to remain. This morning, however, her paramour gained access to her and ordered her to return to London. She wept and implored, and even went on her knees to the scoundrel, but he was obdurate, and finally succeeded in so bending her to his will that she obeyed his every word and gesture, and she is now on her way to the British metropolis.

It is comforting to learn that Mrs. Whyte Melville now sees Higginson in his true colors as a heartless, ungrateful, unscrupulous villain, and will do all in her power to help Capt. Dunne. It is additionally gratifying to know that Higginson has made himself liable to prosecution for bigamy, and that he will soon be enjoying the pleasure of penal servitude, unless Lord Salisbury should try to hush matters up in order to prevent a public recital in the witness box of his cousin's shame and folly.—London Cor. New York *Sun*.

A BIG STRIKE.

The French Printers of Quebec Strike—Nine Hours Per Day and an Increase of Wages Demanded.

Quebec, Jan. 6.—All the French printers in the city are on strike for nine hours per day and an increase of wages. They are backed up by the Knights of Labor. The English papers are all paying the wages demanded, and having adopted the nine hour system are not much affected by the strike. Some of the French papers have temporarily suspended publication and others will print half sheets only.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Quarterly Meeting Friday Afternoon—Important Business Transacted.

The quarterly meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade was held in their rooms in the Bank of B. C. building Friday afternoon January 6th. A large number of members were present, Robt. Ward, Esq., being in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary Monteith and adopted.

A letter was read from Collector Hamley, which stated that nothing further was required from the China steamers other than that either captain or purser should proceed to the custom house and clear the vessel. No delay was inflicted and none would be if freight was landed for Victoria consignees, which was not now done.

Conversation developed the fact that the collector had personally stated to several members of the board that every facility would be afforded the steamers, and that they would be cleared up to 9 o'clock at night. The opinion was also expressed that the hitch was simply owing to the unfortunate manner in which Capt. Webber transacted his business. Whether that individual purposely persisted in the line of conduct followed for the purpose of creating a disturbance was also questioned and it was thought that probably he did, with the object of securing some kind of an excuse for ordering the steamers to give Victoria the go-by.

After consideration it was decided that a deputation should wait upon Mr. Hamley and secure more definite information, with regard to the customs requirements. This secured, the council of the board were instructed to communicate it to Capt. Webber, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Frazar.

SMUGGLING BY INDIANS.

Mr. Strouss stated that the smuggling by Indians was a very serious detriment to business here, and although the matter had been placed before the Government, the latter had not yet taken any steps to remedy the evil.

The President said that the members of parliament for the city had urged the matter on the Government.

Mr. Baker said that he had repeatedly urged the customs department to place a number of preventive officers along the coast, as was the case in the east. It could be done at a small cost.

After further discussion, a resolution was carried, a copy of which was ordered to be forwarded to the Ottawa authorities. This recommended that revenue officers be stationed along the coast, as suggested by Mr. Baker, M. P., during that season of the year in which the smuggling was carried on.

The secretary was instructed to communicate the board's action to other boards of trade in the province.

SHUSWAP AND OKANAGON RAILWAY.

President Ward brought before the board the question of the Shuswap and Okanagon Railway, and thought that they should aid the efforts of the promoters of the scheme by a memorial to the Dominion government.

Mr. M. Lumby referred to the agricultural section that would be opened, and the fact that some thousands of tons of wheat and flour could not be moved from Enderby to the C. P. R. in consequence of lack of communication by road. The Rock Creek mines, now almost altogether tributary to the American side, would also become a market to British Columbia merchants.

A motion was passed urging the granting of a bonus to the Okanagan and Shuswap Railway by the Dominion government.

Mr. E. C. Baker stated for the information of the board that upon this question the contingent of six members from British Columbia were a unit, and it was urged upon the minister of railways with every possible energy, but no other promise could be extracted than the one that next year something would be done. However, they could rest assured that no greater sum per mile would be secured than $3,200, as that was the utmost limit to which the Dominion government would go into the matter of aiding railways. He and his colleagues would again do their best for the railway at the coming session.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. R. P. Rithet stated to the board that the Dominion government had withdrawn the subsidy from the P. C. S. S. Co. for a mail service between this city and San Francisco. He would ask Mr. Baker if he knew of the matter.

Mr. Baker said it was as much a surprise to him as to other members present. He had been urged by Postmaster-General Carling, and later by Postmaster-General McLellan, to surrender the subsidy for this service. He had always replied that he would not consent to one item in the terms of union being surrendered and the present action was totally a surprise to him.

Mr. Rithet said that though there was no reason to suppose that it would be done, yet if this subsidy was withdrawn there would be nothing to prevent the P. C. S. S. Co. from giving them the go-by, and while this agitation was going on about the China steamers giving us the go-by, they should take care that other channels of trade were not interfered with or removed. It was of the greatest importance to Victoria that this San Francisco service should be continued regularly.

Mr. Baker referred to the many plausible reasons that had been put forward in the endeavor to secure the resigning of this mail subsidy. However, as he had before stated, he would always stoutly protest against the withdrawal of any single jot or tittle from the terms of union. He could see in this action the influence of the C. P. R. again exerted.

On motion, Mr. Baker, M. P., was requested to take the matter in hand and telegraph the Ottawa authorities and learn the reason why the subsidy had been withdrawn, and to protest against the action.

Mr. Baker said he would gladly take the matter in hand and push it for all it was worth.

The board then adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large audience was present at the city hall on Friday evening in pursuance of notice that resolutions would be passed to the end that the Royal Labor Commission must be induced to extend its labors to British Columbia.

Mayor Fell took the chair, and Mr. Tuckfield acted as secretary.

His worship stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss the labor question, but it more especially related to the Commission which is now investigating the matter in the east. He trusted that the Commission would be persuaded to come here. He then entered into political subjects, and after having expatiated at length upon these, he directed Mr. Tuckfield to read letters of regret at not being able to attend the meeting from Couns. D. W. Higgins and John Grant.

Mr. West was then called on to move the following resolution, and in doing so made an able and forcible speech on the question at issue. He was dissapointed that Couns. Higgins and Grant had not accepted the invitation.

RESOLUTION.

The Government at Ottawa having appointed a "Royal Labor Commission" for the purpose of making enquiries into all subjects connected with labor and its relations to capital, and also with power to hold meetings from time to time (as may be announced) at various centres of industry, and said Commission having made known its willingness to hear any evidence that may be offered bearing thereon, such as: The hours devoted to labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, the methods of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees, and generally any means that may be advocated for promoting the material, social, moral and intellectual prosperity of the working classes. Also to take evidence on any other subject that may be deemed to come within the scope of the enquiry. Also that special enquiry be made into the condition of persons employed in the agricultural, mining, lumbering and fishing industries. Further, it having been ascertained that the labor organizations of Manitoba have asked the Government at Ottawa to order the Commission to the Northwest to hear the grievances, if any, of working classes there, after they have got through with Ontario. And although it is understood that the Government intends to form a "Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics" at Ottawa yet the laboring classes, through their organizations in this city and the public generally, deem it an absolute necessity to have the labor market of this province looked into, as well as sworn evidence through the Commission, of the condition, prospects and resources of the mining, lumbering, fishing and other interests of this province clearly made known, therefore

Be it resolved, that this meeting, called in the interests of labor and capital, in public meeting assembled, at Victoria, B. C., is of the opinion that the "Royal Labor Commission" should extend its enquiries to this province and we hereby petition the government at Ottawa to authorize the Commissioners to visit the province for said purpose, and that the secretary of this meeting shall send a copy of this resolution to the government at Ottawa, and also to Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., to secure its attainment at the federal capital; also, that he shall forward copies of this resolution to the labor organizations at Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver for similar action on their part.

At the conclusion of Mr. West's address, His Worship said that there were some expenses attached to the meeting and asked if any gentleman would volunteer to pass his hat around.

Mr. McClimont opposed this movement, but said he was willing to pay his share of the expenses. The gentleman then seconded the resolution and spoke on the subject of labor. He did not, however, confine himself to the question, but, unlike the previous speaker, drifted into politics. He did not attach much importance to the commission, but since it had been appointed he was in favor of having it visit this province.

Mr. Humphreys was called for and in forcible language assailed the government policy. His remarks elicited applause, but as he said little or nothing on the question before the meeting they are not reproduced.

Mr. W. A. Robertson followed in the same strain, abusing the members of the government, the supporters of which he styled dishonest men. He failed to touch the question before the meeting.

His Worship then put the resolution which was carried unanimously, and he then abandoned himself to politics, of which his auditors soon grew weary.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary the meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

LONGSHOREMEN'S GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor:—We, the longshoremen resident in Port Townsend, venture to intrude upon the space of your valuable paper, some of us being formerly of Victoria. Enclosed you will find the signatures of those engaged in this work in Port Townsend. You also will doubtless remember that some years ago the work of loading and discharging the cargo of the P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamers in British Columbia and Puget Sound ports was performed by Victoria longshoremen. The bringing of men from British Columbia to Puget Sound ports was, to say the least, thought unfair on the American side. A crusade was started in Seattle against it by the merchants and business men of that city and finally the practice was stopped. Soon after that the Longshoremen's union of Seattle was organized and these men were the first individuals who adopted the same custom in Seattle and who monopolized the longshore work at every port on the Sound, for which reason some time before they had so cried down the longshoremen of Victoria and whom they so denounced for going from port to port and keeping men out of work. With the opening of your national highway, the C. P. R., the P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamers were under contract with that company for carrying freight for eastern points, Port Moody being at that time the seaboard point at which all freight was loaded and discharged by the P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamers. As soon as the railroad was completed into Vancouver the China steamers began plying between that city and Yokohama. Crowds of men began to arrive at the "terminal city," multitudes of men could be had in Vancouver, but still the Pacific Coast Steamship Company continue to carry Seattle men to that port, when plenty of men can be had there. Now, Mr. Editor, there are some fifteen or twenty of us here in Port Townsend. When the steamer arrives here from San Francisco there are usually from three to six hours at this time of the year, and in summer time from six to twelve hours, work on them. But now we seldom get any more than three hours. This is on Monday evening. After discharging here the steamer proceeds on to Seattle, where the Union men discharge her, and then they go on to Tacoma on her. When the vessel leaves Tacoma she comes back to Seattle to coal. Then they proceed to Vancouver with her, although they were the very men who some years ago so loudly condemned the Victoria men for working on the American side. Now, sir, when they leave Vancouver the steamers have to call at Port Townsend to enter and clear, being the port of entry. Therefore during the week either the Ancon or Idaho may land a cargo of oil from Alaska for San Francisco on the dock here; then, generally, they proceed to Irondale to load pig iron; having these Seattle men on board, the cargo is loaded by them before the steamer goes up to Seattle, thus depriving us of considerable work. Our aim, Mr. Editor, is to have the Victoria and Vancouver longshoremen know this through the columns of your journal, and also to have them and the citizens of British Columbia protest against the importing of Seattle men to the British side. (Signed)

George Noonan, Harry Williams, Richard Barrett, Andrew Black, Ned Parker, C. A. Cherry, J. W. Haldame, F. L. Bingham, G. Fenwick, J. P. Smith, Geo. G. Smith, B. Pilcher, Sidney J. Wood, James Mulcahy, C. Wilson, J. Lewis, H. Christian, R. E. Willey, J. Furlong, J. Mallon, John F. Harrison, Wm. P Holt, Joseph Martin, John Morton,

Longshoremen of Port Townsend.

Port Townsend, W.T., Dec. 30th, 1887.

[We very gladly publish this letter and trust some action will be taken in the premises. All the Port Townsend business men and citizens generally endorse the action of the longshoremen in a letter to the *Call*.—Ed.]

TABLE MANNERS FOR CHILDREN.

As little folks are sometimes not polite or orderly at their meals, the following simple and practical rules are given for their special benefit, and which we would advise them to commit to memory:—

In silence I must take my seat,
And give God thanks before I eat;
Must for my food in patience wait
Till I am asked to hand my plate;
I must not scold, nor whine nor pout,
Nor move my chair or plate about;
With knife, or fork, or napkin ring,
I must not play—nor must I sing;
I must not speak a useless word—
For children must be seen—not heard.
I must not talk about my food,
Nor fret if I don't think it good;
My mouth with food I must not crowd,
Nor while I'm eating speak aloud;
Must turn my head to cough or sneeze,
And when I ask, say, "If you please;"
The table-cloth I must not spoil;
Nor with my food my fingers soil;
Must keep my seat when I have done,
Not round the table sport or run;
When told to rise, then I must put
My chair away with noiseless foot,
And lift my heart to God above,
In praise for all his wondrous love.